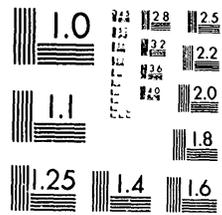


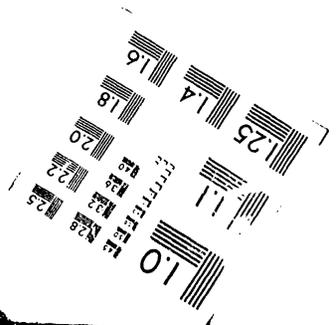


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FIFTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

1890.

WASHINGTON:  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.  
1890.

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VI

REPORT  
OF  
THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
Washington, September 5, 1890.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR:

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

IN GENERAL.

DUTIES OF THE COMMISSIONER.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### DIFFICULTIES OF THE SITUATION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### A HOPEFUL OUTLOOK.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### SUMMARY OF IMPROVEMENTS ATTEMPTED.

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

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

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

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

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

VIII REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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

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

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

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

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

EDUCATION.

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

TRAINING SCHOOLS.

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

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. IX

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

Name.	Location.	Date of opening.	Capacity.
Carlisle.....	Pennsylvania.....	1879	500
Salem.....	Oregon.....	1880	250
Genoa.....	Nebraska.....	1881	250
Haskell Institute.....	Lawrence, Kans.....	1884	450
Chillico.....	Oklahoma.....	1884	200
Grand Junction.....	Colorado.....	1886	60
Albuquerque.....	New Mexico.....	1882	225
Carson.....	Nevada.....	1899	150
Santa Fé.....	New Mexico.....	1890	125
Pierre.....	South Dakota.....	1890	90
Fort Totten.....	North Dakota.....	1890	250

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

Name of school.	Location.	Rate per annum.	Ca. capacity.	Number of employes.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Cost to Government.
Albuquerque Training ..	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	\$175.00	225	28	222	164	27,224.36
Carlisle Training .....	Carlisle, Pa.....	107.00	500	64	789	702	100,074.34
Chemawa Training.....	Near Salem, Oregon...	175.00	250	33	494	109	30,058.28
Chillico Training.....	Chillico, Oklahoma.....	175.00	200	27	196	154	27,693.21
Genoa Training.....	Genoa, Nebr.....	175.00	250	23	203	170	31,851.66
Grand Junction Training.....	Grand Junction, Colo.....	175.00	60	9	48	36	6,428.12
Haskell Institute.....	Lawrence, Kans.....	175.00	450	54	490	417	75,061.62
Total.....			1,045	238	2,112	1,618	331,681.59

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

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

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

The work, embracing as it necessarily does, the supplanting of a foreign language by the English, the destruction of barbarous habits by the substitution of civilized manners, the displacement of heathenish superstitions by the inculcation of moral principles, the awakening of

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sluggish minds to intellectual activity by wise mental training and the impartation of useful knowledge, has been undertaken by these Indian teachers almost single-handed and alone, unaided by those potent factors outside of school which play so large a part in the education of our own children.' (See page OXL.)

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

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

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

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

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

RETURNED STUDENTS.

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

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

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

RESERVATION SCHOOLS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

These schools are surrounded by influences which necessarily hamper

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

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

*Day schools.*—During the past year there were in operation at the various agencies 106 day schools with an enrollment of 3,907, and an average attendance of 2,307.

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

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

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

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

INDIANS IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

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

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

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

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

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

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

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

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

Kind of school.	Enrolled.				Average attendance.			
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
<b>Government schools:</b>								
Training and boarding.....	6,847	6,998	6,797	7,230	5,276	5,633	5,212	5,644
Day.....	3,115	3,175	2,863	2,963	1,596	1,929	1,744	1,780
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>9,962</b>	<b>10,173</b>	<b>9,660</b>	<b>10,199</b>	<b>7,172</b>	<b>7,462</b>	<b>6,956</b>	<b>7,424</b>
<b>Contract schools:</b>								
Boarding.....	2,763	3,224	4,038	4,186	2,258	2,694	3,213	3,384
Day.....	1,044	1,293	1,307	1,064	604	786	662	587
Industrial boarding, specially appropriated for.....	564	512	779	988	486	478	721	837
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>4,371</b>	<b>5,039</b>	<b>6,124</b>	<b>6,178</b>	<b>3,348</b>	<b>3,958</b>	<b>4,596</b>	<b>4,808</b>
<b>Aggregate.....</b>	<b>14,333</b>	<b>15,212</b>	<b>15,784</b>	<b>16,377</b>	<b>10,520</b>	<b>11,420</b>	<b>11,552</b>	<b>12,232</b>

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

The total enrollment during the year ended June 30, 1890, is 10,377, while the estimated school population (six to sixteen years of age), exclusive of the Indians of New York State and the Five Civilized Tribes, is 30,000.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Year.	Boarding schools.		Day schools.		Totals.	
	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.
1882.....	71	2,755	54	1,311	125	4,066
1883.....	75	2,559	54	1,443	129	4,002
1884.....	86	4,358	76	1,737	162	6,115
1885.....	114	6,201	86	1,843	200	8,143
1886.....	115	7,290	99	2,370	214	9,630
1887.....	117	8,020	110	2,500	227	10,520
1888.....	126	8,705	107	2,715	233	11,420
1889.....	138	9,146	103	2,406	239	11,532
1890.....	140	9,865	106	2,307	246	12,232

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

Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent. of increase.	Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent. of increase.
1877.....	\$23,000	.....	1885.....	\$992,000	47
1878.....	30,000	30	1886.....	1,100,000	10
1879.....	60,000	100	1887.....	1,211,415	10
1880.....	75,000	25	1888.....	1,179,916	*2.6
1881.....	78,000	.....	1889.....	1,248,015	14
1882.....	135,000	80	1890.....	1,361,568	91
1883.....	487,200	263	1891.....	1,842,770	35
1884.....	675,200	38			

\* Decrease.

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

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

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Roman Catholic.....	\$118,313	\$101,635	\$221,160	\$317,672	\$350,057	\$363,349
Presbyterian.....	32,993	37,010	36,500	41,825	47,650	41,850
Congregational.....	16,121	28,696	26,050	29,310	28,459	27,271
Marlborough, Pa.....	5,400	10,110	7,500	Dropped.		
Alaska Training School.....		4,175	4,175			
Episcopal.....		1,890	3,690	18,700	24,876	29,910
Friends.....	1,960	27,815	14,460	23,383	23,383	24,743
Methodist.....		3,310	2,500	3,125	4,375	4,375
Middleton, Cal.....		1,323	Dropped.			
Unitarian.....		1,350	5,400	5,400	6,400	6,400
Lutheran, Wittenberg, Wis.....			1,350	4,050	7,560	9,150
Methodist.....				2,725	9,640	6,700
Mrs Howard.....				275	600	1,000
Appropriation for Lincoln Institution.....	33,400	33,400	33,400	33,400	33,400	33,400
Appropriation for Hampton Institute.....	20,040	20,040	20,040	21,040	20,040	20,040
Total.....	228,210	363,214	376,284	530,905	562,610	570,218

SCHOOL SUPERVISION.

The present energetic, conscientious, and faithful Superintendent of Indian Schools has been in the field almost continuously since May 1, 1890, when he assumed his arduous duties. He has personally inspected and reported upon about eighty boarding and training schools, but although a vigorous man, and most assiduous in his labors, it has been a physical impossibility for him to visit all. There will be at least one hundred and fifty boarding and training schools, wholly or partially supported by the Government, before the close of the present fiscal year, and the Superintendent can not inspect all of these, and the one hundred day schools, even once in two years, for the obvious reason that one man can not perform the duties of five.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HOLIDAYS.

As a part of their education and a means of preparation and training for civilized home life and American citizenship, it is important that the pupils in these schools should understand the significance of national holidays and be permitted to enjoy them. To this end general instructions have been issued for the appropriate celebration of New Year's Day, Franchise Day (February 3), Washington's birthday, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving, and Christmas, as well as Arbor Day. In regard to three of these holidays special circulars were sent to agents or school superintendents. (See Appendix, pp. CLXVII-OLXIX.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE MEDICAL SERVICE.

The Government has assumed the medical oversight of the great body of Indians, excepting the five civilized tribes. The Indian "medical" men are ignorant, superstitious, sometimes cruel, and resort to the most grotesque practices. The only rational medical treatment comes not from among themselves, but is that which is furnished by the Government physicians.

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This very important branch of the service is without competent supervision. There is no professional head. The supervision of the medical service should require the entire time of a competent expert. Many of the men now serving as physicians are men of high personal character, of good professional attainment and experience, and are faithful in the performance of their duties; others I have been obliged to discharge for immorality, neglect of duty, incompetency, or unprofessional conduct, and especial care has been taken to fill their places with those who are trustworthy and competent.

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

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

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

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

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

No.	Official designation.	Salary.	No.	Official designation.	Salary.
1	Agency physician.....	\$1,300	4	Physician at schools.....	\$1,200
38	do.....	1,300	2	do.....	1,000
23	do.....	1,000	1	do.....	600
2	do.....	800	2	do.....	500
1	do.....	700	1	do.....	300
2	do.....	300	1	do.....	240
2	do.....	200			
71	Average salary.....	1,022	11	Average salary.....	813
				Average salary for the entire list.....	1,022
				Total cost for salaries.....	\$1,300

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

TABLE 8.—Medical Corps, United States Army.

No.	Official designation.	Salary.	No.	Official designation.	Pay.
1	Surgeon-General.....	\$5,500.00		Forward.....	\$427,800.00
1	Chief medical purveyor.....	3,500.00		Service pay of above estimates.....	114,300.00
1	Assistant surgeon-general.....	3,500.00		Retired pay of 15 officers, "stations, Surgeon-General's Office".....	46,575.00
4	Surgeons.....	3,000.00			
2	Assistant medical purveyors.....	3,000.00	65		588,835.00
8	Surgeons.....	2,500.00			
10	Surgeons.....	2,500.00			
125	Assistant surgeon (last five years' service).....	1,000.00	175	Contract surgeon's pay and traveling expenses allowed.....	70,560.27
3	Store-keepers.....	2,000.00	100	Hospital matron's pay at \$102.....	23,100.00
			625	Hospital steward's pay at \$50.....	86,400.00
				Acting hospital steward's pay at \$300.....	20,000.00
				Privates hospital corps at \$150.....	97,000.00
		127,000.00			316,360.27

The subjoined comparative exhibit is very suggestive:

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

	Surgeon-General, annual salary.	Total number of surgeons, regular force.	Average annual salary, regular force.	Number of persons entitled to treatment.	Number treated during the year.	Average number treated by each surgeon and assistant.	Total salaries, regular force.	Average cost per patient, surgeon's salaries, and retired pay.
Army.....	\$5,500.00	192	\$2,833.24	56,739	31,420	137	\$142,280.00	\$21.91
Navy.....	5,000.00	160	2,693.15	9,955	11,459	72	420,000.00	48.10
Indian service.....		82	1,028.00	180,184	68,165	830	84,300.00	1.25

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### THE INDIAN TITLE.

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

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

It was further settled in the case of the Cherokee Nation v. The State of Georgia (5 Peters, p. 1) that the Indians had an unquestionable and theretofore an unquestioned right to the lands they occupied until that right of occupancy was extinguished by voluntary cession to the Government; that they occupied lands to which the United States asserted a title, independent of their will, which must take effect in respect of possession when their right of occupancy ceased. Hence, the claim of the Government to the lands of the Indian tribes extends to the complete ultimate title, charged with the Indian right of possession and to the exclusive power of acquiring that right. (See Johnson v. McIntosh, 8 Wheat, 513; Fletcher v. Peck, 6 Cranch, 87; Holden v. Joy, 17 Wall, 211; Beecher v. Wetherly, 95 U. S., 517.)

#### CESSIONS UNDER THE COLONIAL AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENTS.

During the colonial period charters and grants were made by the crown of land in the occupancy of the Indians, known as their hunting grounds, which, from their habits and modes of life, was as much in their actual possession as the cleared fields of the whites. Their rights to its exclusive enjoyment in their own way and for their own purposes were always respected by the colonists until abandoned or ceded by them, their right of occupancy being protected by the political power of the colony and respected by the courts until extinguished, when the grantee took the encumbered fee (Clark v. Smith, 13 Peters, 105).

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

Prior to the articles of confederation the colonies, at different times and in accordance with the foregoing principle, which is recognized in the case of the United States v. Clark (9 Peters, 163), entered into negotiations with the various tribes occupying land within their respective limits for the total extinguishment of their titles.

*South Carolina.*—As early as 1721 South Carolina entered into treaty relations with the Cherokees for the cession of the land which they occupied between the Santee, Saluda, and Congaree Rivers on the east, and the Edisto River on the west. (See Ramsey's Annals of Tennessee, p. 40.) On the 24th of November, 1755, the Cherokees ceded to Great Britain their aforesaid right to the land occupied by them, between the Wateree and the Savannah rivers (see Howat's History of South Carolina and Georgia, Vol. II, pp. 203, 204); and again on the 20th of May, 1777, in a treaty with South Carolina and Georgia, they ceded their rights to the remainder, except a tract in the extreme northwestern portion, which was subsequently ceded to South Carolina by the treaty of March 22, 1816 (7 Stats. p. 138, and Colonial and State Laws, p. 182).

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

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certain described tract of country in the southern portion of the province, west of the Blue Ridge Mountains. (See Ramsey's Annals of Tennessee, p. 70.) In 1770, again in 1772, and in 1775, the Cherokees surrendered their claims to all their lands in Virginia. (See Ramsey's Annals of Tennessee, p. 102.)

*Kentucky.*—By the same treaties, viz, 1770, 1772, and 1775, the Cherokees surrendered all their lands in Kentucky, except those portions lying south of the Cumberland River, which were subsequently ceded by the treaties of 1785 and 1805, (7 Stats. pp. 18 and 93). The Chickasaws ceded their land by the treaty of 1805, (7 Stats. p. 80).

*New York.*—The lands in the western portion occupied by the Six Nations were claimed by Massachusetts under a grant from King James I of England, to the Plymouth Colony, and by New York by charter from Charles II to the Duke of York. The dispute was not settled until the compact of December 10, 1780,\* when Massachusetts ceded to New York all claim to the "government, sovereignty and jurisdiction" of such lands, and New York, by the second article of said compact granted to Massachusetts the right of the pre-emption of the soil from the native Indians, and all the right and title which she had in and to said lands. Massachusetts conveyed its title and interest in said lands (about 3,000,000 acres) to Robert Morris, 1701. The Senecas conveyed their title to said lands, by the treaty of 1707, to Robert Morris, except certain described tracts named therein. (See annual report of the Indian Bureau for 1877, p. 103.) In 1787 the Mohawks ceded to New York all their lands within its limits, (7 Stats. p. 81).

*Maryland.*—As early as 1701 the general assembly enacted that all land in Dorchester County, on the north side of Nanticoke River, within the following described boundaries, viz:

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

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

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

\*See fourth volume of Journals of Congress for 1787, p. 783.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

suming at the same time the obligation of extinguishing the Indian title as soon as it could be done peaceably and on reasonable terms. (See House Report No. 93, Nineteenth Congress, second session.)

At this time the Oconee River formed the eastern boundary of the Creek Indian lands, and the quantity of land occupied by them west of said line amounted to 19,578,890 acres. In pursuance of the compact of 1802 the Creeks ceded two tracts of land, one on the Oconee River, in the center of the State, the other on the Atlantic sea-board (7 Stats., p. 98). In 1805 they ceded another tract west of and adjoining the first (7 Stats., p. 99), the land relinquished amounting to 2,713,800 acres. (See House Report No. 93, *as* *as* *as*, p. 3.) In 1814 they ceded the whole of that portion of Georgia south of a line directly west of the mouth of Coosa Creek and Altamaha River (7 Stats., p. 120), and in 1818 two more tracts, one in the southern part of the State, on the Ocmulgee River, and the other in the northern, between the Chattahoochee and the Ucheahatchee (7 Stats., p. 171). In 1821 (7 Stats., p. 215) they relinquished the remainder of their lands east of the Flint and Chattahoochee Rivers, aggregating 11,735,500 acres, leaving at least one-third of the lands still in possession of the Creeks and over 7,000,000 acres in the possession of the Cherokees within the chartered limits of the State with titles unextinguished. (See House Report No. 93, p. 3.) By treaties of 1820 and 1827 (7 Stats., pp. 280, 289, 307) the Creeks completed the cession of all their lands.

In the mean time the Government had obtained from the Cherokees by the treaty of 1817 (7 Stats., 150) all the right claimed by them to land below Tallulah River and between the Chattahoochee River and the Cherokee treaty line of 1735 (7 Stats., p. 18), except a tract known as Wafford's Settlement, and in 1819 they ceded all the lands in the State east of the Okefatchee River and the Blue Ridge Mountains (7 Stats., p. 105). In 1824 they ceded the tract known as Wafford's Settlement (7 Stats., p. 228), but not until the treaty of 1835 (7 Stats., p. 478), did the United States effect the complete extinguishment of the Indian title in the State and fully and finally execute the terms of the compact of 1802.

#### INDIAN LANDS RETAINED IN THE THIRTEEN ORIGINAL STATES.

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

*Massachusetts.*—The Marshpee Indians occupy a tract of land in Barnstable County, Mass., have a board of overseers appointed by the State, who by the acts of 1789, 1808, and 1810, govern all their internal affairs and hold their lands in trust. The act of 1810 provides that all real estate acquired or purchased by individuals shall be their sole property and estate, and may be sold and disposed of by deed, will, or otherwise.

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

*New York.*—The Shinnecocks, about 140 persons, residing on Long Island, New York, once owned quite an extensive tract of land, but are now confined to a small peninsula known as Shinnecock Neck, of about 640 acres. It is alleged that as early as 1703 their chiefs conveyed all their lands to the whites, but on account of subsequent dissatisfaction the purchasers leased back a considerable portion (about 3,040 acres) for a thousand years at a merely nominal rent. Further difficulties arising between the proprietors and the Indians, the State of New York, on the 16th of March, 1859, enacted the following law:

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

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

The several tracts of land in western New York, reserved in the treaty of 1707 (7 Stats., p. 601), were subsequently sold by the Senecas, except the Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Tonawanda Reserves. The Indians claim the absolute ownership in fee of these reserves, subject only to the right of the Ogden Land Company\* or its assigns to pur-

\* Massachusetts in 1791 sold its right of pre-emption to the Holland Land Company, composed of gentlemen residing in Holland (see American State Papers, Indian Affairs, Vol. 1, pp. 605, 607, and 7 Stats., p. 70), and that company on the 12th of September, 1810, conveyed said right by deed to David Ogden, who sold shares of said right to various persons, and subsequently the legal title became vested in Thomas Ludlow Ogden, of New York, and Joseph Fellows, on behalf of the Ogden Land Company. In 1872 the capital of this company was represented by twenty shares, of which fifteen belonged to estates, three to individuals, and two were held in trust (see speech of Hon. A. H. Sowler in Senate, March 17, 1840, page 61, of "Case of New York Indians," and S. Ex. Doc. No. 95, p. 612, Forty-eighth Congress, second session).

chase whenever they shall elect to sell. The pre-emption right of the company in the Tonawanda Reserve was extinguished by the United States in the treaty of 1857 (11 Stats., p. 730), and the title is now held in trust and in fee by the comptroller of the State of New York "for the exclusive use, occupation, and enjoyment of the Senecas of the Tonawanda band who reside thereon." (See annual report of Indian Bureau for 1877, p. 103.)

The Oil Spring Reserve, claimed by the Holland Land Company and its grantees, is owned by the Senecas and their title thereto was confirmed in 1856 by the State courts in an ejectment suit instituted under an act of the legislature (Chap. 150) passed in 1815 (p. 100).

The Oneida Reserve, recognized by the treaty of 1794 with the Six Nations (7 Stats., p. 45), consists of detached farms held in severalty by the heads of families and contains in all about 350 acres. Under regulations provided by chapter 185 of the laws of New York, 1843, any Oneida owning a part of said reserve may sell to any person upon terms to be approved by a superintendent and a majority of the chiefs. (Page 103.)

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

The St. Regis Reserve, 14,030 acres, was excepted from the cession of lands made in 1790 to the State of New York by the Indians denominating themselves the Seven Nations of Cananda (7 Stats., p. 55). It is governed by three chiefs, elected annually, who, with the advice of the local State agent, have authority under the laws of the State to lease to any Indian, for not exceeding ten years, any part of their unoccupied lands. (*Idem*.)

The Tuscarora Reserve, 9,210 acres, is claimed by the Indians to have been reserved in the treaty of 1797 (7 Stats., p. 601), but to have been omitted in the text. The Holland Land Company, grantees of Robert Morris, however, recognized and confirmed the claim comprising 1 mile square and granted them 2 square miles adjoining, and subsequently, in 1804, the Indians purchased 1,320 acres from the company, securing the absolute title thereof in fee simple. (See annual report Indian Bureau, 1877, p. 100, and Colonial and State Laws, p. 102.) The improved lands on this reservation are practically allotted to the individual adult Indians in fee, who can, however, buy or sell only between themselves. Their timber land is owned in common, protected by a committee appointed by the chiefs, who permit no timber to be used except by Indians, and by them only for fuel and building purposes, the down and dead timber to be used first. (Annual report of Indian Bureau for 1872, p. 201.)

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

ties, aggregating about 65,000 acres, were purchased by their agent, W. H. Thomas, with individual funds. Under the act of Congress 1870 (10 Stats., p. 302) these Indians were empowered to institute suit in the circuit court of the United States for the western district of North Carolina against said Thomas, for all claims they might have against him and under the award of Rufus Barringer and others, October, 1874, confirmed by said court the following November, and by act of Congress in 1876 (10 Stats., p. 130), they became possessed of the aforesaid lands. In pursuance of this award and decree of the court, and said act of Congress, a deed was executed October 9, 1876, by William Johnston and wife, conveying the "Qualla Boundary," containing about 50,000 acres, to the Eastern Band of North Carolina Cherokees, but without the power of alienation, except by and with the assent of the council and approved by the President of the United States. August 14, 1880, said Johnston and wife *et al.* conveyed by deed the outlying lands in Cherokee and other counties, amounting to 15,211 acres, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and his successors in office, as trustee for the use and benefit of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of the State of North Carolina forever. (See House Ex. Doc. 100, Forty-seventh Congress, first session.)

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

#### RECOGNITION OF INDIAN TITLE BY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

From the execution of the first treaty made between the United States and the Indian tribes residing within its limits (September 17, 1778, with the Delawares) to the adoption of the act of March 3, 1871 (16 Stats., p. 500), that "no Indian nation or tribe within the territory of the United States shall be acknowledged or recognized as an independent nation, tribe, or power with whom the United States may contract by treaty," (section 2070, Revised Statutes,) the United States has pursued a uniform course of extinguishing the Indian title only with the consent of those tribes which were recognized as having claim to the soil by reason of occupancy, such consent being expressed in treaties. During this period not less than three hundred and seventy-two treaties have been made and ratified.

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

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

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

In this connection I refer to the decision of the supreme court of California, rendered January 31, 1838, in the case of *Byrne v. Alas et al.*, which fully confirms the position held by this office, that grants of land to private parties are subject to the rights of Indian occupants, and that such occupants can not be legally ejected, and which permanently establishes the tenure of the Mission Indians to the lands occupied and claimed by them on private grants. (See annual report Indian Bureau for 1838, p. 64.)

TITLE TO EXISTING INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

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

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

By executive order .....	56
By executive order under authority of act of Congress .....	6
By act of Congress .....	23
By treaty, with boundaries defined or enlarged by executive order .....	15
By treaty or agreement and act of Congress .....	6
By unratified treaty .....	1
By treaty or agreement .....	51
Total .....	162

*Reservations by Executive Order.*—Of the fifty-six established by executive order, the title has not been held to be permanent, but the land has been subject to restoration to the public domain at the pleasure of the President. Under the general allotment act, however, of 1837 (24 Stats., p. 338), the tenure has been materially changed and all reserva-

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

The permanency of this tenure is further shown by the act of Congress authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with the Cowar d'Aléne tribe of Indians in Idaho for the purchase and release of a portion of their reservation, which was established by executive order, (see Indian appropriation act, 1839, 25 Stats. p. 1002); also by the act ratifying agreement of May 14, 1880, whereby the Shoshone, Bannack, and Sheepsteer Indians of the Lemhi Indian Reservation surrender for a valuable consideration that executive order reserve.

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

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

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

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

*By unratified treaty.*—The Wichita Reservation in Indian Territory is defined in an unratified agreement, made October 10, 1872, and is located within the limits of the reservation of the Cheyenne and Ara-

paho Indians, established by Executive order of August 10, 1860, but there is no evidence that they hold it by any higher title than that contained in said unratified agreement, although they claim to have resided thereon for many years prior to said order. A small tract partly within this reservation was selected for them in 1859, by Superintendent Rector.

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

#### RIGHTS OF INDIANS IN THEIR RESERVATIONS.

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

*Leases.*—The views of the Department with respect to the leasing of land within reservations for grazing purposes were set forth in a letter from Secretary Teller to E. Fenlon, under date of April 23, 1883, as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

*Timber.*—Prior to the decision of the Supreme Court in 1873, in the *George Cook* case (10 Wall, 591), sundry contracts were made with individuals for the sale of surplus timber on several reservations in Minnesota, the funds being applied to the use and benefit of the Indians occupying them. By that decision it was held that if the lands were desired for the purpose of agriculture they might be cleared of their timber to a reasonable extent, and the timber taken off by the Indians in such clearing might be sold; but to justify its cutting except for use upon the premises, as timber or its product, it must be done in good faith for the improvement of the land. The improvement must be the principal thing, and the cutting of the timber only the incident. Any cutting beyond this would be waste and unauthorized.

The Court further held that:

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

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

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

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

In its annual report for 1870 this office recommended that Congress enact a law to prevent the wanton destruction of timber on Indian lands. The law as contained in sections 2118, 2147, and 2148 of the Revised Statutes, relative to intrusion and depredation on Indian land, had proved ineffectual to prevent the cutting and destroying of timber standing thereon. Section 5388 of the Revised Statutes, which provides a penalty for the wanton cutting of timber on lands belonging to the United States, had been declared inapplicable to Indian lands by a decision rendered in the United States district court for the western district of Arkansas, that the lands within the Cherokee Reservation in the Indian Territory were not lands of the United States in the sense of the language used in section 5388, which decision applied with equal force to the lands of the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, Seminoles, and other Indians. Nine years elapsed, however, before Congress enacted the necessary legislation by so amending said section 5388 as to extend its provisions to timber upon any reservation or lands belonging to or occupied by any tribe under authority of the United States. (25 Stats., p. 160.)

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

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

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

#### RESERVATIONS PATENTED TO INDIAN TRIBES.

Patents have been issued to the Cherokee, Choctaw, and Creek Nations for the tracts respectively defined by treaty stipulations as follows: December 31, 1838, to the Cherokee Nation forever upon conditions,

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

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

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

The title, therefore, of the Cherokees, Choctaws, and Creeks to their lands is not the ordinary Indian title by occupancy; but is a base, qualified, or determinable fee, with only a possibility of reversion to the United States (United States v. Reese, 5 Dill, 403), and the authorities of these nations may cut, sell, and dispose of their timber, and may permit mining and grazing within the limits of their respective tracts by their own citizens.\*

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

#### LANDS OCCUPIED BY RELIGIOUS AND OTHER SOCIETIES UPON INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

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

As a strong illustration of the estimate in which this work has been held, your attention is invited to the fact that when under the provisions of the eighteenth section of the act of July 15, 1870 (16 Stats., p. 310) it became necessary to relieve officers of the Army from service as Indian agents, it was decided by the Executive that all agencies thus vacated should be filled by appointment upon the recommendation of some religious body. In compliance with this policy the agencies were, so to speak, apportioned among the prominent religious organizations of the country. This system was kept up for several years and proved more or less successful and satisfactory.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## REDUCTION OF RESERVATIONS.

At the date of the last annual report of this office there were one hundred and thirty-three Indian reservations in the United States (counting the twenty-two small reserves of the Mission Indians of California as one only and the nineteen Pueblo reserves in New Mexico also as one), having an aggregate area of about 116,000,000 acres or 181,250 square miles, which is greater than that of the New England and Middle States combined, greater than the aggregate area of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky, and nearly equal to the combined area of the two Dakotas and Montana. To carry the comparison further, it is larger by half than the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, larger than Sweden or Norway, and nearly as large as either France or Spain. The total Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, was, by the census of 1880, 250,483, and exclusive of the five civilized tribes in Indian Territory, 185,283.

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

TABLE 10.—Showing, by States, population of Indians and areas of Indian reservations.

State or Territory.	Area in acres.	Square miles.	Population.
Arizona.....	6,603,191	10,317½	17,779
California.....	494,045	772	12,739
Colorado.....	1,094,400	1,710	1,814
North Dakota.....	3,488,429	4,982	8,232
South Dakota.....	22,810,426	35,788½	21,461
Idaho.....	2,611,481	4,080	4,174
Indian Territory.....	29,199,530	61,245	79,692
Iowa.....	197,028	2	323
Kansas.....	27,319	169½	989
Michigan.....	27,319	42½	7,428
Minnesota.....	4,747,541	7,419	7,979
Montana.....	10,501,365	16,549	11,214
Nebraska.....	136,847	214	3,701
Nevada.....	951,135	1,490½	8,251
New Mexico.....	10,002,525	16,629	28,928
New York.....	87,677	137	6,046
North Carolina.....	65,211	102	3,000
Oregon.....	2,075,210	3,242	9,223
Texas.....	3,972,490	6,207	297
Utah.....	4,045,284	6,321	2,291
Washington.....	812,961	300	9,739
Wisconsin.....	2,342,450	3,660	7,513
Wyoming.....			1,943
Miscellaneous.....			1,302

Where it is suitable for agricultural or grazing purposes, it is the present policy of the Government to allot land in severalty to the Indians within their respective reservations—160 acres to heads of families, 80 acres to single persons over eighteen years of age, 80 acres to orphan children under eighteen years of age, and 40 acres to each other single person under eighteen years of age—to patent these individual holdings, with a restriction against alienation for twenty-five years, or longer, in the discretion of the President, and to purchase from the respective tribes any or all of the surplus land remaining after the allotments have been made. The general law for this is the allotment act of February 8, 1887 (21 Stat. p. 388), applicable to all reservations, except those of the five civilized tribes and three others in the Indian Territory, those in the State of New York, and one in Nebraska adjoining the Pine Ridge Sioux Reservation, which was set apart by Executive order for the purpose of suppressing liquor traffic with the Indians.

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

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

Of the land actually acquired, about 9,000,000 acres are in North and South Dakota, secured from the Sioux (act of March 2, 1889, 25 Stat., p. 838), and about 4,000,000 acres in Minnesota,\* acquired from the Chippewas (act of January 14, 1889, 25 Stat., p. 642). The agreements now pending in Congress will, if ratified, restore to the public domain about 1,600,000 acres in North Dakota, in the Fort Berthold Reservation; about 660,000 acres in South Dakota, in the Lake Traverse (Sisseton,) Reservation; about 185,000 acres in Idaho, in the Cœur d'Aléne Reservation; about 1,095,000 acres in Colorado, being the whole of the southern Ute Reservation; and about 941,000 acres in Oklahoma Territory, now embraced in the Pottawattomie, Iowa, and Sac and Fox Res-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Leaving out the five civilized tribes and the Alaska Indians, it would take about 30,000,000 acres of land to give to every Indian in the United States—man, woman, and child—100 acres each. There would still remain, in round numbers, 60,000,000 acres of Indian land, (exclusive of the reservations of the five civilized tribes), which, at \$1 per acre, probably a fair average, would yield \$60,000,000, the annual interest on which, at five per cent, would be \$3,000,000—a sum sufficient to pay the entire cost of educating all the Indian children in the United States. At the end of a few years, the principal sum might properly be distributed per capita among the rightful owners to assist them in improving their homes, when they could be left like other citizens to care for themselves.

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

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

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

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

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

## CHIPPEWA INDIANS IN MINNESOTA.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

It can not be ascertained or determined to what portions and how much of the land within the boundaries of the several reservations, except the Red Lake and White Earth Reservations, the Indian title will be extinguished by and under said agreements until the allotments provided for shall have been made.

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

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

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

JOHN W. NOBLE,  
Secretary.

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

SOUTHERN UTE AGREEMENT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ALLOTMENTS.

ALLOTMENT OF LAND IN SEVERALTY ON VARIOUS RESERVATIONS.

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

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

Special authority for making allotments to certain Indians has been conferred by the acts of Congress as follows: Umatilla Indians, in Oregon, by the act of March 3, 1855 (23 Stats., 340); Sioux Indians, in the Dakotas, by the act of March 2, 1839 (25 Stats., 888); Confederated Wea, Kaskaskia, Peoria and Piankeshaw Indians, and the Western Miami Indians, in the Indian Territory, by the act of March 2, 1839 (25 Stats. 1013). The act of January 14, 1839 (25 Stats., 642), "For

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

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

The work of making allotments under the act of 1837 to the Indians on the Yankton Reservation, in South Dakota, has been completed by Special Agent James G. Hatchitt, who submitted his final report and schedules on the 20th of March last. The number of Indians who took allotments on this reservation is 1,484. The work of comparing and verifying the schedules and recording the allotments in the tract books has been nearly completed, and the schedule will be submitted for your approval and issuance of patents at an early day.

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

The schedules of the Grande Ronde (Oregon) allotments, on which reservation the work was completed in June, 1889, will be examined and submitted to the Department at an early day, the necessary plats of survey having been furnished this office. The number of allotments made is 209.

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

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

During the year allotments were made by Special Agent Hartwig to the Confederated Peoria tribe and the Western Miami tribe, under the act of March 2, 1839. Patents were issued to all the members of the former tribe (155), April 8, 1890, and to those of the latter tribe (65), April 12, 1890.

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

Twenty-six patents were issued January 27, 1890, in favor of deceased Kickapoo Indian allottees, under the treaty of June 23, 1862 (13 Stats., 623), and the act of August 4, 1886 (24 Stats., 219).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### THE UMATILLA RESERVATION IN OREGON.

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

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

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

Instructions for the guidance of Commissioners Bushee, Eddy and Sommerville, were issued by this Office July 29, 1890, and approved August 1, 1890. The law provides that the residue of lands not included in the diminished reservation shall be classified into timbered and untimbered lands and appraised accordingly. No lands are to be appraised, however, at less than \$1.25 per acre, and where there are improvements that have been made by an Indian, or for the United States, such improvements are to be separately appraised, and if they belong to an Indian, he is to be indemnified therefor in money. The lands when so appraised are to be sold at the Umatilla Agency (see sec. 12, act June 20, 1888, 25 Stats., 230) by the register of the local land office within whose district the reservation is situated, at public sale, to the highest bidder, and at a price not less than the appraised value thereof; such sale to be first advertised in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct. Each purchaser will be entitled to purchase 100 acres of untimbered lands, and an additional tract of 40 acres of timbered lands, and no more. One-third of the purchase price of untimbered lands must be paid at the time of the purchase, one-third in one year, and the remaining one-third in two years, with interest on deferred payments at 5 per cent. per annum. The full purchase price of timbered lands must be paid at time of purchase, and where there are improvements upon the lands, the purchaser must pay the appraised value thereof at time of purchase.

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

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

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

## ALLOTMENT OF LAND FOR NON-RESERVATION INDIANS.

Since the publication of the last annual report, 161 allotments have been made under the fourth section of the act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), by Special Agent O. F. Larrabee, on duty in this Office.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## INTEMPERANCE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### WILD WEST SHOWS AND SIMILAR EXHIBITIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### TRADE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Act of July 31, 1883 (22 Stats., p. 179): That section twenty-one hundred and thirty-three of the Revised Statutes of the United States be, and the same is hereby, amended so that it shall read:

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

Under an opinion of the Assistant Attorney-General dated January 20, 1880, the proviso of the act of July 31, 1882, repeals section 2133 of the Revised Statutes so far as it relates to the five civilized tribes, thereby relieving licensed traders in those tribes from being subject to the \$500 penalty and to confiscation of goods. But it does not relieve them from the operation of section 2130, which forbids any one to trade with Indians in the Indian country without a license, nor from the operation of the act of August 15, 1876, which gives to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs "sole power and authority to appoint traders to the Indian tribes," etc. The Attorney-General adds:

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

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

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

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

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

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

First. Under the law, as interpreted by the Assistant Attorney-General, under date of January 26, 1859, traders among the five civilized tribes who have no original nor acquired right of residence therein are under the same necessity for procuring licenses from the Indian Bureau as are traders among other tribes. Also the Indian Office has the authority to revoke such licenses as the penalty for the violation of prescribed rules, and, with the approval of the Secretary, to remove the persons whose licenses have been thus revoked.

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

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

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

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

RAILROADS OVER RESERVATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

Each company should file in this office

(1) A copy of its articles of incorporation duly certified to by the proper officers under its corporate seal.

(2) Maps representing the definite location of the line. In the absence of any special provisions with regard to the length of line to be represented upon the maps of definite location, they should be so prepared as to represent sections of 25 miles each. If the line passes through surveyed land, they should show its location accurately according to the sectional subdivisions of the survey, and if through unsurveyed land it should be carefully indicated with regard to its general direction and the natural objects, farms, etc., along the route. Each of these maps should bear the affidavit of the chief engineer, setting forth that the survey of the route of the company's road from ——— to ——— a distance of ——— miles (giving termini and distance), was made by him (or under his direction) as chief engineer under authority of the company, on or between certain dates (giving the same) and that such survey is accurately represented on the map. The affidavit of the chief engineer must be signed by him officially, and verified by the certificates of the president of the company, attested by its secretary under its corporate seal, setting forth that the person signing the affidavit was either the chief engineer or was employed for the purpose of making such survey, which was done under the authority of the company. Further that the line of route so surveyed and represented by the map was adopted by the company by resolution of its board of directors of a certain date (giving the date) as the definite location of the line of road from ——— to ———, a distance of ——— miles (giving termini and distance), and that the map has been prepared to be filed for the approval of the Secretary of the Interior in order that the company may obtain the benefits of the act of Congress approved ——— (giving date).

(3) Separate plats of ground desired for station purposes, in addition to right of way, should be filed, and such grounds should not be represented upon the maps of definite location, but should be marked by station numbers or otherwise, so that their exact location can be determined upon the maps. Plats of station grounds should bear the same affidavits and certificates as maps of definite location.

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

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

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

## GRANTS SINCE LAST ANNUAL REPORT.

## COLVILLE RESERVATION, WASHINGTON.

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

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

## INDIAN AND OKLAHOMA TERRITORIES.

*Galena, Guthrie and Western Railway.*—The act of Congress approved June 21, 1890 [26 Stat., 170, and page 380 of this report], grants right of way from a point on the south line of the State of Kansas, in Cherokee County, by the most practicable route through these Territories to a point on the west line of Oklahoma Territory, at or near Guthrie and Kingfisher or Lisbon. I have no information that the company has as yet complied with the conditions imposed by the act.

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

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

## MILLE LAC RESERVATION, WISCONSIN.

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

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

## NEZ PERCÉS RESERVATION, IDAHO.

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

## WINNEBAGOISHISH, CASS LAKE, WHITE OAK POINT, AND RED LAKE RESERVATIONS, MINNESOTA.

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

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

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

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

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

## GRANTS REFERRED TO IN LAST ANNUAL REPORT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho.*—By the terms of the right of way, act of September 1, 1888 (25 Stats., 452), the Utah and Northern Railway Company is required to pay the sum of \$8 per acre for all land occupied within this reserve for railway purposes and to pay for all additional land occupied within the town site of Pocatello a sum per acre equal to the average appraisal of each acre of town lots outside of the portion so taken. The payment of \$3 per acre has been made, but the amount of the additional payment can not be determined until the report of the appraisers shall have been received and approved. This work is under the direction of the General Land Office.

*Great Sioux Reservation in the Dakotas.*—By act of Congress of March 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 888), approved February 10, 1890, which provides for the division of the Great Sioux Reservation, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company and the Dakota Central Railway Company are granted the right to occupy, prior to any white person or corporation, the right of way, etc., described in certain agreements heretofore negotiated by said companies with the Sioux Indians. (See House Ex. Doc. No. 20, forty-eighth Congress, first session.) The former company has tendered a draft for \$1,743.50 to pay the Lower Brulé Sioux In-

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

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

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

The act of Congress approved March 2, 1887 (24 Stats., 440), provided that the railway company should pay the sum of \$50 per mile for right of way through the (then) Indian Territory, and that any tribe through whose reservation the road passes shall have the right to dissent from the allowance for right of way prescribed in the act and to have the amount to be paid for right of way determined by a board of referees. It is further provided that either party being dissatisfied with the award of the referees shall have the matter decided by the United States court for the western district of Arkansas or the district of Kansas.

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

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

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

July 24, 1890, this office received a communication from the chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, inclosing a copy of Senate resolution No. 114, which provides for the validation of leases of coal and mineral claims which had been entered into with individual members of the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory. Before report was made upon this resolution, however, a substitute resolution (S. R. No. 119, and House joint resolution No. 200, which are identical in their provisions), providing for the validation of certain coal leases entered into by citizens of the Choctaw Nation and held by this company, was referred to this office by the Department, with a request for a report thereon in lieu of the former resolution, Senate No. 114. The substitute resolution was returned to the Department August 14, 1890, with a report suggesting certain amendments and stating that, if so amended, this office saw no objection to its passage.

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

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

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

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

Since the date of the last annual report seven plats of station grounds along the line of the Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railway have been approved, and the company has tendered a draft for \$4,000.50 in payment for right of way through the Choctaw, Creek, and Cherokee Nations. The payment for right of way upon that portion of the line within the Cherokee Nation is held in the United States Treasury, to the credit of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, pending the decision of the court as to the amount of compensation to be paid, the nation having exercised its right to dissent from the allowance provided in the act. April 30, 1890, the company also tendered a draft for \$2,164.61, as the annual payment of \$15 per mile.

Five drafts, aggregating the sum of \$2,002.08, which were tendered by the Southern Kansas Railway Company as the annual payment of \$15 per mile prescribed in the Act of Congress (23 Stat. 73), were received August 2, 1889. The plat of Perry Station, referred to in the last annual report of this office, was approved October 2, 1889.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### CATTLE ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

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

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

By the terms of the second section of the act of March 2, 1880 (25 Stats., 1015), which provides for the allotment of lands to the Miami and United Peoria tribes of Indians in the Indian Territory, they are authorized to lease, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, their remaining common lands for grazing, agricultural, or mining purposes, for any period not exceeding ten years, and such of them as have taken allotments of land in severalty are authorized to lease their allotments for a period not exceeding three years.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[SEAL.]

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

By the President:

JAMES G. BLAINE,

Secretary of State.

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

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
Washington, D. C., March 29, 1890.

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

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

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

T. J. MORGAN,  
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Attorney-General Cushing, in opinion rendered July 5, 1856 (7 Opinions, 740), held that half-breed Indians were to be treated as Indians in all respects, so long as they retained their tribal relations; that when the question of mixed blood arose there was no intrinsic precision in the expression "a white man," and he referred to the fact that there were men of indubitable citizenship in various parts of the country who had Indian blood in their veins. He concluded that the incapacity of race attached to an Indian, as such, may and must be susceptible of being determined, by intermarriage with persons of the dominant race, but declined to lay down a rule as to the period or stage of descent at which this occurs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## INTRUDERS IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This law, Agent Bennett says, in a letter of June 10, 1890, is rendered inoperative by reason of the financial irresponsibility of the persons who comprise the great army of intruders, and who very often after their removal return to the reservation in advance of the officer who removed them. If the law were amended so as to impose a punishment of imprisonment or fine, or both, it would be more effective in accomplishing the object desired, and in my report of July 20, 1890, I had the honor to transmit the following draught of a bill, which I hope will be adopted:

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

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

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

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

#### CONTRACTS WITH INDIANS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Prior to 1880 comparatively few contracts between Indians and attorneys were submitted to this office for approval. Since that time fifty-six have been approved, of which eighteen have been executed. The claims of the Indians, for the prosecution of which these eighteen contracts were made, were allowed, and \$7,239,462.48 is shown by the records of this office to have been paid to the several Indian tribes or placed to the credit of their funds. There have been paid out through this office to the attorneys representing the Indians \$270,843.02, the fees in a few other instances being paid, if paid at all, by the Indian tribe party to the contract. In the case of the Choctaw "net proceeds" claim, the fee, amounting to \$142,039.03, was paid, if paid at all, through the office of the First Auditor of the Treasury.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### UNITED STATES COURTS IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### COURTS OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This information is given in detail in the following tables:

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

Agencies.	Indians.	Judges.	Period employed.	Salary per month.	Agencies.	Indians.	Judges.	Period employed.	Salary per month.
Blackfeet, Mont.....	2,293	3	8	\$3.00	Pawnee, Oklahoma....	851	7	8	\$5.00
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Oklahoma.....	2,598	3	8	8.00	Pima, Ariz.....	11,518	7	8	8.00
Cheyenne River, S. Dak.....	2,816	3	8	8.00	Pine Ridge, S. Dak.....	5,611	7	8	8.00
Crow Creek, S. Dak.....	1,104	3	8	8.00	Ponca, Oklahoma.....	533	7	8	5.00
Devil's Lake, N. Dak.....	2,356	3	8	8.00	Puyallup, Wash.....	1,844	10	8	5.00
Flathead, Mont.....	2,018	4	4	8.00	Santee, Nebr.....	1,354	3	8	8.00
Fort Hall, Idaho.....	1,600	3	8	4.17	Shoshone, Wyo.....	1,943	3	8	8.00
Green Bay, Wis.....	3,320	3	8	8.00	Siletz, Oregon.....	606	1	8	8.00
Klamath, Oregon.....	4,083	3	8	8.00	Standing Rock, N. Dak.....	4,110	3	8	8.00
Lower Brulé, S. Dak.....	1,037	3	8	8.00	Tongue River, Mont.....	867	3	8	8.00
Mescalero, N. Mex.....	474	3	8	5.00	Umatilla, Oregon.....	923	3	8	8.00
Navajo, Nev.....	735	3	8	8.00	White Earth, Minn.....	623	3	8	4.17
Nez Percé, Idaho.....	1,450	3	8	8.00	Yakama, Wash.....	1,675	3	8	8.00
Otoe, Oklahoma.....	396	3	7	5.00	Yankton, S. Dak.....	1,760	3	8	8.00
					Total.....		93		

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

Agencies.	Indians.	Judges.	Salary per month.	Agencies.	Indians.	Judges.	Salary per month.
Blackfeet, Mont.....	2,293	3	\$10	Pima, Ariz.....	11,518	3	\$10
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Oklahoma.....	2,598	3	10	Ponca, Oklahoma.....	533	3	5
Cheyenne River, S. Dak.....	2,816	3	10	Puyallup, Wash.....	1,844	10	5
Colville, Wash.....	2,301	3	8	Quapaw, Ind. T.....	1,150	3	5
Crow Creek, S. Dak.....	1,104	3	10	Shoshone, Wyo.....	1,943	3	10
Devil's Lake, N. Dak.....	2,356	3	10	Siletz, Oregon.....	606	1	8
Flathead, Mont.....	2,018	4	10	Standing Rock, N. Dak.....	4,110	3	10
Fort Hall, Idaho.....	1,600	3	10	Tongue River, Mont.....	867	3	10
Green Bay, Wis.....	3,320	3	5	Tulalip, Wash.....	1,233	3	5
Kiowa, Oklahoma.....	4,083	3	10	Umatilla, Oregon.....	923	3	10
Lower Brulé, S. Dak.....	1,037	3	10	White Earth, Minn.....	623	3	10
Mescalero.....	474	3	5	Yakama, Wash.....	1,675	3	5
Navajo.....	735	3	10	Yankton, S. Dak.....	1,760	3	10
Nez Percé, Idaho.....	1,450	3	10	Total.....		98	
Otoe, Oklahoma.....	396	3	5				
Pawnee, Oklahoma.....	851	3	5				

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

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

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

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

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

John Grass, sr., ago forty-eight (present age), appointed January 1, 1889. Served as judge from 1885 to March 31, 1890, but was not carried on the rolls as such until

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

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

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

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

Adultery, 8; assault, 9; attempt at rape, 10; taking second wife, 3; taking second husband, 2; elopement with another man's wife, 3; desertion of wife and family by husband, 7; desertion of husband and family by wife, 3; seduction, 1; resisting arrest by police, 6; abusive language, 2; mauling cattle, 3; malicious lying, 1; evil speaking, 1; wife beating, 1; offering insult to married women, 4; selling rations, 2; drunkenness, 2; larceny, 4; family quarrels, incompatibility, etc., 19. The punishments imposed by the court were chiefly imprisonment in the agency guard-house, at hard labor during the day, from 10 to 90 days, according to the nature of the offense. In 11 cases guns were forfeited by the offender, others were required to make good property destroyed, and cash fines aggregating \$47 the past year were imposed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In the civil cases, 7 were dismissed, 7 were compromised, 20 were decided for plaintiff, and 8 for defendant. The amounts involved vary from one dollar up to \$100.

The criminal cases were disposed of as follows: Two for indecent behavior, found guilty and sentenced to jail at hard labor, one for 5 days, and one for 20 days; 2 for fornication, one acquitted and one found guilty and sent to jail at hard labor 5 days; 2 for stealing, one acquitted and one found guilty and sent to jail at hard labor 40 days; 1 using profane language in court, sent to jail at hard labor 3 days; 3 adultery, all found guilty and sentenced, one 15 days, one 45 days, and one 60 days in jail at hard labor; 4 wife-beating, one acquitted, one sent to jail 5 days, one 20 days at hard labor, and in the other case both the husband and wife were locked up in different cells for one day each; 1 abuse of stock, found guilty and sent to jail 10 days; 2 attempted rape, acquitted; 2 destroying property, acquitted; 1 abusing stock, acquitted; 5 fighting, convicted, sent from 1 to 7 days in jail; 3 drunk and bringing whiskey on the reservation, found guilty, and one sentenced 5 days and two 30 days each in jail at hard labor.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## INDIAN POLICE.

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

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

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

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

As an evidence of the esteem in which the Indian police force is held by the agents, and of the faithful manner in which their duties are per-

formed, I append a few extracts taken from some of the reports for 1889, which are a fair sample of all:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Agent Spencer, Rosebud, S. Dak.]

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

[Agent McKusick, Sisseton, S. Dak.]

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

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[Agent Bennett, Union, Ind. T.]

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

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

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

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

[Agent Wyman, Crow, Mont.]

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

[Agent Hill, Santee, Nebr.]

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

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[Agent Sears, Nevada, Nev.]

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

[Agent Ashley, Cheyenne and Arapaho, Oklahoma.]

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

[Agent Myers, Kiowa, Oklahoma.]

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

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

[Agent Moorhouse, Umatilla, Oregon.]

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

[Agent Byrnes, Uintah and Ouray, Utah.]

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

[Agent Priestly, Yakama, Washington.]

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

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

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

Agencies.	Indians.	Officers.	Privates.	Total of force.	Agencies.	Indians.	Officers.	Privates.	Total of force.
Blackfeet, Mont.	2,293	2	17	19	Osage, Oklahoma.	1,496	1	4	5
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Oklahoma.	3,598	3	29	32	Otoe, Oklahoma.	1,536	1	6	7
Cheyenne River, S. Dak.	2,840	2	25	27	Ouray, Utah.	1,020	1	7	8
Colorado River, Ariz.	979	1	5	6	Pawnee, Oklahoma.	1,851	1	6	7
Columbia, Wash.	2,201	2	14	16	Pima, Ariz.	11,518	1	10	11
Crow, Mont.	2,456	2	14	16	Pine Ridge, S. Dak.	5,621	3	25	28
Crow Creek, S. Dak.	1,104	1	8	9	Red Wing, Oklahoma.	633	1	7	8
Devil's Lake, N. Dak.	2,356	2	16	18	Setawatonic and Great Nemaha, Kans.	980	1	11	12
Flathead, Mont.	2,018	1	14	15	Payallup, Wash.	1,814	1	13	14
Fort Belknap, Mont.	1,793	1	15	16	Quapaw, Ind. T.	1,150	1	6	7
Fort Berthold, N. Dak.	1,195	1	7	8	Rosbud, S. Dak.	7,869	3	40	43
Fort Hall, Idaho.	1,600	1	14	15	Round Valley, Cal.	531	1	5	6
Fort Peck, Mont.	1,891	2	17	19	Sac and Fox, Oklahoma.	2,180	1	8	9
Grande Ronde, Oregon.	374	1	5	6	Santee, Nebr.	1,354	1	11	12
Green Bay, Wis.	3,320	1	10	11	Shoshone, Wyo.	1,915	1	12	13
Hoopa Valley, Cal.	470	1	2	3	Siletz, Oregon.	600	1	7	8
Jicarilla, N. Mex.	891	1	2	3	Sisseton, S. Dak.	1,497	1	5	6
Kaw, Oklahoma.	200	1	2	3	Southern Ute, Colo.	1,013	1	12	13
Kiowa, Oklahoma.	4,668	2	24	26	Standing Rock, S. Dak.	4,119	3	24	27
Klamath, Oregon.	994	1	2	3	Tongue River, Mont.	897	1	7	8
La Pointe, Wis.	4,713	1	16	17	Tulalup, Wash.	1,233	1	11	12
Lemhi, Idaho.	524	1	5	6	Utah, Utah.	874	1	6	7
Lower Brule, S. Dak.	1,067	1	13	14	Umatilla, Oregon.	983	1	9	10
Mescalero, N. Mex.	474	1	10	11	Union, Ind. T.	65,290	3	40	43
Mission, Cal.	4,524	1	6	7	Warm Springs, Oregon.	853	1	9	10
Navajo, N. Mex.	20,200	1	14	15	Western Shoshone, Nev.	477	1	7	8
Neah Bay, Wash.	736	1	7	8	White Earth, Minn.	6,239	3	22	25
Nevada, Nev.	959	2	12	14	Yakama, Wash.	1,675	1	7	8
Nez Percé, Idaho.	1,450	1	5	6	Yankton, S. Dak.	1,700	1	7	8
Omaha and Winnebago, Nebr.	2,347	1	7	8	Total.....	70	700	770	

INDIAN FARMING.

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

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

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

The act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stats. 440), requires that all able-bodied Indians between the ages of eighteen and forty-five must labor for the benefit of themselves or of the tribe, in order to be entitled to rations. But it is obvious from experience, that the limits of twenty and forty years include all that can be expected to succeed in learning to farm for the first time, and this leaves but a limited number of the entire Indian population available.

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

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

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

- Number of days occupied in the field during the month.
- Number of days at headquarters.
- Number of Indians assisted and instructed.
- Number of Indians who have been induced to begin farming.
- Number of acres plowed.
- Number of acres planted.
- The condition of stock.
- The condition of agricultural implements.

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

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

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

in 35,000 cases Indians have been personally assisted and instructed in farming; that 40,000 acres have been plowed, and that at nearly every agency the need of a greater supply of lumber, seeds, and agricultural implements is very pressing. It is also reported that 1,136 Indians who never farmed before have been induced to commence farming.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

One agent (from North Dakota) writes:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Number of allotments made to July 1, 1890, under act of February 7, 1857 . . . . .	15, 106
Number of Indian families engaged in farming . . . . .	27, 328
Number of acres under fence . . . . .	608, 937
Number of acres under cultivation (by Indians) . . . . .	288, 613
CROPS RAISED.	
Bushels of wheat . . . . .	881, 419
Bushels of oats and barley . . . . .	545, 032
Bushels of corn . . . . .	1, 139, 297
Bushels of vegetables . . . . .	482, 680
Tons of hay cut . . . . .	130, 712
Pounds of butter made . . . . .	92, 968
NUMBER AND KIND OF STOCK OWNED BY INDIANS.	
Horses and mules . . . . .	443, 241
Cattle . . . . .	170, 419
Swine . . . . .	87, 477
Sheep and goats . . . . .	964, 759
Domestic fowls (all kinds) . . . . .	143, 056

FARMING STATIONS.

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

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

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

There should be a day-school, at least, established in each community.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IRRIGATION.

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

## LOGGING BY INDIANS.

WHITE EARTH AGENCY, MINN.

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

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

(1) None of the Indians have killed or girdled any of the green standing timber, or started fires in the woods.

(2) I propose to have a competent overseer to superintend all the camps and to personally inspect the cutting and scaling of the logs, to see that there will be no green timber cut, at a compensation of \$100 per month during the logging season, said salary to be paid out of stumpage fund. The stumpage should be \$1 per thousand feet, and I will collect that amount for each thousand feet from the Indian contractor and deposit said fund for the benefit and relief of the poor and indigent Indians. I propose to allow the Indians to sell to responsible lumber dealers, under contracts subject to my approval and the approval of the Department, logs to be paid for in cash before being removed from the landing. I will collect the \$1 per thousand stumpage and pay the remainder to the Indian contractors, all of whom have business qualifications and are well able to manage their own affairs.

(3) No green trees have been killed or girdled.

(4) No green standing timber has been cut for market, and, in my opinion, a competent overseer in charge would effectually prevent the cutting of green timber.

(5) The Indians who expect to engage in logging are prepared to carry on the same, and, in my opinion, it would be advisable to allow them to do so, thereby furnishing employment and means of a livelihood for a large number of Indians who otherwise would be idle and without any means of supporting themselves and families, as Indians are to be employed in every capacity they can fill, thus employing but very few white men, such as foremen, cooks, blacksmiths, and teamsters.

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

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

The Department, under date of October 10, 1889, laid the request of the Indians, together with a copy of the rules referred to above, before

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) That the logging operations of the Indians thereunder shall be subject to the general supervision of the United States Indian Agent for the White Earth Agency, Minn.

(2) That P. and J. Meehan, parties to the within contract, may furnish the Indian contractors, also parties thereto, with such necessary supplies as may be required to enable them to carry out their obligations, and no others, at such reasonable prices as may be agreed upon and approved by the United States Indian Agent for the White Earth Agency, and be re-imbursed therefor out of the money to paid for the logs under the contract.

(3) With the exception of one foreman or overseer, a cook, and one teamster, at each logging camp, no other white labor shall be permitted to go upon the reservation under this contract.

(4) That as prescribed by the President March 4, 1890, the said within contract shall be "for so much of the lumber or timber contracted for as is delivered on or before April 15, 1890, the contract to terminate at that date."

(5) That P. and J. Meehan shall execute a bond, with two good and sufficient sureties, in the penal sum of \$20,000, conditioned for the faithful observance of the laws of the United States relating to trade and intercourse with the Indians, the regulations now or that may hereafter be proscribed thereunder, the conditions under which this contract is approved, and the faithful performance of said within contract.

(6) The scaling of the logs cut under this contract shall be under the general supervision of the United States Indian Agent.

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

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

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

*Sealed proposals for the sale of logs.*

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

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Logs," and addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until 12 m. Thursday, April 21, 1890, for logs cut from dead and down timber: All the logs cut by Charles Losh and William Fairbanks on the Mississippi River, about 1,500,000 feet, more or less; and all the logs cut by M. C. Van, Warren Brothers, McArthur Brothers, Simon Roy, and H. F. Howes, on the Clearwater River, amounting to 8,000,000 feet, more or less. Bids must be made for separate marks of logs, and price per thousand feet for each lot of logs must be distinctly stated. Certified checks for 5 per cent. of the purchase money must accompany each bid; purchasers to pay half of scalage.

B. P. SHULER,  
United States Indian Agent.

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

	C. A. Smith & Co.	F. O. L. Orean.	W. Potter & Co.
Charles Losh, 1,217,820 feet.....	\$3.32	\$1.32	\$1.32
Wm. Fairbanks, 420,010 feet.....	4.50	5.03	5.19

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

3,592,300 feet.....	\$3.75
3,909,800 feet.....	4.00
561,850 feet.....	4.25

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

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

May 3, 1890, the Red River Lumber Company proposed to advance its bid on the White Earth logs 25 cents per thousand feet all around, or to \$1, \$1.25, and \$1.50, respectively, provided this offer was accepted not later than May 5, 1890. The agent and Warren were informed of this by telegraph, but the agent replied that even the second bid was not acceptable to the log owners; however, May 5, 1890, he transmitted two further bids for the logs in question, viz: E. L. Warren offered

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Meehan contract, 6,000,000 feet, at \$6 per thousand .....	\$36,000.00
Losh logs, 1,217,000 feet, at \$4.50 per thousand.....	5,480.10
Fairbanks logs, 400,010 feet, at \$5 per thousand.....	2,000.05
White Earth and Red Lake, 8,003,510 feet, at \$5.10 per thousand .....	41,123.90
	\$84,604.05

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

GREEN BAY AGENCY, WISCONSIN.

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

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authority to market dead and down timber from their reservation during the season of 1888 and 1889. The authority came too late to be of full benefit to them, and as the act above referred to requires that said authority to be valid must be renewed "from year to year," in the President's discretion, I wrote to their agent on August 6, 1889, calling his attention to the following paragraph in the act above referred to:

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

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

- (1) Has there been any timber killed by fire, girdling, or otherwise, by the Menomonees during the past year for the purpose of having it sold under this act?
- (2) Can they be relied upon not to start any fire in the woods or to injure or cut any standing green tree?
- (3) Are all members of the tribe willing that those who can may log and sell timber for their own benefit, provided 10 per cent. of the gross proceeds is set aside for the stumpage or poor fund?
- (4) What means do you propose to use to insure that the Indians will neither start fires nor damage or cut green standing timber?

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

- (1) No timber has been intentionally killed or otherwise injured on the Menomonee Reservation.
- (2) These Indians know that charges of starting fires are brought against them by interested white lumbermen, which makes them doubly cautious. During the past spring they have been constantly on the alert to prevent fires from reaching the line of their reservation, and in their efforts were as well organized as white men could be so that all damage of consequence was prevented.
- (3) All members of the tribe are willing that those who can be allowed to lumber on the basis explained.
- (4) The rule for the past three years has been that any Indian guilty of killing or cutting green standing timber forfeits his right to log, and all are under the supervision of the police and the agency farmer, who keep a close watch on them.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In compliance with your request of 17th ultimo, and on recommendation of this office, the Department, under date of 23th instant, has granted you authority to publish an advertisement for a period of two weeks in the daily edition of the Northwestern, of Oshkosh, Wis., inviting sealed bids for about 8,000,000 feet of timber, to be opened at the office of the Green Bay Agency at noon on a certain day to be fixed by you and named in the advertisement.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Menomonee Indian logs for sale.*

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

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

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

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

Dated Keshena, Wis., April 7, 1890.

THOS. JENNINGS,  
United States Indian Agent, Green Bay Agency, Wis.

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He also reported that he had received the following bids, which he had opened in the presence of bidders and witnesses at the place and time stated in the advertisement:

Name of bidder.	Wolf River.					Oconto River.				
	Pine.	Bass.	Elm.	Cedar.	Hemlock.	Pine.	Bass.	Elm.	Cedar.	Hemlock.
J. P. Reynolds .....	\$8.50	\$8.50	\$8.50	\$8.50	\$8.50	\$5.50	\$8.50	\$8.50	\$8.50	\$8.50
McMillan & Jennings .....						8.66	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
T. H. Sheppard & Co. ....						8.63	8.63	8.63	8.63	8.63
Holt Lumber Company .....						8.10	2.50			2.00
Bray & Choate .....	8.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	8.13	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Stephen Bradford .....	8.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	8.50	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
George Boyer .....						8.51	2.00			2.50
F. Hurlbut .....						8.27	4.50			2.50

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

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

Wolf River:			
Pine .....	feet..	12,583,142	
Hemlock .....	do...	51,917	
Bass .....	do...	2,853	12,637,912
Oconto River:			
Pine .....	do...	12,880,366	
Hemlock .....	do...	167,219	
Bass .....	do...	6,068	13,053,653
Grand total .....	feet..	25,691,565	

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

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

To this Mr. Reynolds at once replied:

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

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

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

The gross amount of .....	\$218,378.30
And one-half the cost of scaling .....	739.14
	219,117.44

The net amount to be paid to the Indians who own the logs is found as follows:  
 Deduct total amount of scaling..... \$1,478.42  
 And stumpage, 10 per cent..... 21,837.83  
 23,316.25

Net proceeds..... 195,801.19

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

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

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

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

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

DEAD AND FALLEN TIMBER ON INDIAN ALLOTMENTS.

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

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

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

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
Washington, May 21, 1890.

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

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

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

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

Section 5 provides that—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

It would be entirely out of harmony with the more liberal American doctrine of waste, as applicable to timber, to hold that a tenant who is by that doctrine in many cases entitled to fell timber for the express purpose of opening the land to cultivation is still not at liberty to use the dead wood on the land in addition to the estovers allowed him by law. The law on this subject will be found presented in the case of *Wilkinson v. Wilkinson* (69 Wis., p. 561), *Shine v. Wilcox* (I. D. & B. Eq., 831), per *Gaston J. King v. Miller* (99 N. C., 594, etc.), *Dorsey v. Moore* (100 N. C., 44), and it appears by the decisions of the supreme court of Wisconsin that the injury called "waste" is the same in that State as at common law (*Lauder v. Hall*, 69 Wis., 331, and *Bandlow v. Thieme*, 53 Wis., 57), supposing that a question of waste by an Indian allottee on land in Wisconsin is to be determined by the law of that State.

This answers the first question.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

CASH PAYMENTS TO INDIANS.

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

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

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

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

The shares of all who had died since July 1, 1889, to be returned to the United States Treasury unless legal representatives of the estates of the deceased were appointed by the proper court,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Notice to members of the Citizen Band of Pottawatomie Indians.*

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

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

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

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

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

The other and largest payment was the payment to the Osage Indians of their regular annual interest, \$250,000. In regard to the manner in which they expend this large sum I am glad to be able to modify my

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deprecating remarks of last year by quoting the following report from their agent:

Much has been written and published the past year about the profligacy of the Osages. Having known them for many years, and having a personal acquaintance with every member of the tribe, I believe they are as frugal as the average white man would be under similar circumstances, and they are far more easily controlled and submit more cheerfully to the laws that govern them than any other community of my acquaintance. Could the Government but protect them successfully from the evil consequent upon too close contact with degraded whites, their prosperity would greatly increase.

As I consider the payment of cash to Indians, except in return for service rendered or labor performed for themselves or their people, as of very little real benefit in a majority of cases, it is with pleasure that I give below a statement of moneys earned by Indians during the year and paid to them by the Government:

Paid to regular Indian employes at agencies	\$91,500
Paid to irregular Indian employes at agencies	64,500
Paid to Indian additional farmers	9,000
Paid to regular Indian employes at Indian schools	51,000
Paid to irregular Indian employes at Indian schools	22,000
Paid to Indian interpreters	20,000
Paid to Indian policemen	94,000
Paid to Indian judges of courts of Indian offenses	5,000
Paid to Indians for hauling supplies	90,000
Paid to Indians for produce, hay, wood, and other supplies purchased from them, and for breaking land	66,000
Paid to Indians for logs cut and banked by them	139,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>642,000</b>

SALARIES OF AGENTS.

The present salaries of Indian agents are not adequate to the services demanded of them. They are required to give bonds for the proper discharge of their duties. Their responsibilities are many, their work difficult, demanding their entire time for its performance. Low and insufficient pay for such work involves one of two results: If a capable agent does his duty with fidelity and efficiency and receives for it only the authorized salary, he suffers injustice at the hands of the Government, which ought to pay a fair equivalent for service rendered. If he attempts to supplement his meager salary he is tempted to neglect his work, or to resort to irregular, hurtful, or even illegal practices. No agent should be subjected to such a trial of his honor and integrity. Moreover in some instances the salaries are so low as to render it well nigh impossible to secure men of the requisite ability.

I submit below a table showing areas of reserves and population of Indians assigned to the several agencies, with amounts of bonds and salaries of agents and amounts disbursed by them during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

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TABLE 15.—Showing areas of reserves and number of Indians under the several Indian agencies, with amounts of bonds and salaries of agents and amounts disbursed by them during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890.

Agency.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Bond.	Amount of annual disbursement.	Salary.
Blackfeet, Mont.	2,750	2,173	\$30,000	\$150,000	\$1,800
Cheyenne River, S. Dak.	4,481	2,823	20,000	150,000	1,500
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Oklahoma.	6,715	2,372	30,000	200,000	2,300
Colorado River, Ariz.	470	840	15,000	20,000	1,500
Colville Agency, Wash.	5,343	2,431	20,000	30,000	1,500
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé, S. Dak.	1,708	2,084	25,000	120,000	1,900
Crow, Mont.	7,364	2,456	25,000	150,000	2,300
Devil's Lake, N. Dak.	432	2,480	15,000	30,000	1,500
Eastern Cherokee, N. C.	102	3,000	4,000	None	1,800
Flathead, Mont.	2,240	1,784	20,000	30,000	1,500
Fort Berkeley, N. Dak.	4,559	1,183	20,000	30,000	1,500
Fort Belknap, Mont.	840	1,722	20,000	115,000	1,050
Fort Hall, Idaho	1,350	1,493	20,000	30,000	1,500
Fort Peck, Mont.	2,775	1,843	40,000	165,000	2,000
Grand Ronde, Oregon	98	379	15,000	20,000	1,000
Green Bay, Wis.	483	3,164	30,000*	20,000	1,900
Hoopa Valley, Cal.	190	475	Army officer.		2,300
Kiowa, etc., Oklahoma	5,801	4,121	30,000	200,000	1,100
Klamath, Oregon	1,650	535	15,000	30,000	1,000
Lemhi, Idaho	100	443	10,000	20,000	1,000
La Poudre, Wyo.	748	4,772	20,000	25,000	2,000
Mescalero, N. Mex.	741	613	20,000	30,000	1,500
Mission Tule River (consolidated), Cal.	433	5,058	25,000	25,000	1,500
Navajo, N. Mex.	16,741	15,000	20,000	25,000	2,000
Nash Bay, Wash.	36	896	10,000	15,000	1,000
Nevada, Nev.	1,001	973	10,000	20,000	1,500
New York, N. Y.	137	5,112	20,000	25,000	1,000
Nes Perce, Idaho	1,167	1,715	20,000	25,000	1,500
Omaha and Winnebago, Nebr.	124	2,385	25,000	40,000	1,500
Osage and Kaw, Oklahoma	2,453	1,778	125,000	500,000	1,800
Pima, Ariz.	775	5,699	10,000	30,000	1,500
Pine Ridge, S. Dak.	4,330	5,701	50,000	300,000	2,200
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha, Kans.	944	1,643	30,000	100,000	1,500
Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland, Oklahoma	196	1,618	40,000	75,000	1,000
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha, Kans.	1,417	5,285	10,000	10,000	1,800
Puyallup (consolidated), Wash.	364	2,051	25,000	45,000	1,800
Quapaw, Ind. T.	282	1,325	30,000	50,000	1,500
Round Valley, Cal.	130	552	15,000	10,000	1,000
Roosebud, S. Dak.	5,044	5,345	50,000	400,000	2,300
Sau Carlos, Ariz.	3,950	4,819	20,000	100,000	2,000
Southern Ute and Jicarilla, Colo.	2,360	1,198	25,000	75,000	1,400
Sisseton, S. Dak.	1,233	1,509	20,000	25,000	1,500
Standing Rock, N. Dak.	4,176	4,096	50,000	250,000	1,780
Sao and Fox, Oklahoma	2,329	2,062	25,000	50,000	1,200
Sao and Fox, Iowa	2	396	20,000	20,000	1,000
Santee, Nebr.	2	1,375	20,000	50,000	1,200
Shoshone, Wyo.	3,698	1,658	25,000	75,000	1,500
Siletz, Oregon	851	671	15,000	20,000	1,200
Tongue River, Mont.	680	865	18,000	40,000	1,000
Tulalip, Wash.	27	1,212	10,000	10,000	1,000
Umatilla, Oregon	420	969	15,000	25,000	1,200
Union, Ind.	30,914	67,000	50,000	100,000	2,000
Unk, Ind.	6,207	1,821	40,000	100,000	1,800
Ute and Grosventre, Utah	725	1,923	15,000	30,000	1,000
Warm Springs, Oregon	3,082	5,403	50,000	75,000	1,000
White Earth, Minn.	493	587	18,000	20,000	1,500
Western Shoshone, Nev.	1,250	1,450	30,000	30,000	2,000
Yakama, Wash.	672	1,725	20,000	80,000	1,600
Yankton, S. Dak.					
<b>Average salary</b>					<b>1,533.33</b>

\* Agent at Green Bay is required to file a special bond in the sum of \$100,000 to cover logging money.

From this table it will be seen that the average salary is but little more than \$1,533. The agent is furnished transportation for himself to the agency and return; he has quarters for himself and family; he is allowed a team with feed, and his office is supplied with fuel and

lights. He is allowed a clerk, and is entitled to the services of the agency physician for himself and family. He is expected to furnish all supplies used by his family, though he may buy of the Government at cost price. His hospitality is in many cases severely taxed, owing to the entire absence of places of entertainment for visitors.

Hon. E. P. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in his report for 1874, page 14, said on this subject:

Scarcely any service in the Government is more delicate and difficult than that of an Indian agent. Surely the Government can not afford to appoint a man to this duty who is not both able and upright, and who can be kept strong in his integrity. And yet the Government offers for such service requiring such qualifications the sum of \$1,500 per annum as pay of an agent and the support of his family in a country unusually expensive. Can it be that the Government intends either deliberately to maim and cripple its service, or to wrong honest and efficient officers? I respectfully repeat and urge the recommendation of last year, that the salaries of Indian agents be increased to at least \$2,000 per annum for the eastern agencies and \$2,500 for the remote.

Alluding to the same matter Hon. Hiram Price, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, said in his report for 1882, page v:

If the agent is an honest, industrious, and intelligent Christian man, with the physical ability and disposition to endure hardship and courageously encounter difficulty and disappointment, or, in other words, if he is morally, mentally and physically above the average of what are considered good men, he will work wonders among these wards of the nation. And I but state what every thinking man must know, that, as a rule, this class of men can not be procured to cut themselves off from civilization and deprive themselves and families of the comforts and advantages of civilized society for the pittance which is now paid to Indian agents. Occasionally men have been found who, for the good which they hoped to accomplish, have voluntarily exiled themselves and labored for the good of these people, but they generally found more trouble from their surroundings and less moral support from the Government than was expected and becoming discouraged and disheartened, have retired from the service, leaving their places to be filled by less competent men.

I give it as my honest conviction as a business man, after one year and a half of close observation, in a position where the chances for a correct knowledge of this question are better than in any other, that the true policy of the Government is to pay Indian agents such compensation and place them under such regulations of law as will insure the services of first-class men. It is not enough that a man is honest; he must, in addition to this, be capable. He must be up to the standard physically as well as morally and mentally. Men of this class are comparatively scarce, and as a rule can not be had unless the compensation is equal to the service required. Low-priced men are not always the cheapest. A bad article is dear at any price. Paying a man as Indian agent \$1,200 or \$1,500, and expecting him to perform \$3,000 or \$4,000 worth of labor, is not economy, and in a large number of cases has proven to be the worst kind of extravagance. The wholesale, sweeping charge of dishonesty sometimes made against Indian agents is not true. Some of them are good and true men, doing the very best they can under the embarrassing circumstances by which they are surrounded, and some of them are capable; but I repeat, the inducements for such men to remain are insufficient, and the difficulties and discouragements which they meet crowd them out of the service, and until all Indian agents are selected and paid as a good business man selects and pays his employes (which is not the case now), it need not be wondered at if many of them are incompetent, and a few of them dishonest.

PURCHASE, INSPECTION, AND SHIPMENT OF SUPPLIES.

After due advertising, sealed bids to the number of 513 for furnishing goods and supplies for the Indian service were opened in New York on May 23, 1890, in the presence of a large number of bidders or their agents, by myself, assisted by Assistant Secretary Cyrus Bussey and members of the Board of Indian Commissioners. At the opening of bids at San Francisco by the assistant commissioner, July 16, 1890, 45 bids were received; making a total of 558. The number of contracts awarded was 254, each one being made out in quadruplicate and accompanied by a bond for 50 per cent. of the amount of the contract. The awards were made in all cases with the aid of expert inspectors, and only after careful comparison of samples submitted and for such goods as the best interests of the service seemed to require. Special pains were taken to select serviceable goods; but the lowest-priced goods are not always cheapest. The supplies purchased consist of subsistence supplies, such as beef, bacon, coffee, sugar, lard, hominy, rice, corn meal, oat meal, salt, hard bread, pork, etc., and of miscellaneous goods, clothing, agricultural implements, etc., which are divided into seventeen classes, as follows:

- |                     |                                |  |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. Blankets.        | 9. Crockery and lamps.         | 14. Paints and oils.                         |
| 2. Cotton goods.    | 10. Furniture and wooden ware. | 15. Brass and iron kettles, tin and tinware. |
| 3. Woolen goods.    | 11. Harness, leather, etc.     | 16. Stoves, hollow ware, pipe, etc.          |
| 4. Clothing.        | 12. Agricultural implements.   | 17. Hardware.                                |
| 5. Boots and shoes. | 13. Wagons and wagon fixtures. |  |
| 6. Hats and caps.   |                                |  |
| 7. Notious.         |                                |  |
| 8. Groceries.       |                                |  |

There were also purchased large quantities of medicines, surgical instruments, books and school supplies, in all over 2,500 articles. Over 50,000 samples were submitted, examined, and passed upon.

The delivery, inspection, and shipment of most of the supplies takes place in New York, in a warehouse rented for the purpose, at 67 Wooster street; but such articles as wagons, plows, iron, steel, stoves, fence wire, etc., are inspected and shipped from Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, etc., as may be most advantageous. Beef and flour are delivered at the agencies. The other subsistence supplies, except coffee, sugar, and rice, are generally delivered at points in the West, the points of delivery being governed by the price bid for the article plus the cost of its transportation to the agencies and schools. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890, 34,316 packages, weighing 4,297,049 pounds, were shipped from New York, and 46,091 packages, weighing 4,388,743 pounds, were shipped from Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Sioux City, Omaha, and other points west. A detailed record of each shipment is kept, which shows the mark, number, kind of package, character of contents, and weight. Receipts for packages shipped are made in triplicate and are also copied in a book kept for that purpose. This enables the office to trace any package; and, in case of shortage on arrival at an agency, to locate and determine the liability for the deficiency.

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After the delivery of the goods and before they are accepted and shipped, an expert inspector examines them and compares the deliveries with the sample or samples on which awards have been made. If equal in quality to sample, they are accepted and shipped; if not, they are rejected, and the contractor is required to furnish other goods up to sample. If he fails to do so, they are purchased at his expense in open market, and the difference in cost, if any, is charged against him. In some instances, where the necessities of the service require immediate deliveries, and the deviation from sample is not material, goods not quite up to the sample are accepted, in accordance with a clause in the contract which provides for such a contingency. In such cases the inspector fixes the difference in value between the sample upon which the award has been made and the goods offered for delivery, and a deduction of twice the amount fixed by the inspector as the difference in value is made from the account. Inferior goods, however, even at a deduction, are accepted in very few cases, and only when they are needed for immediate use and can not be procured otherwise.

For every shipment the contractor makes out invoices in quadruplicate; the original goes to the Treasury for payment, one copy remains in the Indian office, one is mailed to the agent or school superintendent, and the fourth is required to accompany the bill of lading, in order that the freight may be identified when payment is made for its transportation. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, over 30,000 invoices were required for that purpose.

In this connection, I desire to say that one cause of great embarrassment in the management of the affairs of this Bureau is the failure of Congress to make the appropriations for the Indian service so that deliveries of goods may be made before winter sets in. Under a ruling of the honorable Second Comptroller no contracts can be executed until after the President has signed the appropriation act and it has become a law. Much time is necessarily consumed in work preliminary to letting the contracts. Under the law, advertisements must be published for at least three weeks. To abstract the bids, classify the large number of samples offered and make the awards, takes from two to six weeks. Then it takes from fifteen to twenty-five days before contracts can be executed and approved, bidders being scattered all the way from Maine to California, and contracts having to be mailed to them for execution. Blankets, clothing, wagons, boots, shoes, and a number of other articles, have to be manufactured after contracts and bonds are approved.

It is, therefore, evident that unless the Indian appropriation bill passes early in the session, (and it should never pass later than the middle of February) many of the goods and supplies can not reach their destination until late in the winter, and in consequence the Indians suffer. Even if the Indian appropriation bill should become a law as early as February, no goods could be shipped under the most favorable

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circumstances until the end of June. The treaties with the Crows, Sioux, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Utes, etc., make provision for issuing clothing, and stipulate that it shall be delivered at the Government warehouse on the reservation not later than August 1 of each year, a promise which this office has never been able to keep.

The present system of purchasing and delivering supplies to Indians involving publicity, competition, and inspection, needs only care and judgment in buying, and honesty in inspection and delivery, to insure general satisfaction. It is not possible, however, to furnish to Indians clothing suitable as to size, and the "misfits" must be many, ludicrous and vexatious.

INDIAN FINANCES.

FUNDS AVAILABLE DURING THE FISCAL YEARS 1889-'90, AND 1890-'91.

*Appropriations.*—The following statement shows the amounts that were appropriated by Congress for the Indian service for the fiscal years 1889-'90 and 1890-'91:

TABLE 16.—Showing appropriations for 1889-'90 and 1890-'91.

Appropriations.	1889-'90.	1890-'91.	Increase.
Fulfilling treaties with Indian tribes, permanent.....	\$1,428,654.00	\$1,643,675.29	\$215,020.39
Fulfilling treaties with Indian tribes, annual.....	1,685,790.81	1,597,740.60	11,945.16
Support of Indian tribes, gratuities.....	762,500.00	748,000.00	43,500.00
Support of Indian schools.....	1,379,568.13	1,812,770.00	463,201.87
Incidental and contingent expenses.....	169,000.00	171,000.00	2,000.00
Current and miscellaneous expenses.....	818,331.50	1,226,269.40	407,877.90
Total.....	6,083,851.37	7,127,394.69	1,043,543.32

Under the head of "Fulfilling treaties with Indian tribes, permanent," are such specified sums as are required to be appropriated annually under existing treaties, either for a certain number of years or for an indefinite period.

A number of treaties contain provisions for clothing, subsistence, agency and school employes, etc., to be furnished by the United States for a certain number of years, but such provisions do not state specifically the amount of money that must be appropriated. These amounts are annually approximately estimated by this office, and the sums so appropriated can be used only for expenditures incurred during the fiscal year for which the appropriations are made. The total sums so appropriated by Congress for the fiscal years 1889-'90 and 1890-'91 are to be found in above table (No. 16), under the head of "Fulfilling treaties with Indian tribes, annual."

A number of the tribes have no treaties; others have treaties, but the amounts due thereunder are not sufficient for their support. Congress annually appropriates certain sums as gratuities. The total sums appropriated for such purpose for the fiscal years 1889-'90 and 1890-'91 are to be found in above table, under the head of "Support of Indian tribes, gratuities."

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For Indian education Congress annually appropriates certain sums in addition to those provided for under existing treaties. The total amounts of such appropriations for the fiscal years 1889-'90 and 1890-'91 are found in above table, under the head of "Support of Indian schools."

For contingent and incidental expenses of agents and their employes, for aid for certain tribes in Arizona, California, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Washington, etc., Congress annually appropriates certain sums, the totals of which for the fiscal years 1889-'90 and 1890-'91 are found in the above table, under the head of "Incidental and contingent expenses."

For pay of agents, interpreters, Indian police, additional farmers, Indian inspectors, superintendent of schools, for the erection and repair of agency buildings, surveying and allotting land, advertising, telegraphing, transportation of Indian supplies, and for a number of other purposes, Congress annually appropriates certain sums. The total amounts appropriated for these purposes for the fiscal years 1889-'90 and 1890-'91 are found in the above table under the head of "Current and miscellaneous expenses."

**Unexpended balance.**—In addition to the appropriations named in Table — there were available for expenditure, at the commencement of the fiscal years 1889-'90 and 1890-'91, the following unexpended balances of permanent Indian funds:

TABLE 17.—Showing unexpended balances of permanent funds available for 1889-'90 and 1890-'91.

Balances.	1889-'90.	1890-'91.	Increase.	Decrease.
Of funds appropriated, treaty stipulations of a permanent character.....	7624, 658. 07	8739, 211. 81	1114, 553. 24	
Of funds appropriated for erection of school buildings at various points.....	152, 209. 52	81, 386. 20		770, 823. 32
Of appropriations for negotiating treaties with certain Indian tribes, surveying and allotting Indian lands, digging ditches, and proceeds of sale of Indian lands.....	819, 731. 02	411, 228. 81	91, 507. 79	
Of Indian moneys, miscellaneous.....	132, 165. 08	183, 833. 24	31, 737. 56	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>7, 228, 704. 29</b>	<b>1, 385, 762. 06</b>	<b>237, 878. 50</b>	<b>70, 823. 32</b>
<b>Net increase.....</b>			<b>157, 055. 27</b>	

**Trust funds.**—The total amount of trust funds, in bonds and otherwise, held at the beginning of the fiscal years 1889-'90 and 1890-'91 were as follows:

TABLE 18.—Showing trust funds held at commencement of 1889-'90 and 1890-'91.

Trust funds.	1889-'90.	1890-'91.	Increase.
Principal.....	\$20, 909, 656. 93	\$21, 244, 818. 39	\$335, 261. 46
Accrued interest, annual.....	1, 041, 512. 80	1, 058, 278. 87	16, 766. 07
Accrued interest, balance.....	803, 331. 81	967, 406. 43	164, 074. 62
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>22, 754, 402. 54</b>	<b>23, 270, 503. 69</b>	<b>\$516, 096. 13</b>

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The increase arises from the sale of land by the Osages, Otoes, Omahas, and other tribes.

**Funds available and expenditures.**—The following table gives the several funds which were available for Indian expenditures at the commencement of the past fiscal year and the amount which was expended during that year from each of said funds:

TABLE 19.—Showing money available and expenditures made during fiscal year ended June 30, 1890.

Sources.	On hand July 1, 1889.	Expended during year.
Fulfilling treaties with Indian tribes, permanent.....	\$1, 423, 654. 90	\$689, 443. 50
Fulfilling treaties with Indian tribes, annual.....	1, 585, 713. 84	1, 587, 552. 55
Support of Indian tribes, gratuities.....	702, 500. 00	613, 090. 02
Support of Indian schools.....	1, 370, 508. 13	1, 147, 525. 78
Incidental and contingent expenses, Indian service.....	159, 000. 00	135, 390. 72
Current expenses.....	818, 331. 50	707, 933. 01
Interest on trust funds.....	1, 041, 512. 80	577, 459. 18
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>7, 125, 365. 17</b>	<b>5, 789, 434. 45</b>
<b>Balances, permanent:</b>		
Of funds appropriated under treaty stipulations of a permanent character.....	624, 658. 07	624, 658. 07
Of funds appropriated for erection of school buildings at various points.....	152, 209. 52	70, 823. 32
Of funds appropriated for negotiating treaties with certain Indian tribes, surveying and allotting Indian reservations, digging ditches, and proceeds of sales of Indian lands.....	819, 731. 02	237, 021. 65
Of Indian moneys, miscellaneous.....	132, 165. 08	39, 395. 49
Of interest on trust funds.....	803, 331. 81	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2, 032, 036. 10</b>	<b>971, 898. 50</b>
<b>Aggregate.....</b>	<b>9, 157, 401. 27</b>	<b>6, 761, 332. 91</b>

By summarizing the 1890-'91 columns of tables 16 and 17 and the last two items of that column in table 18, the total amount of funds available for expenditure for the Indian service during the fiscal 1890-'91 is ascertained.

TABLE 20.—Showing total money available for fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

Sources.	Amount.
Appropriations.....	\$7, 127, 384. 00
Balances.....	1, 385, 762. 06
Interest on trust funds.....	1, 038, 278. 87
Interest, balances.....	967, 406. 43
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>10, 528, 831. 36</b>

TRUST FUNDS OF THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

Of the \$21,244,818.39, principal held in trust, as shown in the 1890-'91 column of table 18, the sum of \$7,984,132.76 belongs to the five civilized tribes, in the following proportions:

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TABLE 21.—Showing trust funds of the five civilized tribes.

Tribes.	Amount of principal.	Annual interest.
Cherokee.....	\$2,625,843.37	\$127,469.22
Chickasaws.....	1,708,000.00	82,400.00
Choctaws.....	549,594.74	27,479.74
Creeks.....	2,000,000.00	100,000.00
Seminoles.....	1,500,000.00	75,000.00
Total.....	7,384,438.11	312,349.96

The interest on the principal of these funds is placed semi-annually with the United States assistant treasurer at St. Louis, Mo., to the credit of the treasurer of each nation, and the expenditure of these funds is entirely under the control of the nation and its council. This office has no control whatever over these expenditures.

TRUST FUNDS OF OTHER TRIBES.

The balance of the before-named sum of \$21,244,818.30, amounting to \$13,260,685.63, belongs to a number of tribes, as stated below, and the interest thereon, at 4, 5, 6, and 7 per cent., as the case may be, is either paid to or expended for the benefit of the respective tribes.

TABLE 22.—Showing trust funds of tribes other than the five civilized tribes.

Tribes.	Principal.	Tribes.	Principal.
Chippewas and Christian Indians.....	\$42,500.30	Pottawatomies.....	\$184,004.07
Delawares.....	874,173.54	Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.....	21,339.12
Eastern Shawnees.....	8,079.12	Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi.....	55,006.21
Iowa.....	171,543.37	Santee Sioux.....	20,000.00
Kansas.....	37,174.41	Senecas.....	40,979.83
Kaskaskia, Peoria, Wase, and Piankoshaws.....	58,000.00	Senecas, Tonawanda band.....	82,800.00
Kickapoos.....	129,154.08	Senecas and Shawnees.....	15,140.42
L'Anse and Vieux de Seris lands.....	20,000.00	Shawnees.....	7,000.00
Menomonees.....	152,039.38	Stockbridges.....	4,000.00
Ojegas.....	8,245,288.49	Shoshones and Bannacks.....	50,000.00
Omaha.....	240,577.57	Umatillas.....	1,750,000.00
Otoes and Missourias.....	800,778.48	Utes.....	2,340.00
Pawnees.....	208,625.07	Utah and White River Utes.....	18,200,000.00
Poncas.....	70,000.00	Total.....	

The balances of accrued trust-fund interest, as shown in table 20, amounting to \$907,408.43, are applicable for such expenditures as from time to time may be found to be proper.

DEPREDACTIONS.

Indians have depredated on the property of white people and of other Indians from the time of the earliest settlements. Many of the Indian wars which disturbed the frontiers and threatened the existence of exposed villages in colonial times originated in this way, and early efforts were made to prevent or remedy the evil by legislation.

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The first of such legislation is found in the act of May 19, 1793, (1 Stat., 472), which provided that if the Indians took or destroyed property, the owner should present his claim to the superintendent or agent of the tribe charged, who would demand satisfaction from the Indians. If it was not made within eighteen months, the superintendent or agent was to report the claim and his action thereon to the President; and, "in the meantime in respect to the property so taken, stolen or destroyed, the United States guaranteed to the party injured an eventual indemnification," provided he did not seek private satisfaction or revenge. This act also provided for deducting the amount "out of the annual stipend which the United States are bound to pay the tribes;" and further, that the Indian charged might be arrested, etc. This and subsequent conciliatory acts also provided that if the property of a friendly Indian should be taken by a white man, the same should be paid for out of the Treasury of the United States, provided the Indian did not seek private revenge.

The act "to regulate trade and intercourse with the different tribes and to preserve peace on the frontiers," approved June 30, 1834 (4 Stat., 749), not only re-enacted all the provisions above mentioned, but restrained white people from going on to the reservations without a license from the agent or other person in charge. It also provided that claims against Indians should be barred unless presented for payment within three years from the date of the injuries complained of. The law stood thus until the act approved February 28, 1859 (11 Stat., 401), repealed that clause of the act of June 30, 1834, which provided that indemnity should be made out of the Treasury of the United States, but left unchanged and unrepealed the obligation of the Indians to pay for losses out of their annuities. By a joint resolution of June 25, 1860, Congress declared that this repeal should not be so construed as to destroy any right to indemnity which existed at the date of the same, *i. e.*, February 28, 1859; from which it would seem that claims originating prior to that time were not affected by the act of that date.

The act of July 15, 1870 (16 Stat., 300), provided that no claim for Indian depredations should be paid in future except by special appropriation by Congress. The act of May 29, 1872 (17 Stat., 190), directed the Secretary of the Interior to prepare rules and regulations prescribing the manner of presenting depredation claims under existing laws and treaties, and the kind and amount of testimony necessary to establish their validity, also to investigate the claims presented and report them to Congress at each session, whether allowed or not, together with the evidence on which his action was based. Since this date, this office has prepared these reports, and the work was done by its Civilization and Education Division until after the passage of the act of March 3, 1885; it was then transferred to the Depredation Division, which, however, did not receive official designation as such until January 1, 1889.

A clause in the Indian appropriation act of 1885 (23 Stat., 376), set aside \$10,000 "for the investigation of certain Indian depredation claims." This act provided (1) for making and presenting to Congress at its next session a complete list of all Indian depredation claims then on file; and (2) for the investigation and report to Congress of depredation claims in favor of citizens of the United States, chargeable against any tribe of Indians by reason of treaty stipulations. The first part of this work was transmitted to Congress March 11, 1886, and is to be found in Executive Document 125, Forty-ninth Congress, first session.

To carry out the second requirement, the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to cause such additional testimony to be taken as would make it possible to form a just estimate of the kind and value of the property damaged or destroyed. For this purpose special agents were employed and sent to the scenes of the alleged depredations, and additional clerks were appointed in this Office to report the claims to the Department for transmittal to Congress as rapidly as investigated. The number of employes in this division, exclusive of the special agents (who are five in number), has been as low as two and as high as six; there are now four.

Much of the first year's work was rendered useless for the following reason: The construction placed upon the act of March 3, 1885, by both the Indian Bureau and the Department of the Interior, was that claims barred by the limitation clause of the act of June 30, 1834 (4 Stat., 731, sec. 17), were not entitled to investigation on their merits. Hence they were simply examined to see whether they had been filed "within three years from the commission of the injuries," and if not, they were briefly reported as "barred" and not entitled to consideration. When quite a number had been thus disposed of Congress, by the act approved May 15, 1886 (24 Stat., 44), which appropriated \$20,000 for continuing the investigation of the class of claims designated in the act of March 3, 1885, added the clause, "and the investigation and report shall include claims, if any, barred by statute, such fact to be stated in the report." This change in the law necessitated the return from Congress or the Department of all claims which had been reported as "barred" and not examined on their merits.

At the request of this office, the Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department rendered an opinion August 23, 1886, as to what claims were subject to investigation on their merits under the act of March 3, 1885, as amended by the act of May 15, 1886. This opinion was to the effect that two classes of claims came within the provisions of these acts: First, all claims on file March 3, 1885, in favor of persons who were citizens of the United States at the dates of the alleged depredations for losses at the hands of Indians whose tribe had a treaty with the United States at the time of the losses, whether such claims were barred by statute or not. Second, all claims growing out of depredations

committed since December 1, 1873, because the latter part of the seventeenth section of the act of June 30, 1834 (containing the limitation clause which barred claims if not filed within three years from the date of the depredation) was omitted from section 2156 of the Revised Statutes, which is a re-enactment of the first part of said seventeenth section. Thus when the Revised Statutes went into effect December 1, 1873, the limitation clause was removed, and the bar being no longer operative, claims could be filed at any time, if for a depredation committed subsequent to that date. A recent decision, however, has placed December 1, 1870, instead of December 1, 1873, as the time subsequent to which claims may originate and still be entitled to investigation, for the reason that if the bar had not become complete by the expiration of the full time to which it was limited, it was ineffectual and inoperative.

Under these decisions the claims on file have been classified as subject to consideration and not subject to consideration. The first class comprises two groups: One of claims on file March 3, 1885, whether barred or not; the other, claims filed since March 3, 1885, but for depredations committed since December 1, 1870. The latter class may be subdivided into two groups, one containing defects curable by the claimants, and the other defects curable only by statute. Both groups may be again subdivided into several classes.

Those defects curable by the parties are, (1) lack of proof in compliance with the Department rules, which require that the evidence of two witnesses should support each claim, that the tribe which committed the alleged depredations shall be designated, and that the testimony shall have been taken before some officer duly authorized to administer oaths in such cases; (2) loss of material papers in the case when the claim has at some time been sent to an agent or to Congress, or where the papers have been returned to claimant, his agent or attorney, for amendment and never refiled. The claims with defects curable only by statute are: (1) Those for depredations committed prior to December 1, 1870, and not on file March 3, 1885; (2) those in favor of citizens, but for depredations committed by Indians not in treaty relations; (3) those in favor of Indians because of depredations by other Indians or by white men; and (4) those in favor of white persons not citizens of the United States.

The records do not show that any depredation claims were filed in this office prior to 1849, up to which time the bureau was a part of the War Department, although it is possible that some may have been so filed. If so, the record of them has never been transmitted here. During the last forty years, or since this bureau was transferred to the Interior Department, over 6,000 claims have been presented, but the Government has not carried out its oft-repeated guaranty of "eventual indemnification" in even 300 of them. From 1796 to 1859 there was an implied contract on the part of the Government to pay its citizens for property lost by Indian depredations "out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated," and from 1859 to 1870 the obligation still

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rested on the Government to deduct the amount of properly-established claims from the annuities due the tribes charged with the deprecations; but only a few of these claims have been paid or otherwise adjudicated.

The number so disposed of was stated in my last report as 54, aggregating \$218,190.10, but this number included only such claims as had been paid by act of Congress and were mentioned in the acts providing for their payment.

A thorough examination of the office records shows that 220 other claims have been, at various times before May 29, 1872, referred by the Department of the Interior to the Second Auditor for settlement, and it is presumed that these have been paid either directly from the Treasury or from the annuities due the tribe of Indians charged with the deprecation, so that the number of claims which have been filed and are no longer pending may be stated with tolerable accuracy as 274, aggregating \$784,268.42, on which \$434,570.93 was allowed.

When the act of March 3, 1885, was passed there were on file in this office 3,846 Indian deprecation claims, involving a total of nearly \$14,000,000. Between that time and the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, there were filed 93 claims, involving nearly \$900,000, so that, as shown in my last report, there were on file June 30, 1885, 3,939 claims, aggregating \$14,879,088.

Owing to the great amount of work required to prepare the list of claims which are found in Executive Document 125, as heretofore explained, and the fact that many of those reported under the act of March 3, 1885, as being "barred" had to be re-investigated under the amended act of May 15, 1886, the real work of reporting claims for submission to Congress in pursuance of the above acts did not begin until about June 30, 1886, and those reported since then have been sent to Congress regularly in January of each year.

The following tables will show the number of claims filed and disposed of; those subject to investigation and those which can be rendered subject to investigation under existing laws; the number embraced in each of the four classes where the defects are curable only by statute, and the total amount involved in each class:

**Table 23.—Showing number of deprecation claims on hand and received since March 3, 1885.**

	No. claims.	Amount involved.
Claims on file March 3, 1885.....	3,846	\$13,981,818
Claims filed between March 3 and June 30, 1885.....	93	897,372
Claims filed during fiscal year ending June 30—		
1886.....	100	974,900
1887.....	100	382,514
1888.....	769	1,807,085
1889.....	559	1,355,164
1890.....	559	1,095,000
Total.....	4,068	20,922,900

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**Table 24.—Showing number of deprecation claims disposed of up to June 30, 1890.**

	No. claims.	Amount allowed.	Amount claimed.
Paid or otherwise adjudicated by the Secretary of the Interior prior to the act of May 29, 1872.....	220	\$318,380.83	\$436,108.71
Paid under authority of various acts of Congress prior to March 3, 1885.....	53	208,140.10	311,051.71
Paid under authority of acts of Congress since March 3, 1885... Reported to Congress January 1—	?	10,050.00	24,450.00
1887.....	305	278,223.88	1,098,021.97
1888.....	399	338,724.43	964,432.86
1889.....	228	377,105.41	1,070,005.27
1890.....	164	215,288.09	707,825.05
Total.....	1,371	1,848,017.83	4,818,853.07
Pending in Indian Office June 30, 1890.....	4,662		18,219,386.03

**Table 25.—Showing the number of deprecation claims subject to consideration on file June 30, 1890.**

	No. claims.	Amount involved.
(a) On file March 3, 1885.....	1,722	\$2,998,650.88
(b) Filed since March 3, 1885.....	571	2,263,286.47
Total.....	2,293	5,172,017.35

**Table 26.—Showing the number of deprecation claims on file June 30, 1890, not subject to consideration.**

	No. claims.	Amount involved.
(c) Because of defects curable by the claimants.....	860	\$4,480,928.53
(d) Because of defects curable only by statute.....	1,809	6,657,420.06
Total.....	2,669	11,138,348.59

Class c need not be subdivided into the groups previously mentioned for the reason that in many instances if the papers were returned from Congress, the Indian agent, the claimant or his attorney, they would still be found defective in some way, and would have to be placed in another subdivision of the same class.

Class d is subdivided as follows:

**Table 27.—Showing number of claims on file June 30, 1890, not subject to consideration because of defects curable only by statute.**

	No. claims.	Amount involved.
(1) Claims for deprecations committed prior to December 1, 1870, and not on file March 3, 1885.....	1,265	\$4,017,000.53
(2) Claims for deprecations committed by Indians not in treaty relations...	187	1,942,808.15
(3) Claims in favor of Indians.....	338	1,538,700.27
(4) Claims in favor of white persons not citizens of the United States.....	19	87,009.10
Total.....	1,809	\$8,687,420.06

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During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, 124 claims subject to investigation, involving over a half million dollars, were placed on file; 435 claims not subject to investigation, involving over a million dollars, were also filed and are included in the above tables.

When the act of March 3, 1885, became a law there were on file in this office 3,574 claims, omitting those previously paid or otherwise disposed of, and although 1,097 claims have been reported to the Department and two have been paid, there were still pending June 30, 1890, 4,682 claims; an increase of 1,108. Of these 4,682 only 580 require amendments which the claimants can make, and it is submitted that the remaining 4,102 are all entitled to consideration under existing law.

The acts of March 3, 1885, and May 15, 1886, making appropriation for the investigation of certain classes of claims, did not affect other classes cognizable under the acts of June 30, 1834, February 28, 1859, and May 29, 1872, but as the appropriation is confined to certain classes of claims, it can not be legally used for any other.

It will be noticed in Table 24 that only 164 claims, involving \$707,825.65, were reported to the Department during the year 1889, as against 229 claims, involving \$1,070,003.37, during the previous year. This apparent falling off in the amount of work was caused by an entire reorganization of the clerical force of the division. The beneficial results of the changes made are now shown, however, in the fact that while during the first six months of 1889, there were 82 claims reported on, involving \$315,000, there were reported on by the same number of clerks during the first six months of 1890, 207 claims, which involved \$822,000. The force of special agents was also changed during last year, and while some time was lost by them in getting to their respective fields and in becoming familiar with their duties, the following table will show that they have performed their work industriously and creditably:

Table 26.—Showing the number of claims satisfactorily investigated by special agents in the field during each fiscal year since the passage of the act of March 3, 1885.

Claims investigated during fiscal year ending June 30—	Claims investigated during fiscal year ending June 30—
1885..... 0	1885..... 272
1886..... 17	1886..... 261
1887..... 127	1889..... 417

It was shown in my last report that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, 202 claims, involving \$881,107 were reported to the Department. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, 239 claims, involving \$1,214,825.65, have been so reported.

Much difficulty has been experienced in communicating with claimants, especially where the claims originated nearly half a century ago, and considerable time has been taken up with this branch of the work. That it has resulted in bringing to light and into shape a number of such claims is shown by the fact that while last year 800 amounting

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to \$5,145,965.48, were not in condition for present consideration because of curable defects, now only 580, amounting to \$4,480,938.53, are so defective.

It was formerly the practice to send claims to the special agents in the order of their filing without regard to location. This practice has been abandoned, and the agents are now located where the claims are most numerous so that both time and money are saved.

With the small force of employes warranted by the appropriation (\$20,000), the work of investigating and reporting these claims is being faithfully performed, but the fact that they have increased at the rate of more than 200 a year over the number disposed of, shows the urgent necessity for an increased appropriation, so that sufficient force may be employed, both in the office and in the field to bring them up to date.

While the number of claims filed last year exceeded that of the previous year, and was greater than those of 1886 and 1887 combined, a large percentage of them are for depredations committed several years ago, and must not be taken as evidence that depredations are increasing. On the contrary, as the Indians are more closely confined to their reservations, or as they take land in severalty and adopt the habits of civilized life depredations perceptibly decrease, and only a few have been reported as occurring within the last few years.

I submit three interesting and suggestive tables. Table 29 shows the number of depredations committed by Indians and the losses occasioned thereby as indicated by claims presented each year, from 1812 to 1889. Table 30 shows such depredations and valuation of losses arranged by decades. Table 31 gives the names of the tribes to which the depredations are chargeable, with the number of depredations committed by each tribe, and the amount of losses thereby occasioned.

Table 29.—Showing the number of depredations committed each year, from 1812 to 1889, and the total amount involved in the claims.

Year.	No.	Amount.	Year.	No.	Amount.	Year.	No.	Amount.
1812.....	1	\$7,548	1852.....	56	\$197,796	1871.....	162	\$582,381
1811.....	1	6,770	1853.....	74	232,966	1872.....	243	658,114
1822.....	2	288	1854.....	69	262,331	1873.....	124	266,328
1823.....	4	1,185	1855.....	207	680,431	1874.....	121	341,956
1824.....	5	2,381	1856.....	216	567,568	1875.....	55	145,336
1825.....	25	13,206	1857.....	120	270,689	1876.....	34	122,626
1826.....	20	13,890	1858.....	135	222,783	1877.....	181	266,956
1827.....	20	8,876	1859.....	147	248,906	1878.....	266	648,800
1828.....	6	1,232	1860.....	161	308,227	1879.....	63	142,066
1829.....	4	1,815	1861.....	133	1,068,675	1880.....	221	1,033,255
1830.....	3	264,240	1862.....	226	880,699	1881.....	68	282,364
1841.....	3	4,205	1863.....	100	392,213	1882.....	34	90,636
1842.....	1	75	1864.....	235	1,616,657	1883.....	9	89,621
1843.....	1	68,866	1865.....	269	1,371,471	1884.....	20	124,183
1844.....	46	170,443	1866.....	344	1,957,371	1885.....	82	108,082
1845.....	20	125,963	1867.....	399	1,791,605	1886.....	0	16,132
1846.....	26	197,034	1868.....	487	1,370,814	1887.....	6	9,817
1847.....	22	139,088	1869.....	538	678,781	1888.....	2	675
1848.....	61	159,252	1870.....	240	448,648	1889.....	7	5,181
	272	1,166,384		4,048	14,748,482		1,733	5,005,073
							4,048	14,748,482
							272	1,166,384
Total.....							6,053	26,922,996

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Table 30.—Showing the foregoing by decades.

	Number of claims.	Amount.
Prior to 1840.....	96	651,198
1850 to 1859.....	108	2,225,848
1860 to 1869.....	1,089	2,972,842
1870 to 1879.....	2,732	11,216,477
1880 to 1889.....	1,484	3,700,610
1890 to 1899.....	479	1,752,988
Total.....	6,083	20,922,930

Table 31.—Showing the number of depredations committed by each tribe and the amount involved.

Tribe.	No.	Amount.	Tribe.	No.	Amount.
Comanche.....	1,031	43,114,160	Ponca.....	25	\$98,621
Apache.....	759	2,645,495	Pottawatomie.....	23	7,367
Cheyenne.....	638	2,399,777	Oregon.....	10	124,229
Sioux.....	637	1,709,498	Sac and Fox.....	19	268,618
Navajo.....	464	1,667,198	Yakama.....	18	75,966
Kiowa.....	310	1,411,111	Wichita.....	17	6,821
Chippewa.....	184	155,092	Crow.....	10	30,120
Pawnee.....	169	214,520	Puyallup.....	12	14,145
Osage.....	160	227,115	Omaha.....	11	4,087
Nes Perce.....	157	257,390	Creek.....	10	59,472
Ute.....	135	489,166	Modoc.....	10	29,334
Rogue River.....	134	431,220	Cayuse.....	10	28,242
Bannock.....	119	280,883	Shoshone.....	9	64,285
California Indians.....	96	708,639	Caddo.....	9	18,120
Arapaho.....	68	293,078	Walla Walla.....	8	64,093
Naqually.....	66	118,109	Coquille.....	7	12,027
Winnebago.....	58	73,231	Skaquamish.....	7	2,676
Keechle.....	62	56,345	Pima and Maricopa.....	6	9,782
Klilatst.....	50	138,676	Flatheads.....	6	11,505
Washington Territory Indians.....	43	84,527	Menomonee.....	6	580
Blackfoot.....	40	216,631	Hualapais.....	5	42,769
Kansas or Kaw.....	36	65,281	Otoe.....	5	2,544
Plutes.....	35	335,140	Elaha.....	3	368
Snake.....	34	119,343	Iowa.....	3	282
Cherokee.....	29	84,230	Prairie Indians.....	3	13,325
Southern Refugee Indians.....	29	5,909	Lipan.....	3	6,760
Kickapoo.....	27	53,144	Pend d'Oreille.....	3	1,740
Cow Creek.....	25	36,161			
	5,690	19,345,651		273	841,407
				5,690	19,345,651
Miscellaneous and unknown tribes.....				5,883	20,287,058
Committed by white persons, including United States soldiers, emigrants and rebels.....				102	312,945
				88	323,986
Total.....				6,083	20,922,930

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. MORGAN,  
Commissioner.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF TOUR OF OBSERVATION AMONG AGENCIES AND SCHOOLS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
Washington, D. C., December 8, 1890.

SIR: In accordance with the authority which you granted me, I left Washington September 5 for a tour of observation among the Indian agencies and schools. I was absent ninety days, and during that time traveled some 8,000 miles, more than 1,000 of which was by ambulance and carriage. I visited the reservations at Fort Hall, Idaho, and Pyramid Lake, Nevada; spent ten days among the Mission Indians and Yumas of southern California, and traveled 600 miles in company with General McCook through the Apache, Navajo, and Moqui Reservations of Arizona. I also visited the Pima and Papago Reservations of the same Territory, the Cheyenne and Arapaho, Comanche, Kiowa, Wichita, Ponca, Otoe, Osage, and Kaw Reservations, in Oklahoma.

I inspected most of the schools, Government, boarding, and day schools, contract and mission schools on these reservations, the non-reservation contract and mission schools at Genoa, Nebr.; Grand Junction, Colo.; Carson, Nev.; Albuquerque and Santa Fé, N. Mex.; Chillico, Oklahoma, and Lawrence, Kans.; and the contract schools at Denver, Colo.; San Diego and Banning, Cal.; Tucson, Ariz.; Albuquerque and Santa Fé, N. Mex.

I sent to the office detailed reports on the reservations and schools which have been, from time to time, laid before you for your information. I desire now to give simply some of the general impressions which I have received as a result of this tour of observation.

First. The present status of the Indian service is more favorable than I had expected to find it. The agents and employes generally are apparently devoting themselves to the work in hand with a sincere purpose to promote the welfare of the Indians, and an intelligent appreciation of the methods best calculated to accomplish the results. I was glad to find so little indication of either moral unfitness or unfaithfulness to duty. The practical difficulties are many, often insurmountable, and the slowness of progress is due largely to circumstances that no amount of fidelity on the part of agents and employes can overcome.

In some instances I felt obliged to peremptorily discharge employes, either for immorality or for unfaithfulness, but I am glad to be able to bear testimony to the general high character of the service as I saw it.

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Second. I found comparatively little to criticize in the schools, and was gratified to find so able and faithful a body of men and women as those whom I met in these institutions. Their work is peculiarly trying, their deprivations many, their facilities few, their discouragements great, but everywhere I found persons of high moral character striving earnestly and intelligently to promote the welfare of the children entrusted to their care. Buildings have been renovated, enlarged, repaired, and otherwise improved; schools have been better graded and more completely organized, and there is throughout the entire service, so far as I saw it, a spirit of hopefulness and progress. My suggestions and advice were most kindly received and, where possible, immediately acted upon.

Third. The progress of the pupils in the work of the schoolroom proper, and in the various industries, is all that could be reasonably expected, and no one can witness their work without a keen realization of the far-reaching and permanent results that are steadily flowing from these beneficent institutions. Nor can any one fail to see that, if the work which they are doing can be prosecuted intelligently and vigorously for a series of years along lines in which it is now moving, it will accomplish all that the most sanguine could expect.

Fourth. While there is much that is perplexing, and even discouraging in the condition of the Indians, there is, on the whole, cause for congratulation in their present progress and for hopefulness as to their future. I have been particularly impressed with the fact that they work. Everywhere I found them engaged more or less in manual labor. They cultivate the land; they tend their flocks; they engage, where opportunities offer, in various occupations for wages among white men, and there is everywhere, almost without exception, a desire to improve their condition. There is, too, a growing recognition of the fact that the old life of hunting and idleness is passing away never to return, and of the necessity laid upon them to earn their own subsistence by industry, and to provide for their own comfort by thrift.

They undoubtedly suffer much by contact with the rougher elements of society that hover on the border of our advancing civilization, but are feeling also the better forces that come to them with this advancing tide.

Even where they do not understand, or possibly misapprehend what is meant by "lands in severalty," they are practically selecting individual holdings and are gradually emancipating themselves from the embarrassments incident to tribal life.

Fifth. The so-called "Messiah craze," of which so much has appeared in the public prints, is, so far as the Indians whom I have visited are concerned, greatly exaggerated. There is a widespread vague hope, mingled with a trembling expectation and faint desire, that a better day is dawning for them; that a great deliverer is to free them from some of the embarrassments and limitations forced upon them by the advancing civilization, for which they do not yet feel prepared, and possibly to restore some of the old conditions to which they look back with regret. Many of them, however, fully realize that the buffalo is gone forever; that the old conditions can never return; and that they must adjust themselves as fully and as speedily as may be to their new environment. Mingled with this material and religious Messianic hope is the recollection of many of the cruelties which they have suffered at the hands of their conquerors, and a desire to be avenged of their wrongs.

I held long and interesting councils with the Bannacks and Shoshones, the Mission Indians, Pimas, Apaches, Navajos, Moquis, Chey-

ennes, Arapahoes, Comanches, Kiowas, and others, and listened to their statements of grievances, their pleas for justice, and their entreaties for help. While undoubtedly some of their complaints are unfounded, and many of their appeals for assistance unwarranted, the fact remains that there is too much reason for them to feel that they have been subjected in very many cases to cruel and unjust treatment. While not desiring to conceal the defects of the Indians, or to deny that they have been sometimes wantonly cruel; that they have shown a lack of many sterling qualities, and an absence of the progressive spirit which characterizes the Anglo-Saxon, I can not refrain from expressing my profound conviction that if we had suffered at their hands what they have suffered at ours, we would have been neither so patient nor so forbearing as they have been.

The wonder is, not that the excitement regarding the coming Messiah should have been manifested among them, but rather that it has taken so mild a form and has been so easily controlled. So far as my own observation has extended, it is my conviction that there has been no occasion whatever for any alarm, and that the agents with their Indian police have been abundantly able to hold in complete control those under their charge. The only danger to be apprehended is that influences from without, emanating from those who in some manner might be benefited by the Indian uprising or the movement of troops, or by the excitement growing out of "wars and rumors of wars," may precipitate a needless conflict and bring on a disastrous and costly war. Of course this is said in regard to the Indians whom I have visited. I have not been among the Sioux of the Dakotas.

Sixth. The present policy of the Government of breaking up gradually the Indian reservations, allotting lands in severalty, extinguishing the Indian title, destroying tribal relations, dealing with the Indians in their individual capacity, absorbing them into the national life as American citizens, and giving to their children an English education is founded in good sense, is dictated by the spirit of humanity, and requires only to be faithfully, intelligently, and persistently carried out to secure the desired end. Enough has already been accomplished to show that the plan is entirely feasible, and there is nothing in the present situation to warrant the Government in deviating from the policy adopted or in wavering in its prosecution. The work has been wisely planned, the foundations are being well laid, and every consideration of economy and philanthropy urges the continuance of that policy. One disastrous Indian war might be more expensive than the entire work of educating the whole rising generation and of preparing them for intelligent, self-supporting American citizenship.

Seventh. I have seen nothing whatever to shake my faith in the effectiveness and final triumph of the present system of Government schools. The work should be carried forward rapidly and vigorously until ample provision has been made for all Indian children of school age, and there should be at once a compulsory law, which will enable the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, wherever it may be necessary, to force attendance at school. This will seldom be required, but the fact that he has the power to compel attendance will be sufficient to insure the filling of the schools.

Not only should there be more schools, but there should be better schools. The policy of the Government in the past has been open, perhaps, to the criticism of building cheap and small buildings, providing insufficient facilities, paying low salaries, and failing to require a sufficiently high degree of efficiency in the school service. The Indians

have complained frequently, and with justice, that their children were neither properly fed, clothed, nor instructed. I have found everywhere evidences of past neglect, and very many of the schools are still imperfectly equipped. It is my purpose to give very careful attention to these matters, and I shall endeavor more earnestly than ever to make these schools in all respects what they ought to be, in order that they may accomplish their difficult and invaluable work.

I see no reason for any essential modification of the plans adopted and now in successful operation of providing for the education of a large number of pupils in the industrial, non-reservation training schools. It is a cause for rejoicing that there are to-day at Carlisle over 800, at Haskell over 500, at Genoa 220, at Albuquerque nearly 200, at Ohlocco 170, and at other of these schools an increasing number, who are receiving a kind of training in immediate contact with our best civilization, which, from the nature of the case, can not be given on the reservations.

I was delighted, however, to find that the reservation boarding schools are not only capable of doing a much better work than I supposed they could do, but that they are actually doing it. No more hopeful work than this is in progress anywhere. The difficulties and embarrassments incident to reservation life are many and various, and yet there are great advantages in having a well-ordered school planted in the midst of a reservation where its influence is felt immediately, directly, and powerfully upon the semi-barbarous people for whose benefit it has been established. These schools are epitomes of our civilization and tangible object lessons brought to the very doors of the Indian wigwam. One of the pleasant sights that anywhere met me was that of Indian parents with their blankets, paint, and feathers witnessing with interest, delight, and pride the exercises of their children in the reservation schools. These schools should be increased in number and efficiency.

For the present the places where day schools can be profitably maintained on the reservations which I have seen are not many, and yet their work as I observed it warrants me in recommending the establishment, wherever the conditions are favorable, of more of this class.

I studied carefully both the Government schools and the contract schools, and, while I know that "comparisons are odious," and I may be suspected, possibly, of partiality, I think it due simply as a matter of justice to say that no better work is now being done for these wards of the nation on the whole than that which is done in the Government institutions. I would not withhold credit from the contract schools nor would I undervalue their work in the slightest degree, but it is due to those who are working so faithfully, intelligently, and efficiently in institutions established and maintained by the National Government to give to the thousands of pupils intrusted to their care such training of body, mind, and heart; such instruction in morals, manners, and conduct; such development of skill in all the varied forms of industries, to say that their work is not surpassed elsewhere. In no single instance has any contract school which I have visited even professed to afford to its pupils the variety of industrial training which is provided for in the Government schools, and in several of them the lack of industrial training was painfully apparent.

I wish to bear emphatic testimony to the good work wrought by devoted missionaries, and to express the earnest wish that the churches will extend this work by sending a large number of earnest, intelligent, and industrious workers to establish missions and to bring the

gospel within the reach of these benighted people, who as yet know little of true religion, and who have vague, superstitious, and false notions of God and His truth. Especially that earnest Christian women shall be sent out to teach Indian women how to ameliorate their condition, how to keep house, and how to make homes. Such missionaries can bring comfort and stimulus into unhappy blank lives, will raise the tone of morality and home life throughout the reservation, and may save from downfall and wretchedness many boys and girls returned home from distant schools.

I took considerable pains to inquire regarding the career of students educated at Carlisle, Hampton, and other schools after their return to the reservations, and feel warranted in saying that, considering all the circumstances, they have done as well as any one had the right to expect. In very many cases the life to which they return is entirely devoid of any encouragement or stimulus, oftentimes even of opportunity for living in accordance with what they have been taught in school. In some instances, indeed, they have been flogged to compel them to return to the old ways. Very many of the boys who return, after having learned a trade, have no tools or capital with which to begin work; those who have been taught farming have no farms to cultivate, no teams or implements with which to labor; and many girls who have learned the art of housekeeping have no houses to keep. Nevertheless, I found many returned students occupying positions in the Government service, others at work on the railroad, earning fair wages in machine shops, etc., and still others struggling heroically to overcome the almost insurmountable obstacles which they encounter in striving to better their own condition and improve that of their people. I was glad to find an apparent willingness on the part of the great majority of those whom I met to labor and to live the white man's way if only the opportunity presented itself.

It is my opinion, and I have found that it is shared by a large number of intelligent observers on the ground, that many of the young men and women who have been educated in schools off reservations and have returned to their homes, who are now under the control of the non-progressive element and are forced by public opinion to discard something of their training and to return partially, at least, to the old ways, will, nevertheless, as they grow in years and experience and come to take their places as leaders, assert themselves and vindicate the training which they have received. Ten years hence many of those now boys and girls, diffident in asserting themselves and sometimes disappointing their friends, will be men and women, and will more than meet the reasonable expectations formed for them. It should be borne in mind also in the discussion of this question that the children of those who have been educated in our training schools will begin life under very different circumstances from their parents, and that the seed sown in the minds of the present generation will bring forth its best fruits in the lives of the next and succeeding generations.

It is a matter of very urgent importance that those who have been educated away from the reservation receive upon their return, if allowed to go back, such protection, encouragement, and timely assistance as will enable them to fulfill the expectations of their friends and to realize, in some degree at least, their own cherished hopes. I have not as yet formulated any general plan, but am confident that it will be practicable, in an increasingly large number of individual cases, to throw around them such influences and open to them such opportunities as will save them from lapsing into barbarism and to enable them to

assist others in better living. I shall give to this matter my earnest thought.

Meantime I earnestly recommend that Congress make an appropriation of \$10,000 to be expended by the Indian Office under the authority of the Department in rendering such aid to returned students as may be most desirable. This help will take the form of giving to those who have learned trades a kit of tools with which to work; to those who shall farm a span of horses and a wagon; to many a little judicious help in the erection of a small house and the opening of a farm; to young women sewing machines, stoves and furniture, and other necessary articles for housekeeping; and by thus helping Indian youth to start in civilized pursuits in their own homes the Government will supplement and complete the work of the schools.

As I have come into relationship with these returned students I have been impressed with the idea that a much broader culture and more thorough training than that which most of them have been heretofore permitted to receive would result in giving them more maturity of view, greater fixedness of purpose, a more robust character, and would insure to them a better future. It should never be forgotten that pupils taken from the tepees with all its surrounding influences of barbarism and paganism, wholly ignorant of the English language and of the ways of civilized life, can not be expected in five years to master the English language, acquire the rudiments of an English education, form habits of industry and thrift, and to develop such moral characters as will fit them to resist temptation, assert their own manhood and womanhood, withstand the fearfully demoralizing influences of the camp, and, in spite of public sentiment and a cruel environment, to maintain their integrity and live a civilized life in the midst of their barbarous surroundings. To do so would be marvelous indeed, and we should not expect of the Indians what we never would think of demanding of Americans. So far as education is concerned Indian civilization is to be wrought out by giving to the entire mass of the rising generation a common school English industrial education, and to the few who are competent to receive it that higher education necessary to prepare them for leadership.

Eighth. Second in importance only to that of the education of the children is the matter of promoting the material welfare of the Indians. They can no longer live by the chase and are of necessity forced to become for the most part either shepherds, farmers, or laborers. The Navajoes own vast flocks and herds, and excel as shepherds, and much can be done in assisting them to improve the quality of their herds and in encouraging them to build better homes and cultivate the soil. The large majority of Indians whom I have seen must depend upon the products of the soil, and whatever is done for them should be in the direction of assisting them in opening and developing farms. Most of the land which they occupy in Idaho, Nevada, California, Arizona, and New Mexico is practically worthless without irrigation. Many of them have already mastered this art and use it on a small scale very successfully. In many cases, however, the natural streams upon which they have depended have been taken from them by the irrigating canals built by the white man, and they have neither the capital nor the knowledge necessary to develop for themselves such systems of irrigation as are absolutely necessary for the redemption of the arid wastes in which they dwell. It is entirely feasible to bring under cultivation large bodies of most fertile land which will provide an ample support for all. This,

however, must of necessity be done by the General Government and ought to be undertaken at once.

It should be carried on under the direction of civil engineers who are chosen for their expert knowledge, and should be so prosecuted as to encourage the Indians to self-help. It need not involve any large outlay of money, and all the expenses incident to it can be, if desirable, readily reimbursed to the United States either from funds now belonging to the Indians or from the sale of their surplus lands. But even if this were not the case the Government would be more than compensated for the expenditure required by the decreased cost of rations and supplies. It is possible and everywhere desirable that this matter should receive early attention and be carried forward until all these people become self-supporting.

The additional farmers who have heretofore been appointed by the Government to teach the Indians have not accomplished all that could have been done if they had been chosen with more care, had been afforded better facilities for doing their work, and had been more intelligently supervised. The fault has not in all cases been theirs, because they have oftentimes been required to do what from the nature of the case was impossible. In some instances which have come under my observation the agents have been at fault either in nominating incompetent persons, in not affording proper facilities, in failing to give them intelligent supervision, or in requiring them to perform not the work for which they were paid but other work of value to themselves.

Ninth. My observations have deepened the convictions which I expressed to you in my annual report as to the utter inadequacy of the provisions made by the Government for the care of the sick. The physicians employed are so few in number and are provided with such inadequate facilities for doing their work as to make it a physical impossibility for them to render proper medical assistance to those to whom they are sent. Numbers of Indians die for lack of such help and many others for want of proper nursing, and it is pitiful to be compelled to witness the suffering unavoidable under such circumstances. If the Government pretends to provide for the sick it should increase the number of physicians, insist upon a higher standard of professional attainment, pay better salaries, and afford them better facilities for their work.

Common humanity dictates that some provision should be made in the way of hospitals and asylums for the care of the sick and aged, the infirm and feeble-minded.

Tenth. The one great test which should everywhere and always be applied to those who enter this service in any of its departments should be that of fitness. The opinion is still prevalent that the Indian service affords, in some mysterious way, exceptional opportunities for making money, and that those who enter it can secure better pay for less work there than elsewhere. There is a misapprehension as to the difficulty and importance of the work to be done, and an impression that anybody without special qualifications can succeed in it. The work, however, is exceptionally difficult, and calls for men and women of unusual qualifications and no others should be employed. I desire to lay special stress upon the desirability that those who represent the United States in this important work should themselves be good representatives of the civilization which they are employed to teach. Manuelito, chief of the Navajoes, speaking of a former dishonest agent, said to me in council that with all the people of the United States to select from it seemed to him it ought to be possible to find an honest man for

a Navajo agent. His wise suggestion could, I think, be still further extended. With more than 60,000,000 of people to choose from it ought to be easy to find for the Indian service in all its branches men and women of good character, efficient, and faithful; and, indeed, a large proportion of those now employed are persons of such character and attainments. All should be such. Whatever amount of money may be expended for the Indians effects very little for their uplifting if it is disbursed by dishonest agents, administered by men of intemperate habits, or by persons unfaithful or incompetent.

A very serious drawback to progress is the uncertain tenure of office. Agents and employes if selected with special reference to their fitness should have a reasonable degree of certainty that they will be retained so long as they show fitness and fidelity in the discharge of their duties. Uncertainty as to permanence breeds indecision of purpose, largely prevents the formation of comprehensive plans which require years for their completion, and hinders the vigorous execution of those formulated by the Government. I see no good reason why politics should enter as a controlling element in the selection or removal of Government officials in this service. If there is any place in the entire range of official employment where the employe should feel untrammelled by mere partisan considerations, and free to devote his entire strength and time to the work to which he has been appointed, and where he is to be freed from the temptation to unfaithfulness or dishonesty by the fear of removal for mere political reasons, it ought to be in the Indian service. The spirit, if not the rules, of the civil service should be extended absolutely over this entire branch of public work. The Indians have no politics, and those sent to them as agents ought to be concerned absolutely and only with the promotion of their welfare.

This is especially true regarding the school service. It is a cardinal and well-established principle in the American mind that the public schools shall be nonpartisan, and so far as I know there is no community in the United States where the appointment and dismissal of school teachers is dictated by partisan politics. The schools are for all and are generally administered on such broad principles as to be acceptable to all classes regardless of political differences, and school teachers are not usually subjected to the fluctuations of party sentiment. Every consideration which can be urged in favor of nonpartisan education in the public schools, and for the retention of school teachers during good behavior, has added weight when applied to Indian schools.

I think it not too strong a statement to make when I say from facts that have been brought to my personal attention, that the chief hindrance in the development of the Indian schools heretofore has been the offensive and needless intrusion into their management of partisan politics. Men, and women, too, wholly devoid of any single qualification for such work, and simply as a reward for party service, either by themselves or their friends, have been employed, and it goes without saying that such appointments have worked evil and only evil, and that some of the schools that were supposed to be for the elevation and civilization of the Indians have been useless to them and disgraceful to the Government. The criticisms made upon some of these schools and upon the men and women in charge of them by the semi-savages, for whose benefit they were supposed to be established have been very searching, scathing, and just.

During the period in which I have had the responsibility and the honor of administering the Indian Bureau, I have in no single instance dis-

missed an employe for political reasons, and in every case in making selections for these important positions I have made the question of fitness for the work the crucial test. I am very sure that the present hopeful condition of the schools is due very largely to this policy, and I can not too strongly urge that the one absolute condition of their future success is the application of the solitary test of fitness, and the exclusion of any and all other considerations. Any other plan of administering the school service, which is designed to embody and illustrate the Christian civilization of the most enlightened nation of the nineteenth century, and to bring the benefits of modern culture home to the North American Indians, is unworthy of the Government and of the age.

These views are clearly set forth in a new form adopted for applications for employment in the Indian school service, which will be found in appendix, page CLXIII

Eleventh. There is a necessity for some improvement in the matter of supplies. The Indians made at some places serious complaints regarding the quality of goods furnished to them under treaty obligations, and their criticisms are in many cases well founded. Some of the clothing and much of the machinery and agricultural implements which have been furnished them have been of a very inferior quality. They have such poor facilities for having clothing or tools repaired and the service to which they subject both is necessarily so hard, that regard for ordinary economy as well as fairness dictates that they be provided with articles of good quality, instead of those of a very inferior grade.

Of course it is desirable that proper economy should be exercised in the purchase of Indian supplies, but I submit that it is not economy to buy inferior articles. In the annual letting in New York, of contracts for supplies for the Indian service, the practice has too largely prevailed of buying the cheapest grades of goods offered. This is neither good economy nor good sense, and when applied to medicines, edged tools, agricultural machinery, and even to clothing and other articles, it is waste. Nothing should be bought for the Indians which is not serviceable, and the cheapest in price is oftentimes the most costly. There is a most urgent necessity that the utmost care should be taken:

(1) In the matter of advertising for supplies, to have it understood that goods of good quality will be purchased in order that those who are intending to bid may not feel obliged to offer inferior articles.

(2) That the supplies selected be chosen with special reference to the uses to which they are to be put, and that only those be bought which are serviceable.

(3) That the goods delivered be equal in quality to the sample upon which the contract is awarded. It is still difficult to secure from contractors goods of a quality equal to their samples, or to the terms of their contracts. There is yet a very common notion that an Indian contract means large profits, and that there is some process by which goods inferior in quality or deficient in quantity can be thrust upon the Government for the Indians. The utmost vigilance on the part of inspectors and of agents does not, in all cases, secure the fulfillment of the spirit of the contract.

Large quantities of goods of various kinds are to be found at the different agencies which are, for one reason or another, practically useless. This has resulted in some cases from the carelessness with which agents have made requisitions for supplies, which seem to have been made often at random. It is my purpose to call upon the agents for a detailed statement of all surplus goods now in store, and to take such steps as will secure the proper disposition of them.

I am of the opinion that at no distant day the issue of rations, except, perhaps, to the aged and the sick, should be entirely discontinued. The habit of depending upon the Government for food and clothing is and must continue to be, so long as it is kept up, a source of demoralization. Although these annuities are issued to the Indians in payment of lands purchased of them, the absence of the necessity of laboring and of purchasing from the fruit of their labor their food and clothing is very harmful, especially to the younger Indians. The value of the rations should be given either in money or in some form that tends to stimulate labor, instead of discouraging it. They should be assisted to help themselves.

In very many cases the custom is still in vogue of requiring them to go long distances after their food and clothing, thus entailing an immense waste of time and encouraging a habit of vagabondism. Whole bands and families often leave their homes, their crops, and sometimes their stock, behind them and go off long distances to the agency after rations, spending a large portion of their time either on the road going and coming or at the agency feasting and dancing. It would be difficult to devise a scheme more demoralizing than this.

At some of the agencies, among them Anadarko and Darlington, the habit is still kept up of issuing living cattle, allowing the Indians to chase them over the prairie in imitation of the buffalo hunt and to shoot them in the presence of their wives and children, and amidst the howling and yelling of dogs; and then, of allowing the squaws to perform the filthy work of butchering, while the children and the dogs stand about apparently sharing in the sport. It is needless to say that this bit of barbarism is a fearful hindrance to the work of civilization. Decided reform in this respect is progressing.

Twelfth. I desire to ask attention to two matters of special concern which call for Congressional action. The first is the desirability of an early ratification of all pending agreements made with Indians and a full compliance with the terms thereof. When Indians have ceded to the Government their lands for valuable considerations they expect that the terms of the agreement will be complied with at once, and in their ignorance of the methods of legislation they are unable to account for delay, and the progressive party of the tribe is often twitted by the non-progressive with the taunt that the Government is dealing falsely with them and that they are its dupes, and they cite the non-fulfillment of agreements in proof of the charge. There are now pending before Congress several such agreements, which I hope will receive favorable action at an early day.

The second point is that the preservation of peace and good order over the vast extent of territory now occupied by Indians can not be successfully accomplished with the present Indian police force, as it is both too small and too poorly paid. I have had occasion to give special attention to this matter, and I have found that the Indian police generally are obedient and faithful, but that they lack in interest and enthusiasm in their work because they are so poorly paid for it. They are required to furnish their own horses and perform very arduous duty, and they receive the insignificant sum of \$10 per month. The War Department has authority for the enlistment of 1,000 Indian scouts, each of whom receive \$13 per month, besides food and clothing and in addition a daily allowance for the use and feed of their horses. Our Indian policemen complain very justly of the great disparity between their pay and that of the scouts, and oftentimes they leave the employment of the agency and enter the Army simply for the sake

of better pay. I see no reason whatever for making such a distinction, inasmuch as in both cases they are the servants of the same Government employed for substantially the same purpose.

I recommend therefore that the number of Indian policemen be increased, the privates from 700 to 1,000, and the officers from 70 to 100. I submit that it is better for many reasons to strengthen the Indian police than to increase the size of the Army. The police are under the immediate command of the agent; are always where they can be used when needed, and can be employed in various useful ways when their services are not required as policemen; and they are civilians whose employment inculcates obedience to civil law.

In conclusion, I wish to express to you my very grateful appreciation of the privilege which I have had of personally observing the work as it is carried on in the fields. It has given to me a fund of practical information, a personal acquaintance with the workers, an appreciation of the difficulties and perplexities of the situation, and a much coveted opportunity of viewing the efforts of the Government from the standpoint of the Indian. I shall resume the work of the office confident of an increasing ability to meet the obligations devolving upon me more fully and satisfactorily than before.

Very respectfully,

T. J. MORGAN,  
*Commissioner.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.  
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## APPENDIX.

### RULES FOR INDIAN SCHOOLS.

#### IN GENERAL.

The importance attached to the subject of Indian education is set forth in the following letter addressed by the honorable the Secretary of the Interior to each newly appointed Indian agent:

"In connection with your appointment as agent at the \_\_\_\_\_ agency, I am directed by the President to inform you that the office to which you are appointed is considered one of far more than ordinary importance, both for the interest of the Government and of the Indians who will be brought under your charge and direction; that sobriety and integrity must mark the conduct of every one connected or associated directly or indirectly with the agency under your charge; that an improved condition in the affairs of the agency will be expected within a reasonable time, both as to methods of doing business and as to the condition of the Indians; that the education and proper training of the Indian children and the agricultural and other industrial pursuits of the adult Indians must receive your constant and careful attention, to the end that they may be advanced in the ways of civilization and to the condition of self-support; and that your commission will be held with the express understanding that you will use your utmost endeavors to further these objects and purposes."

The general purpose of the Government is the preparation of Indian youth for assimilation into the national life by such a course of training as will prepare them for the duties and privileges of American citizenship. This involves the training of the hand in useful industries; the development of the mind in independent and self-directing power of thought; the impartation of useful practical knowledge; the culture of the moral nature, and the formation of character. Skill, intelligence, industry, morality, manhood, and womanhood are the ends aimed at.

Government schools for Indians are divided into five general classes: Reservation day schools, reservation boarding schools of first and second grades, and industrial training schools of first and second grades.

It is the duty and design of the Government to remove, by the shortest method, the ignorance, inability, and fears of the Indians, and to place them on an equality with other races in the United States. In organizing this system of schools, the fact is not overlooked that Indian schools, as such, should be preparatory and temporary; that eventually they will become unnecessary, and a full and free entrance be obtained for Indians into the public school system of the country. To this end all officers and employees of the Indian school service should work.

#### SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Under the law it is the duty of the Superintendent of Indian Schools—  
"To visit and inspect the schools in which Indians are taught in whole or in part from appropriations from the United States Treasury, and report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs what, in his judgment, are the defects, if any, in any of them in system, in administration, or in the means for the most effective advancement of the pupils therein toward civilization and self-support, and what changes are needed to remedy such defects as may exist; and to perform such other duties as may be imposed upon him by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior."

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## REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. CXLVII

### SUPERVISORS OF EDUCATION.

The supervisor of education appointed for a special locality shall visit and inspect the boarding and day schools under his supervision; advise with the teachers, give them instructions in methods of teaching, and report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs what defects, if any, exist in the schools visited, referring specially to the qualifications and efficiency of each teacher, and the discipline and progress of each school, and shall recommend such measures as in his judgment will improve the condition of the schools and increase the interest of pupils and parents.

### RESERVATION BOARDING SCHOOLS.

#### DUTIES OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYÉS.

##### Agent.

1. The agent is the highest authority on the reservation in all matters pertaining to the schools, as well as to other interests of the Indians; but he is not authorized to give directions to school employés regarding their school duties, except through the superintendent.

2. The agent shall have general supervision of all school work among the Indians under his charge. He must visit all schools whether Government, contract, or mission, at least four times each year, keep himself thoroughly informed as to their condition and efficiency, and make quarterly reports concerning the same to the Indian Office.

3. It is the duty of the agent to keep the schools filled with Indian pupils, and, so far as practicable, to place every Indian child of school age in school. He should accomplish this by persuasion, if possible, but when milder methods fail, he may withhold rations or annuities, or use such other proper means as will produce the desired result.

On reservations where there is more than one school and more than one tribe of Indians there should be in each school pupils from each of the tribes. This will facilitate English speaking by the pupils and tend to overcome the race and tribal prejudices of Indians.

4. It is desirable that an equal number of each sex be kept in school. It is likewise advantageous to the children to enroll them at as early an age as possible; but children under five years of age shall not be enrolled except by permission of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

5. The agent is expected to see that the pupils have proper moral, mental, and industrial training; that their physical welfare is properly cared for; that abundant wholesome food, suitable clothing, sufficient fuel, and an ample supply of good water are provided; that sanitary laws and regulations are complied with; that the buildings are properly heated, lighted, and ventilated; that the dormitories are not overcrowded, and that proper medical attendance and supervision are afforded.

6. The agent shall exercise merely an advisory supervision over a bonded school within the limits of his agency jurisdiction, or adjacent thereto. He is required to cooperate with the superintendent in every way practicable for the general well-being of the school. He shall endeavor to keep the school filled with pupils, and when necessary shall assist with his police force in maintaining order, preventing desertions, and returning runaways, and he shall exert his authority whenever necessary to maintain the discipline or efficiency of the school.

##### School Superintendent.

7. The superintendent shall have immediate general control of the school. He is responsible for the discipline, the classification of pupils, and the distribution of duties among the employés. His orders must be carried into effect, both in letter and in spirit. He shall act as principal teacher, unless a principal teacher is provided for the school, and in the absence of an industrial teacher, shall have immediate charge of the duties usually belonging to that employé.

8. The superintendent shall arrange a regular program of school-room exercises and industrial work, and assign teachers and employes to their duties in accordance therewith, clearly defining the duties of each. He shall also decide upon the hours of recitation and industrial work for each pupil in the school.
9. The superintendent shall, as occasion may require, hold meetings with his associate teachers and employes for consultation as to the general welfare of the school; shall treat his subordinates with respect, support them in the exercise of proper authority, and ordinarily shall issue orders to individual pupils through those only who have the special care of them.
10. When the superintendent finds it advisable to correct faults of teachers or employes or to call attention to inefficient service or neglect of duty on their part, it must be done at some other time and place than in the presence of pupils. No public reprimand of an employe is permitted.
11. In cases of controversy or want of harmony which the superintendent is unable to settle amicably, appeal may be made to the agent, who shall give a hearing, in his office if practicable, to all parties concerned, and if he shall be unable to restore cordial relations among the school employes, he shall report all the facts to the Indian Office, suspending offenders if the interests of the service require it, pending definite instructions from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.
12. The superintendent must give close personal attention to every department of the school. He is expected to visit all employes while in the performance of their duties as frequently as may be necessary to ascertain not only the character of work done by them, but to advise them wherein they fail in fidelity, efficiency, or discipline. The industrial work among the boys must have his special attention. He should also supervise this branch of the service as to leave no excuse for neglect upon the part of teachers or pupils.
13. Once each week regularly at a stated hour the superintendent is required to make a personal inspection of the dormitories and infirmaries, observing the personal appearance and clothing of the pupils, and the condition of the rooms and everything therein. At such time each pupil must be in his own proper place in the dormitory or infirmary. This personal, vital contact, weekly, with every pupil in the school should enable the superintendent to give such advice and direction as will promote the physical, mental, and moral well-being of those under his charge. It should be made with conscientious fidelity and thoroughness.
14. The superintendent must reside in the school buildings, and where practicable, in the boys' department.
15. The superintendent cooperating with the physician and matron must see that all cases of infectious and contagious diseases are isolated, and that toilet articles used by pupils having inflamed eyes, skin diseases, or other such disorders, are not used by other pupils.
16. In cases not covered by these rules the superintendent is expected to use his discretion and judgment, and he may adopt for the administration of the minor affairs of the school a special code of rules, not inconsistent with those herein.
17. The superintendent shall forward all official communications to the Indian Office through the agent. He is especially advised that absolute union of purpose and effort is essential to the efficiency of his school, and he should therefore strive to cooperate heartily with the agent, upon whose support and friendship much of his success must depend.
18. The superintendent shall submit to the Indian Office, through the agent, at the close of each school year, an annual report giving a full history for the year of the school and of each of its departments. He may require that written reports be made to him at the close of the year by the principal teacher, matron, industrial teacher, and other employes.
19. The superintendent of a bonded school on or adjacent to an Indian reservation is independent of the agent, so far as school management, the duties defined in his bond, and department regulations are concerned, but, as already stated, the agent is expected to exercise an advisory supervision of the school and to report to the Indian Office his observations. The success of the school must depend largely upon the cordial cooperation with the agent, and harmonious relations between the superintendent and agent should be maintained.

*Clerk.*

20. The clerk of a bonded school, if there be one, shall perform such clerical duties as may be required, and may be assigned to other duties by the superintendent. In small bonded schools the clerk will act as teacher or industrial teacher, or in such other capacity as the superintendent may direct.

*Physician.*

21. The school physician shall have oversight of all sanitary matters connected with the school, and in addition to his professional duties shall give the pupils simple, appropriate talks on the elementary principles of physiology and hygiene, explaining the processes of digestion and assimilation of food, the circulation of the blood, the functions of the skin, etc., by which they may understand the necessity for proper habits of eating and drinking, for cleanliness, ventilation, and other hygienic conditions. The correct manner of treating emergency cases, such as hemorrhage, fainting, drowning, prostration from heat, etc., should be explained. Classes composed of the most advanced and intelligent pupils should be formed for instruction by the physician in regard to nursing and care of the sick, administering medicines, preparing food for invalids, and any other points of like character on which it would be proper to give such pupils instruction. In the absence of a school physician, these duties will devolve upon the agency physician so far as practicable. A permanent record must be kept of all cases treated by the physician.

*Teachers.*

22. The principal teacher, under directions from the superintendent, shall have charge of the school-room exercises. He shall arrange classes, define hours of study and recitation, supervise the literary work, teach classes as the superintendent may direct, and perform the duties of any teacher who may be temporarily absent. School-room exercises should occupy about five hours each day, and each pupil should average not less than three hours' work in the school room daily.

23. The duties of each teacher shall be those assigned by the superintendent and principal teacher. Where there is but one teacher he or she shall be secretary of the school and shall keep the school register. Any teacher may be required by the superintendent to assist in the clerical work incident to the school.

*Matron.*

24. The matron shall have charge of the dormitories, see that the beds are properly cared for, that the toilet of the girls is carefully made each morning, that the clothing of both girls and boys is kept in proper condition, and also shall have general oversight of the kitchen and dining room, and all the domestic affairs of the school. With the cooperation of the superintendent she shall see to it that the principal part of the work in the kitchen, laundry, dining room, and sewing room is performed by the girls of the school, who shall be regularly detailed for that purpose. She is expected to reside in the girls' building.

*Industrial teacher.*

25. The industrial teacher, under direction of the superintendent, shall attend to all the outside manual labor connected with the school, cultivating thoroughly the school farm and garden, caring for the stock belonging to the school, keeping a supply of fuel on hand, making repairs on buildings, and seeing that the school property and grounds are kept in good order. All such work must be done, with his assistance and supervision, by the boys of the school regularly detailed for that purpose.

*Cook.*

26. The cook, with the assistance of the pupils, who must be regularly detailed for that purpose, shall prepare all food required for the school, including such as may be needed by the sick, attend to the setting of the tables, washing of dishes, and cleaning of the lamps each day; see that everything in the kitchen and dining room is kept in proper order, and that the kitchen and dining room are locked at night, and shall be responsible to the superintendent for all the articles in her department.

*Seamstress.*

27. The seamstress, with the assistance of the girls, must perform all kinds of sewing required, including mending, and must teach the girls to make and mend both their own clothing and that of the boys.

*Laundress.*

28. The laundress, with the assistance of the girls, must do all the washing and ironing required for the school. If laundering for employes is done in the school, it shall be paid for by them, the pay for the same to be given to the girls and the laundress who perform the service, upon an agreed basis approved by the superintendent.

*Other employes.*

29. Mechanics and all other employes not above named shall be assigned their duties by the superintendent, and to the duties usually appertaining to their position the superintendent may add any other duty which the good of the school may require.

30. Some employes must be required by the superintendent, in addition to his regular duties, to have charge of the ringing of bells and keeping time for the school; to see that the boys retire properly; that their clothing and persons are suitably cared for; that they are regularly bathed; that their toilet is neatly made in the morning; and that they are prompt at meals and details; and he shall keep a correct record of absentees.

31. Indians should be employed in preference to whites in positions which they are Indians must have competent to fill. Every school should have one or more Indians among its employes.

GENERAL RULES.

32. Employes are expected to reside in the school buildings when quarters there are provided for them; otherwise, as near to the buildings as practicable. Employes must keep their rooms in order at all times.

33. Employes are not allowed to have pupils in their rooms except by permission of the superintendent for specified reasons.

34. No person, other than an attaché of the school, shall be allowed in any school building later than 9.30 p. m. except by special permission of the superintendent.

35. A retiring bell rung at 9 p. m. (or later during warm weather, if advisable) shall be the signal for absolute quiet in all the dormitories and adjacent rooms.

36. Every night, at irregular periods, some person or persons duly assigned to such duty must "make the rounds," visiting every portion of the school buildings and premises, to guard against fire, prevent intrusion of unauthorized persons, and detect any improper conduct on the part of pupils or others.

37. Social dancing, card playing, gambling, profanity, and smoking are strictly prohibited in the school buildings and on the premises. Pupils are forbidden to carry concealed weapons.

38. There shall be a session of school each evening for reading, study, singing, or other exercises, at the close of which the pupils shall retire in an orderly manner to their dormitories. The employments for Saturday shall be arranged by the superintendent and matron to the best advantage of the school.

39. The Sabbath must be properly observed. There shall be a Sabbath school or some other suitable service every Sunday, which pupils shall be required to attend. The superintendent may require employes to attend and participate in all the above exercises; but any employe declining as a matter of conscience shall be excused from attending and participating in any or all religious exercises.

40. Every school should be carefully graded and pupils should be classified according to their capacity and scholarship and be promoted from grade to grade under such rules as may be prescribed by the superintendent. At the close of each term pupils should be examined in all the studies pursued during the term and promotions should be made on the basis of these examinations. Pupils who have completed the school course should be reported to the Indian Office for promotion to a school of higher grade.

\*It is the purpose of the Indian Office to fill the training schools with pupils taken from the reservation schools, and for some time, until the training schools shall be filled, it will doubtless be necessary to take pupils from reservation schools before they have finished their course in those schools.

41. All instruction must be in the English language. Pupils must be compelled to converse with each other in English, and should be properly rebuked or punished for persistent violation of this rule. Every effort should be made to encourage them to abandon their tribal language. To facilitate this work it is essential that all school employes be able to speak English fluently, and that they speak English exclusively to the pupils, and also to each other in the presence of pupils.

42. Instruction in music must be given at all schools. Singing should be a part of the exercises of each school session, and wherever practicable instruction in instrumental music should be given.

43. Except in cases of emergency, pupils shall not be removed from school either by their parents or others, nor shall they be transferred from a Government to a private school without special authority from the Indian Office.

44. The school buildings should be furnished throughout with plain, inexpensive, but substantial furniture. Dormitories or lavatories should be so supplied with necessary toilet articles, such as soap, towels, mirrors, combs, hair, shoe, nail, and tooth brushes, and wisp brooms, as to enable the pupils to form exact habits of personal neatness.

45. Good and healthful provisions must be supplied in abundance; and they must be well cooked and properly placed on the table. A regular bill of fare for each day of the week should be prepared and followed. Meals must be served regularly and neatly. Pains should be taken not only to have the food healthful and the table attractive, but to have the bill of fare varied. The school farm and dairy should furnish an ample supply of vegetables, fruits, milk, butter, cottage cheese, curds, eggs, and poultry. Coffee and tea should be furnished sparingly; milk is preferable to either, and children can be taught to use it. Pupils must be required to attend meals promptly after proper attention to toilet, and at least one employe must be in the dining room during each meal to supervise the table manners of the pupils and to see that all leave the table at the same time and in good order.

46. The superintendent will establish a common mess for the employes and may prescribe rules governing the same. Their meals may be prepared by the school cook, if such work will not interfere with the proper discharge of her regular duties, and she shall receive from the members of the mess a fair allowance for the extra duty thus imposed upon her, such allowance to be divided among them pro rata; or they may hire a cook who is not a school employe. The matron, under the direction of the superintendent, may have immediate charge of the employes' mess.

47. So far as practicable, a uniform style of clothing for the school should be adopted. Two plain, substantial suits, with extra pair of trousers for each boy, and three neat, well-made dresses for each girl, kept mended, ought to suffice for week-day wear for one year. For Sunday wear each pupil should be furnished a better suit. The pupils should also be supplied with underwear adapted to the climate, with night clothes, and with handkerchiefs, and, if the climate requires it, with overcoats or cloaks and with overshoes.

48. The buildings, outhouses, fences, and walks should at all times be kept in thorough repair. Where practicable, the grounds should be ornamented with trees, grass, and flowers.

49. There should be a flag staff at every school, and the American flag should be hoisted, in suitable weather, in the morning and lowered at sunset daily.

50. Special hours should be allotted for recreation. Provision should be made for outdoor sports, and the pupils should be encouraged in daily healthful exercise under the eye of a school employe; simple games should also be devised for indoor amusement. They should be taught the sports and games enjoyed by white youth, such as baseball, hopscotch, croquet, marbles, bean bags, dominoes, checkers, logomachy, and other word and letter games, and the use of dissected maps, etc. The girls should be instructed in knitting, netting, crocheting, different kinds of embroidery, etc.

51. Separate play grounds, as well as sitting rooms, must be assigned the boys and the girls. In play and in work, as far as possible, and in all places except the school room and at meals, they must be kept entirely apart. It should be so arranged, however, that at stated times, under suitable supervision, they may enjoy each other's society; and such occasions should be used to teach them to show each other due respect and consideration, to behave without restraint, but without familiarity, and to acquire habits of politeness, refinement, and self-possession.

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52. New Year's Day, Franchise Day (February 8), Washington's Birthday (February 22), Arbor Day, Decoration Day (May 30), Fourth of July, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas, are to be appropriately observed as holidays.
53. Corporal punishment must be resorted to only in cases of grave violations of rules, and in no instances shall any person inflict it except under the direction of the superintendent, to whom all serious questions of discipline must be referred.\* Employes may correct pupils for slight misdemeanors only.
54. Any pupil twelve years of age or over, guilty of persistently using profane or obscene language; of lewd conduct; stubborn insubordination; extreme cases of lying; fighting; wanton destruction of property; theft; or similar misbehavior, may be punished by the superintendent but either by inflicting corporal punishment or imprisonment in the guard-house; but in no case shall any unusual or cruel or degrading punishment be permitted.
55. A permanent record should be kept on file at each school showing the history of each pupil, giving name, age, sex, height, weight, chest measurements, state of health, residence, names of parents, and of tribe to which the family belongs, time of entering and leaving school, and the advancement made in education. If an English name is given to the pupil, the Indian name of the father should be retained as a surname. (See office circular in regard to names, dated March 19, 1890, of which copy is appended hereto.)

INDUSTRIAL WORK.

56. A regular and efficient system of industrial training must be a part of the work of each school. At least half of the time of each boy and girl should be devoted thereto—the work to be of such character that they may be able to apply the knowledge and experience gained, in the locality where they may be expected to reside after leaving school. In pushing forward the school-room training of these boys and girls, and especially superintendents, must not lose sight of the great necessity for fitting their charges for the every-day life of their after years.
57. A farm and garden, if practicable an orchard also, must be connected with each school, and special attention must be given to instruction in farming, gardening, dairying, and fruit growing.
58. Every school should have horses, cattle, swine, and poultry, and when practicable, sheep and bees, which the pupils should be taught to care for properly. The boys should look after the stock and milk the cows, and the girls should see to the poultry and the milk.
59. The farm, garden, stock, dairy, kitchen, and shops should be so managed as to make the school as nearly self-sustaining as practicable, not only because Government resources should be as wisely and carefully utilized as private resources would be, but also because thrift and economy are among the most valuable lessons which can be taught Indians. Waste in any department must not be tolerated.
60. The blacksmith, wheelwright, carpenter, shoemaker, and harness maker trades, being of the most general application, should be taught to a few pupils at every school. Where such mechanics are not provided for the school pupils should, so far as practicable, receive instruction from the agency mechanics.
61. The girls must be systematically trained in every branch of housekeeping and in dairy work; be taught to cut, make, and mend garments for both men and women; and also be taught to nurse and care for the sick. They must be regularly detailed to assist the cook in preparing the food and the laundress in washing and ironing.
62. Special effort must be made to instruct Indian youth in the use and care of tools and implements. They must learn to keep them in order, protect them properly, and use them carefully.
- \* In some of the more advanced schools it will be practicable and advisable to have material offenses arbitrated by a school court composed of the advanced students, with school employes added to such court in very aggravated cases. After due investigation, the amount of guilt should be determined and the quantity of punishment fixed by the court, but the approval of the superintendent shall be necessary before the punishment is inflicted, and the superintendent may modify or remit but may not increase the sentence.

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63. Pupils should be detailed to such work as they will probably have to do after leaving school. Neither girls nor boys must be compelled to perform duties unanxious to their sex, age, or strength. Pupils to be detailed to work such as they are likely to perform except when necessary, boys should not be assigned to ordinary kitchen duties, though they can be very properly required to keep after leaving school, their own dormitories in perfect order. The work should be so and details should be arranged as not to be irksome or discouraging. The details of judicially arranged. Pupils should be so planned that school-room and other duties will not clash, and so that they will know their duties for each hour in the day. While each one should acquire skill in some special line, his work should be varied enough to give him an acquaintance with other branches.

REMOVALS AND APPOINTMENTS.

64. Persons in the Indian school service are engaged with the distinct understanding that character, merit, efficiency, and special qualifications for the work required, are the only considerations upon which they can hope to be retained. Removals will be made for cause, such as immorality, incompetency, indolence, flagrant infirmities of temper, and neglect of or refusal to perform duty, and also for manifest physical disability. An adverse report of any officer of the Department to whom the Indian Office has a right to turn for information regarding the conduct of the schools, shall be sufficient cause for suspension or removal of any school employe. Special investigations will not be ordered at the request of employes dismissed or suspended, but the office will carefully weigh any charges made against employes and take action only after due deliberation. Special investigations will not be ordered.
65. When an agent is of the opinion that the superintendent or any other school employe is not a fit person for the place he holds, or is not adapted to perform his duties, the agent must make written report of the fact to the Commissioner, stating specifically his reasons for his opinion. And when the superintendent of any Government school is of the opinion that any employe thereof is not efficient, or is not adapted to the work required of him, it shall be the duty of said superintendent to report the fact in writing to the agent, stating specifically his reasons for the opinion. The agent must forward this report to the Commissioner, with such recommendations in relation thereto as he may deem it his duty to make.
66. The agent shall not suspend any superintendent or other school employe without authority first obtained from the Commissioner, except when the moral welfare or the discipline of the school imperatively demands summary action, in which case he may suspend such employe and select a competent person to perform his duties temporarily, reporting immediately to the Commissioner full and specific reasons for the action taken. Agent must obtain authority for suspension, except in certain cases.
67. All positions and salaries expire June 30 of each year, and all appointments are made with this understanding. Therefore the Indian Office is not committed to any employe beyond the date named; but the office aims to retain competent and satisfactory employes from year to year, if the positions in which they are employed are continued, and whenever practicable to promote to higher grades those who have distinguished themselves by devotion to duty or special aptitude. Retention and promotion of employes.
68. Many of the school employes will naturally and properly be nominated by the agent, though the Indian Office reserves the right to appoint or remove all employes. In making selection of school employes the agent should in all cases consult with the superintendent and, if possible, act in harmony with him. Care must be taken to secure persons of proper qualifications, good moral character, special fitness for the duties to be performed, and those who are able to speak the English language fluently and correctly. Personal and political considerations should not enter into the question. For teachers men and women especially trained for their work, with experience in teaching in public schools, who have been educated in American schools, should be given the preference. A certificate to teach in some State or Territorial school, or a normal school diploma, should accompany a recommendation for appointment as teacher or superintendent. In transmitting nominations the agent must forward at the same time evidences of the qualifications of proposed employes. Qualifications of employes.
69. While no test of religious faith or affiliations shall be applied in the appointment of persons in the Indian school service or in their removal therefrom, yet every employe is required to have a decent respect for religion and to be of good moral character. In addition to faith, recognized efficiency and general usefulness, a character which

Indian children can imitate to advantage is also essential. Profanity, obscenity, indifference to moral restraints, and infirmities of temper can not be tolerated. Men and women in the Indian-school service are expected to be models of our Christian civilization, and if guilty of conduct which shocks the moral sense of a civilized community they will be summarily discharged.

68. Finally, employes at Government boarding schools must understand when they accept appointment that hard work is to be performed; that long efficiency, industry, hours of service are required; that in the nature of things every discretion, and interest employes must be willing to work night or day if special emergencies arise; that the duties of an employe do not end arbitrarily at a given hour, but may be continued indefinitely; and it must be understood by any individual entering the service that additional duties, or duties entirely different from those usually attaching to the position to which he or she is regularly assigned, may be required. There is no room for shirks or unwilling workers in the Indian-school service, and the man or woman who is too fastidious to assist in making a camp Indian child or youth tidy in appearance; too indifferent to participate in the general exercises of the school; too obstinate to yield to the judgment of those charged with directing the school work, should not enter it, for efficiency and success can come only to those who are interested in the education of the Indian, physically able for the arduous duties to be performed, and, above all else, willing to do whatever is necessary for the good of all concerned.

TRAINING SCHOOLS.

69. Superintendents of industrial training schools report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs direct. They have entire control of schools under their charge, subject to the regulations of the Indian Office and special instructions of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. As bonded officers they are responsible for all Government property under their charge. They are authorized to establish

Duties of superintendents of training schools. such special regulations regarding the details of their school work as circumstances may require; to determine the duties of all employes; to direct the work of the school in all its departments; to administer discipline; to be accountable for money earned by pupils, and to prescribe rules governing its expenditure by pupils, and in general to manage the affairs of the institution; but they shall neither nullify nor modify any order of the Indian Office nor any of the general regulations governing Indian schools, except by permission of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

DAY SCHOOLS.

70. The day schools on each reservation are under the immediate control of the agent. Where there is no supervisor the agent is required to visit each school at least once in two months. He shall see that proper school furniture and appliances, and an abundance of fuel and good water are provided, and contribute in every way possible to the efficiency of the schools. Day schools under supervision of agent. He will report from time to time with regard to the character of the work done at each school, and the efficiency of each teacher. He will spare no reasonable efforts to keep the schools filled with Indian pupils, and strive to unite teachers, agency employes, and parents in a common interest in their welfare.

71. The supervisor of day schools upon any reservation shall be constantly in the field visiting schools, teachers, and parents, directing the details of the work, consulting with the teachers, urging parents to send their children to the schools, and performing such other duties in connection with the schools as the Commissioner of Indian Affairs or the agent may direct. He shall report weekly to the agent, and on the last day of each month shall transmit to the Indian Office, through the agent, a report of the work for the month, making recommendations relative thereto.

72. Each teacher will be expected to classify pupils, so far as practicable according to classification of pupils. to the prescribed course of study.

73. Each teacher must prepare and follow a regular program of exercises, interspersing study and recitations with singing, calisthenics, and intermissions. As most day-school work will be of a primary grade, instructions will be given by slate, blackboard and chart exercises, object lessons and picture talks in English more than by the use of text books. The teacher is expected to stimulate and encourage pupils, and must therefore give to her school intelligent, earnest attention, and use skill and ingenuity in adapting usual methods to the instruction of children who must acquire the language in which they are taught.

74. A session of a day school is five and one-half hours, exclusive of intermissions. A session begins at 9 o'clock and continues until 4 p. m., unless otherwise authorized, with two intermissions of fifteen minutes each, and one of one hour. Sessions must be held on each day of the week; Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays excepted. The session.

75. Corporal punishment is allowed only in cases of gravest misconduct, and must never be inflicted by one pupil upon another at the instance or request of the teacher. Punishments.

76. School rooms are under the control of the teacher, who is authorized to detail pupils to care for the same, but the agent is responsible for the buildings and public property therein. If there be an assistant teacher the assistant shall have supervision of this part of the school work, and shall perform such other school duties as may be assigned by the teacher. The assistant teacher shall not be required to perform personal service for the teacher. Care of school room. Assistant teacher.

77. So far as practicable a man and wife shall be employed as teacher and assistant teacher, and where they are so employed they shall arrange the school-room work so as to combine industrial training with the study of books, the man to teach industries to the boys and the woman to the girls, the object being to fit each sex for the duties likely to be incumbent upon them in after life. Even where there is but one teacher some industrial training is possible and should be included in the course of instruction. To combine industrial training with study of books.

78. The day-school teacher, being frequently the only white person in an Indian camp, is expected to be exemplary in conduct and character, and if otherwise can not be continued in service. Teacher's conduct must be exemplary.

79. All the preceding rules relating to boarding schools, the conduct of school employes, and their relations to the agent, shall be in force at boarding-schools so far as applicable. Boarding-school regulations to apply also.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

BOARDING SCHOOLS.

1. All positions and salaries in the Indian-school service terminate absolutely June 30 of each year.

2. Should any position not be authorized for the ensuing fiscal year, the incumbent of such position is of course relieved from duty June 30, and has no claim against the Government for remuneration after that period.

3. No employe can claim leave of absence with pay as a matter of right, as there is no law regulating the matter. Such leaves are regulated by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under instructions from the Secretary of the Interior, according to the best interests of the service, and they are allowed only for good reasons, not as a matter of course.

4. Leaves of absence are to be taken when the services of employes can be spared with least detriment to the interests of the school.

5. Leaves of absence, whether from sickness or other causes, during the school year, will be granted upon direction of the Secretary of the Interior by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs only.

6. Leaves of absence during the months when the school is in vacation are authorized in the discretion of the agent or (in the case of a bonded school) the superintendent, such leaves not to exceed three days for each month of service, nor to exceed thirty days in any fiscal year. The time of granting these leaves is left to the agent or superintendent, who will so arrange the same that the necessary work of the schools may be continued through the vacation. If, for instance, the employe entered upon duty October 1 and was in continuous service until June 30 following, his continuous service represents nine months, and consequently he may be granted nine times three days' leave with pay, which is twenty-seven days' leave. Ten or more months' service would give thirty days' leave, the annual limit.

7. Agents and superintendents of bonded schools are cautioned against favoritism in the granting of leaves of absence, and at proper times they must report fully the dates of leaves granted under these regulations. Leaves granted to employes in advance of the receipt of information as to what positions will be authorized during the next fiscal year must be granted with the explicit understanding that should the services of such employes terminate for any cause prior to the expiration of such leaves, the leaves would expire with the termination of service.

DAY SCHOOLS.

8. Beginning July 1, 1891, the school year for day schools will be ten months and the salary allowed for day-school teachers will be for ten months' service, or pro rata

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for any period less than ten months. Teachers will be paid for actual service and no vacations with pay will be allowed.

9. In accordance with the above, day-school teachers entering the service at any time during the fiscal year 1891 (July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891) will not be allowed leaves of absence with pay.

10. Where schools are closed by order of the Indian Office or by reason of fire, flood, disease, or similar cause, for which the teacher is in no way responsible, questions of leave may be presented to this office for consideration upon their merits.

NOTE.—Pending the time when the above arrangement shall go into effect, the following regulations in regard to granting leaves of absence to day-school teachers who have been in the service during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, will be in force.

1. Agents are authorized to grant to day-school teachers who have been in continuous service since September 1, 1889, and who return to duty September 1, 1890, leaves of absence from July 1, to August 31, both inclusive.

2. Agents are authorized to grant to day-school teachers who have not been in continuous service since September 1, 1889, but who are to resume their duties September 1, 1890, leaves of absence with pay for such proportion of the vacation period named as their continuous service bears to ten months.

3. Day-school teachers whose resignations have been accepted to take effect at the close of the school year, or whose resignations may be tendered prior to the date of reopening school for the next school year, or who have been notified that they will not be retained in the service, may be granted leave of absence with pay during July, 1890, for a period equal to three days for each month of service since September 1, 1889.

4. Day-school teachers who began service on or since April 1, 1889, and who drew pay for July and August, 1889, will not be allowed pay for any part of July or August, 1890, unless their services are retained for the ensuing year.

5. At agencies, where, under special authority from the office, the vacation period will occur at other times than July and August, the agent will be governed by the spirit of these regulations, and will grant leaves of absence with pay to teachers for periods equivalent to those named herein, reporting his action in each case.

COURSE OF STUDY.\*

[Primary grade, four years. Advanced grade, four years. Especially designed for reservation boarding schools, but to be followed as far as practicable in day schools.]

PRIMARY GRADE.

First year.

*English language.*—This will be the main study of the first year. By objects, pictures, pantomime, kindergarten helps, conversation games, etc., the names of objects and actions most familiar to the pupils must be acquired by them, and short conversations and phrases in daily use memorized, so that at the end of the year a sufficient vocabulary of nouns, verbs, and modifying words will have been learned to enable them to understand and use English, and to express a large number of ideas, although the sentences may be crude.

*Reading and writing.*—With the spoken words, so far as practicable, pupils must learn to associate printed and written words. This can be done by reading charts, and by exercises on blackboards and slates, ingeniously devised and varied. Pupils should learn to write and read each word as a whole, and should so understand its meaning as to be able to use it intelligently. By these methods at the end of the year they should be able to read at sight and understandingly the first lessons of the first reader.

Painstaking drill in pronunciation of words and sounds of letters must be given. Such drill must be continued throughout the entire course. Concert exercises are important; but careful and judicious attention must also be given to pupils individually.

*Numbers.*—By objects and numeral frames, pupils should learn to count in English and read and write figures from 1 to 10, and be given simple oral lessons in mental addition and subtraction.

*General exercises.*—Singing, callisthenics, marching and action songs, concert exercises, etc., must be introduced to relieve the routine from monotony and to afford opportunity for drill of various sorts. Teach points of the compass and days of the week.

The first year is the hardest and will tax to the utmost the ingenuity, skill, and tact

\* This course of study is merely a suggestive outline to be adopted immediately in all schools. It will be followed hereafter by a more complete manual.

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of the teacher. The pupils will be sensitive and diffident. Confidence must be inspired, criticism and ridicule avoided, and all efforts of the teacher, must be patient, steady, and persistent.

Second year.

*English language.*—With the same use of objects, pictures, and conversations, blackboard and slate exercises as in the previous year, the vocabulary should be largely increased, and skill acquired in the use of verbs and in sentence making, so that the pupil may describe in English what he sees and hears, and make a beginning in letter writing. Every day must see some new words added to the pupil's vocabulary and some new forms of expression familiarized.

Every exercise should be a language lesson. Pupils should not only acquire the habit of expressing themselves in complete sentences, but also of using some variety and discrimination in the choice of words. The thought must precede expression. Hence, in primary work especially, lessons to develop new ideas must come before lessons on word forms and idioms. The end of language teaching is correct and fluent expression. The means are development lessons in which the pupil gains new ideas to express, and drill lessons in which they will have occasion to use frequently the new word idiom taught. The oral expression should precede the written. In both, careful arrangement should be emphasized. In written work the amount should be carefully guarded.

*Reading.*—Chart reviewed. First reader should be taken up, care being taken that the words and sentences are understood as well as memorized.

*Orthography.*—Easy words may be spelled orally, and on blackboard and slate.

*Form and color.*—Systematic instruction should be given in form by use of blocks, clay modeling, paper folding, etc.; also in color.

*Penmanship and drawing.*—Writing the letters of the alphabet separately as well as combined in words may be taught. Simple lessons in drawing will interest the pupil, cultivate the eye and hand, and give opportunity also for teaching English.

*Numbers.*—Counting in English to 100. Grube method of numbers from 1 to 20, with continued oral problems in addition and subtraction.

*Geography.*—Maps of schoolroom and premises and of localities with which the pupils are familiar may be drawn to a scale and all objects of interest located thereon.

*General exercises.*—Singing, callisthenics, and concert exercises must receive attention, and by whatever method may be most practicable some simple instruction must be given in morals and manners.

Third year.

The first month should be devoted to reviewing the work of the two preceding years so as to recover thoroughly all ground lost in vacation.

*English language.*—Sentence making; repeating simple stories about common things; memorizing sentences and short, easy dialogues, and selections from poetry and prose; drill in sounds of letters and in combining sounds; correction of habitual errors of pronunciation and construction. All lessons must be directed to the cultivation of facility of thought and fluency and correctness of expression of ideas in English.

*Reading.*—Second Reader, with a supplemental reader of same grade, but different series, to increase the vocabulary and prevent parrot-like work.

*Orthography.*—Spelling orally and on blackboards and slate the words of the reading lesson.

*Form and color.*—Lessons on form and color continued.

*Penmanship and drawing.*—Special attention to the writing and to the use of capital letters. Drawing straight and curved lines and making geometrical figures.

*Numbers.*—Numbers by the Grube method to 50. Oral instruction in mental arithmetic. Simple original problems.

*Geography.*—Geography of the reservation or county, with map-drawing of the same.

*General exercises.*—Singing, callisthenics, etc., as heretofore. Simple talks on morals and manners.

Fourth year.

A month devoted to review of the preceding course will prepare the pupils for formally taking up books; hitherto the instruction has been chiefly oral.

*English language.*—Language primer begun. Telling and writing the stories of the readers, and everyday occurrences. Memorizing good selections. Sentence building. Drill in idiomatic expressions and the proper use of the different parts of speech.

*Reading.*—Third Reader. Instructions in the use of capital letters and punctuation marks.

*Orthography.*—Spelling and defining words from the Reader.

*Form and color.*—Instruction continued.

**Penmanship and drawing.**—Special attention should be given to acquiring right positions and good habits of writing, legibility, accuracy, grace, and facility. Drawing geometrical figures.

**Arithmetic.**—A primary arithmetic may be placed in hands of the pupils.

**Geography.**—A primary geography may be used, accompanied by easy map work and modeling in sand or clay.

**General exercises.**—They should be in general as heretofore, but varied so as to meet the increased intelligence and capacity of the pupils. Simple talks on hygiene may be added to those on morals and manners. Interesting short stories may be read to the pupils by the teacher.

For the work in the primary grade, covering four years, little else can be attempted in the way of a course of study than a mere outline. Dependence must be placed mainly upon the ingenuity, faithfulness, patience, and persistence of the teacher. The work of these four years is the most important, and is also the most trying to both teacher and pupil. At the end of the four years every pupil should be able to speak English fluently and correctly; should be able to pronounce and to recognize at sight, whether seen separately or in a printed or written sentence, every word in the First and Second Readers; should be able to spell and write the words of the two readers when pronounced to him; should know at sight figures up to 100; should be able to make change in any sum less than \$1, and to combine numbers to include 8x8; and should have a knowledge of the simplest elements of geography. The pupils will have accomplished about what is usually expected of children who have attended the white public schools two years. The difficulty of learning the English language, to them a foreign tongue, and the need of giving the pupils some form of industrial training in addition to school-room studies, necessitates the expenditure of more time in Indian than in white schools for accomplishing the same grade of work.

## ADVANCED GRADE.

## First year.

**Reading.**—Third Reader completed, with supplemental readers of same grade.

**Orthography.**—First spelling-book and spelling from reader. Words spelled, defined, and used in simple sentences.

**Arithmetic.**—Primary arithmetic completed, and oral lessons in written arithmetic, with constant drill in combinations of numbers. Counting to 1,000. Making change to \$5. Tables of dry measure and avoirdupois weight explained, illustrated, and memorized. Pupils should be taught to use the common weights and measures.

**Form and color.**—Instruction continued.

**Penmanship and drawing.**—Special attention to capital letters and punctuation. Drawing geometrical figures.

**Language.**—Sentence building; language primer continued. Telling and writing stories. Memorizing.

**Geography.**—Primary geography and easy map-drawing, with sand and clay modeling. Use of globe. Form and motions of the earth explained.

**Observation lessons.**—Observation cultivated. The human body. Animals and plants. Nature study. The nature study suggested in the first grade should be continued in all the grades. In spring note the thermometer, the melting of the snows, the forms of water, the first signs of vegetable life. Plant seeds and arouse an interest in the coming of the birds, the leaves, and the flowers. Watch changes in the shadows of the sun. Gather cocoons and study animal life in every way possible by direct observation. In autumn study the fruits, note the changing and falling leaves, the coming of the cold, the changes in the sun's shadows.

**General exercises.**—Callisthenics, music, singing the scale. Talks on morals and manners, with careful instruction as to how to behave.

## Second year.

**Reading.**—Fourth Reader, with juvenile papers for supplemental reading.

**Orthography.**—Constant drill in spelling, both orally and on slates, from reader and spelling-book. Spelling names of groups of familiar objects.

**Arithmetic.**—Written arithmetic begun and pursued through multiplication, with persistent drill in combining numbers orally.

**Penmanship and drawing.**—Class should be doing fairly creditable work.

**Language.**—Language lessons. Elements of English grammar taught in connection with language lessons.

**Geography.**—Geography of the State or Territory, and general information relative to its resources, occupations, topography, cities, and railways. Map of North America drawn.

**Observation lessons.**—Talks about physiology and hygiene. Object lessons illustrative of plant and animal life, peoples, ships, cities, and occupations. Instruction in buying, selling, and calculating values of articles. Samples of grains, fruits, etc., should be exhibited. Through the observation lesson the child should gain the habit of accurate observation and definite expression, as well as added knowledge and an intelligent interest in the world about him. These lessons are valuable, not merely for the facts and information acquired, but also as a means of forming right habits of attention, observation, and expression. The teaching should be so directed as to strengthen these habits in the pupils. The instruction should be oral, and should be made interesting and attractive to the children.

**General exercises.**—General exercises as hitherto, with instructions on morals and manners.

## Third year.

**Reading.**—Fourth Reader, with supplemental reading.

**Orthography.**—Constant drill in spelling orally and on slates, from reader and advanced spelling-book. Special attention to sounds of letters and forming syllables.

**Arithmetic.**—Written arithmetic through decimal or common fractions, but not both, with much practice in mental arithmetic. All the tables of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division memorized.

**Form and color.**—Instruction continued.

**Penmanship and drawing.**—Ordinary forms used in letter-writing. Practice drawing from copies and objects.

**Language.**—Elements of English grammar taught by oral lessons, in connection with language lessons. Letter-writing encouraged. Pupils writing letters to teacher.

**Geography.**—The United States. Indian reservations.

**United States history.**—Simple stories by the teacher from United States history—pupils repeating same at next recitation in their own words.

**Physiology and hygiene.**—Elementary lessons, including lessons illustrating effects of alcohol and narcotics upon the human system.

**Observation lessons.**—Oral lessons about plants, animals, places, people, and things.

**General exercises.**—Morals and manners, callisthenics, music, etc.

## Fourth year.

**Reading.**—The Fifth Reader.

**Orthography.**—The Advanced Speller.

**Arithmetic.**—Written arithmetic, to include percentage, with review of entire book and especial attention to practical application of principles.

**Penmanship.**—Business letters, notes, receipts, etc.

**Drawing.**—Individual advancement in this branch to be encouraged. Free-hand drawing. Work with colored crayons.

**Language.**—A primary work on grammar. Especial attention to habitual errors, and careful drill and encouragement in composition. Lessons mostly written.

**Geography.**—Geography of North and South America, with instructions in general upon the races, the countries, the climates, and the commerce of the world. Most common phenomena of earth. Map-drawing—the State; the United States; the two Americas.

**United States history.**—Primary work in United States history.

**Physiology and hygiene.**—Elementary.

**Civil government.**—Simple oral lessons in civil government—meaning of terms town, village, county, State, etc.; elections, citizenship, etc.

**Observation lessons.**—Plants and animals.

**Music.**—Pupils should be able to read music from the staff.

**General exercises.**—Music, callisthenics, morals, and manners throughout the year, treating pupils as young ladies and young gentlemen.

The highest efficiency of the school is tested by its results in moral character, and hence its highest duty is effective moral training. These facts are recognized by the present course of study, which makes provision for instruction in morals and manners to supplement the mental training furnished by the regular instruction and discipline of the schools. The course should include lessons on cleanliness and neatness, gentleness, politeness, kindness to others, kindness to animals, love for parents, benevolence, etc., respect and reverence, gratitude, obedience, truthfulness, purity, honesty, courage, honor, reputation, self-control, self-denial, confession of wrong, forgiveness, evil-speaking, profanity, good habits, industry, temperance, frugality; also civil duties, including love of country, obedience to law, respect for civil rulers, fidelity to official trusts, nature and obligations of oaths, the ballot, and other duties involved in good citizenship. A part of this instruction should be given in connection with the opening exercises, and a half hour each week should be devoted to a separate exercise. The general method pursued should be to present the lesson in the

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concrete by means of an appropriate story or incident, to call out the duty or truth thus presented by means of questions, to illustrate and enforce it by a fitting selection of poetry, and finally to set it in the memory in the form of an appropriate maxim. The special aim of this instruction is to give pupils a clear knowledge of duty, to quicken their moral natures, and especially the conscience, and to lead them to the forming of right purposes.

There should be constant review of the preceding course with the special purpose of securely fixing in the child's memory and mental habits the results of the eight years of study above outlined.

Having completed the eight years' course, the Indian boy or girl who has been in health, has ordinary vigor of mind, and has been properly taught, will be able to read, write, and converse in English; to solve any practical problem in written arithmetic, to and through percentages; to locate on the map all the principal rivers, lakes, bays, mountains, and cities of North and South America; to name all the continents; to point out upon the globe or a map of the world the homes of all the great races, and to describe their characteristics; to name the parts of speech and explain their more obvious relations to each other; to know something of physiology and hygiene; to read, understand, and enjoy a newspaper or book; will have acquired a good many facts relative to animal and plant life, and will know how to behave at home, on the street, at church, in the presence of the opposite sex, and in the homes of acquaintances and friends. In short, the training herein proposed is about equal to that obtained in six years at public schools among whites, and fits the pupil either to make his own way alongside the white citizen or to take the advanced course offered in some Indian industrial training school.

INSTRUCTIONS TO AGENTS IN REGARD TO FAMILY NAMES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
Office of Indian Affairs,  
Washington, D. C., March 19, 1890.

To Indian Agents and Superintendents of Schools:

As allotment work progresses it appears that some care must be exercised in regard to preserving among Indians family names. When Indians become citizens of the United States, under the allotment act, the inheritance of property will be governed by the laws of the respective States, and it will cause needless confusion and, doubtless, considerable ultimate loss to the Indians if no attempt is made to have the different members of a family known by the same family name on the records and by general reputation. Among other customs of the white people it is becoming important that Indians adopt that in regard to names.

There seems, however, no good reason for continuing a custom which has prevailed to a considerable extent of substituting English for Indian names, especially when different members of the same family are named with no regard to the family surname. Doubtless, in many cases, the Indian name is difficult to pronounce and to remember; but in many other cases the Indian word is as short and as euphonic as the English word that is substituted, while, other things being equal, the fact that it is an Indian name makes it a better one.

For convenience, an English "Christian name" may be given and the Indian name be retained as a surname. If the Indian name is unusually long and difficult it may perhaps be arbitrarily shortened.

The practice of calling Indians by the English translation of their Indian names also seems to me undesirable. The names thus obtained are usually awkward and uncouth, and such as the children when they grow older will dislike to retain.

In any event the habit of adopting surnames given to Indians such as "Tobacco," "Mogul," "Tom," "Fete," etc., by which they become generally known, is unfortunate, and should be discontinued. It degrades the Indian, and as he or his children gain in education and culture they will be annoyed by a designation which has been fastened upon them and of which they can not rid themselves without difficulty.

Hereafter in submitting to this office, for approval, names of Indian employes to be appointed as policemen, judges, taxmasters, laborers, etc., all nicknames must be discarded and effort made to ascertain and adopt the actual name or such as should be permanent designations. The names decided upon must be made well known to the respective Indians and the importance of retaining such names must be fully explained to them. I am aware that this will involve some expenditure of time and trouble but no more than will be warranted by the importance of the matter in the near future.

Of course sudden change can not be made in Indian nomenclature; but if agents and school superintendents will systematically endeavor, so far as practicable, to have children and wives known by the names of the fathers and husbands, very great improvement in this respect will be brought about within a few years.

I have submitted this subject to Hon. J. W. Powell, Director of the Bureau of Ethnology, which gives special attention to Indian linguistics. His reply is appended hereto.

Respectfully,

T. J. MORGAN,  
Commissioner.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. CLXI

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,  
Washington, D. C., April 4, 1890.

SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of March 24, with inclosure, relating to the adoption by the Indians of a system of family names.

The old practice in regard to attaching surnames and nicknames to the Indians can not be too severely condemned, and I am pleased that you are about to take steps to substitute another and better method.

The matter is important, not only in its relation to the inheritance of property, but also because it will enable much more accurate census enumeration to be made in the future, and because it will tend strongly toward the breaking up of the Indian tribal system which is perpetuated and ever kept in mind by the Indian's own system of names.

Undoubtedly it will be better, whenever possible, to retain the Indian name as a surname, adding an English Christian-given name. Occasionally, however, it will be found advantageous to make the latter also an Indian name.

In selecting aboriginal names I do not think it will be necessary to limit the choice to such names as Indians already bear. Excellent names may frequently be selected from the Indian's vocabulary of geographic terms, such as the names of rivers, lakes, mountains, etc., and where these are suitable and euphonic I think they may with advantage be substituted for personal names which are less desirable. Little difficulty, however, will be experienced in shortening Indian names in the interest of brevity and euphony, and the Indian will be found to readily adopt names so changed. I agree with you that in general it is undesirable to call Indians by the English translation of their Indian names, though in the case of animal names and some others, as deer, hawk, etc., it is not objectionable.

I believe that when the end sought to be obtained by the adoption of family names is thoroughly explained to the Indians they will be willing to cooperate with the several agents in the attempt to select proper names for themselves and families.

Yours, with respect,

J. W. POWELL,  
Director.

Hon. T. J. MORGAN,  
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

LIST OF BOOKS ADOPTED FOR USE IN INDIAN SCHOOLS.

PRIMARY GRADE.

First year.

Reading.—Appleton's Reading Chart. Illustrated Primer, Fuller.  
Numbers.—Badlam's Aids to Number, first series (one set for use of teacher).

Second year.

Reading.—McGuffey's Eclectic First Reader, supplemented by Webb's New Word Method.  
Numbers.—Badlam's Aids to Number, second series (one set for use of teacher).  
Geography.—Topics in Geography, Nichols (one copy for use of teacher).

Third year.

Reading.—McGuffey's Eclectic Second Reader, supplemented by Book of Cats and Dogs, Johnsonot.  
Numbers.—Grube Method (one copy for use of teacher).  
Geography.—Topics in Geography, Nichols (one copy for use of teacher).

Fourth year.

English language.—Hyde's Practical Lessons in the use of English.  
Reading.—McGuffey's Eclectic Third Reader, supplemented by Friends in Feathers and Furs, Johnsonot.  
Arithmetic.—Numbers Illustrated, Rickoff.  
Geography.—Barnes' Elementary Geography.

ADVANCED GRADE.

First year.

Methods.—De Graff's School-room Guide (one copy for use of teacher).  
Reading.—McGuffey's Eclectic Third Reader, supplemented by Robison Crusoe in words of one syllable and Neighbors with Wings and Fins, Johnsonot.  
Orthography.—McGuffey's Alternate Spelling Book.

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**Arithmetic.**—Seaver and Walton's Mental Arithmetic.  
**Language.**—Hyde's Practical Lessons in the use of English.  
**Geography.**—Barnes' Elementary Geography (completed).  
**Observation lessons.**—Calkin's Primary Object Lessons (one copy for use of teacher).  
**General exercises.**—Gow's Primer of Politeness (one copy for use of teacher).

Second year.

**Methods.**—Prince's Courses and Methods (one copy for use of teacher).  
**Reading.**—McGuffey's Eclectic Fourth Reader, supplemented by Neighbors with Claws and Hoofs, Johannot, and Swiss Family Robinson, and Harper's Young People, or Chatterbox, or Wide Awake.  
**Orthography.**—Sentences and Word Book, Johannot.  
**Arithmetic.**—Goff's Elementary Arithmetic.  
**Language.**—Tarbell's Lessons in Language, Book I.  
**Geography.**—Barnes' Complete Geography, supplemented by Our World Reader, No. 1.  
**Observation lessons.**—Hooker's Child's Book of Nature (one copy for use of teacher).  
**White's Physiological Manikin.**  
**General exercises.**—Gow's Good Morals and Gentle Manners (one copy for use of teacher).

Third year.

**Reading.**—McGuffey's Eclectic Fourth Reader, supplemented by Gray's How Plants Grow, and Grandfather's Stories, Johannot.  
**Orthography.**—The Sentence and Word Book, Johannot.  
**Arithmetic.**—Goff's Elementary Arithmetic.  
**Language.**—Tarbell's Lessons in Language, Book I.  
**Geography.**—Barnes' Complete Geography (finished), supplemented by Our World Reader No. 2.  
**History.**—Higginson's History of United States (one copy for use of teacher).  
**Physiology and Hygiene.**—The House I Live In, Eclectic Series.  
**Observation lessons.**—First Steps in Scientific Knowledge, Paul Bert (one copy for use of teacher).

Fourth year.

**Methods.**—Lectures on Teaching, Compayré (one copy for use of teacher).  
**Reading.**—McGuffey's Eclectic Fifth Reader, supplemented by American Classics, Swinton, and Stories of Other Lands, Johannot.  
**Orthography.**—Swinton's Word Analysis.  
**Arithmetic.**—Goff's Practical Arithmetic. The New Arithmetic, Seymour Eaton (one copy for use of teacher).  
**Language.**—Graded Lessons in English, Reed and Kellogg.  
**Geography.**—Montell's New Physical Geography.  
**United States History.**—Souder's Short History of United States, supplemented by Stories of Our Country, Johannot.  
**Physiology and Hygiene.**—Young People's Physiology, New Pathfinder No. 2, Barnes.  
**Civil Government.**—Mowry's Elements of Civil Government; Dawes' How We Are Governed (one copy of each for use of teacher).  
**Observation lessons.**—Calkin's Object Lessons (one copy for use of teacher).

FOR USE THROUGHOUT THE COURSE.

**Penmanship.**—Spencerian or Payson, Dunton & Scribner, or Normal Review system.  
**Drawing.**—Prang's System of Drawing; The Use of Models, Prang (one copy of each for use of teacher).  
**Music.**—Cheerful Echoes, Mrs. Louise Pollock.  
**Gymnastics.**—Strong Bodies for our Boys and Girls, Blaikie (one copy for use of teacher).  
**Miscellaneous.\***—Memory Gems, Peasley; Choice Selections, Northend (one copy for use of teacher.)

FOR USE WHERE NEEDED.

**Kindergarten.**—Milton Bradley Co.'s kindergarten materials.

\* The pupils should be encouraged to memorize good selections from the readers and other books and papers to which they may have access.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. CLXIII

APPLICATION FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE U. S. INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE.

To the COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
 Washington, D. C.:

I, \_\_\_\_\_, hereby apply for appointment as \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_, and declare upon honor that to the best of my knowledge and belief the answers made by me to the following questions are true, and that they are made in my own handwriting:

- Your Christian name and surname? [In full.]
- Date and place of your birth?
- Present legal residence, city or town, county or parish, and State?
- How long have you been a resident?
- Are you a citizen of the United States? If naturalized, where and when?
- (a) Married or single?  
(b) Number and ages of children?  
(c) What members of your family will be with you at the reservation?
- State your present and your usual occupation, and the experience and degree of success you have had.
- In what places have you resided, and what has been your occupation during each year for the past five years, and what wages have you received? [Give name and address of your employer or employers, if any, the length of your stay with each, and reason for leaving their employ.]
- What has been the state of your health during the past five years? [Answer explicitly and positively.]  
(a) Are you now physically capable of a full discharge of the duties of the position to which you are seeking employment?  
(b) Have you any defect of sight?  
(c) Deafening?  
(d) of speech?  
(e) of limb?
- Are you subject to any chronic disease, disorder, or infirmity which at any time unfit you for the duties of your present vocation or that for which you are seeking appointment?
- Do you now habitually use, or have you ever been addicted to the use of, alcoholic liquors, tobacco, morphine, or opium?
- Do you pledge yourself not to use intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and narcotics, while you are in the Indian Service?
- Where were you educated, and how old were you when you left school? [State kind of school, scope of studies pursued, whether common school, high school, business college, academy, college, university, technical, normal, or other professional school.]
- Write the Commissioner of Indian Affairs a letter briefly stating your qualifications and training for the place you seek.
- Have you been trained in the usual household duties, such as cooking, sewing, laundering, and care of the house generally? If so, when, where, and how?
- Have you had experience and success in managing, instructing, and caring for the bodily comfort of children? State particulars.
- Do you understand butter making, care of milk, canning, drying, pickling, and preserving fruits, curing meats, and preparing household delicacies and necessities as usually understood by thrifty, intelligent housewives in farming communities? Answer very fully.
- Can you cut, fit, and make garments for males and females, crochets, knit, and operate a sewing machine?  
Can you patiently and carefully instruct young Indian girls in all the sewing, darning, mending, etc., usual in large families in our best white communities?
- Can you wash and iron clothing neatly?
- Can you perform or direct, or both perform and direct the kitchen duties incumbent upon a cook in a boarding school for Indian children?
- Are you accounted a first class housekeeper, cook, or seamstress, and could you perform the duties of one or more such positions?
- What mechanical trades do you understand, and at which have you served a regular apprenticeship?
- Are you accustomed to the duties of a farmer and stock grower?
- Are you familiar with the usual work of a well conducted farm, such as sowing cultivating, and reaping crops; mowing, cutting, and stacking hay, grain, and fodder; planting and cultivating trees, vines, and small fruits; breeding, caring for, and butchering stock; making cheese, storing winter fruits and vegetables, bee keeping, sheep-shearing, etc.  
What experience have you had as a farmer, and when?  
Are you acquainted with methods of irrigation?  
Do you take an agricultural paper? If so, what one?
- Are you handy with ordinary farm tools and implements, able to make repairs of buildings, vehicles, harness, fences, and do rough carpenter work?
- Have you the faculty of winning and retaining the confidence of your associates, employers, and pupils.
- Have you ever been in the Indian service? If so, where and when?  
Why did you leave, and at what time? [Year, month, and day, if possible.]
- Have you ever taught school?  
During what years, and in what grades?  
Have you a teacher's certificate? If so, inclose same; it will be returned, if desired.  
Give names and post-office addresses of two school officials who have known you in school or at your home, or where you were employed, to whom I can refer for information regarding your moral character, and your proficiency in your studies, and your success as a teacher.
- Do you sing, and are you able to teach vocal music?  
Do you play any instrument? If so, what?  
Are you able to teach instrumental music?
- Have you skill in drawing and painting?
- Do you understand kindergarten methods, and have you applied them in your teaching?
- What educational journals do you read?  
What works on teaching have you read?  
What subjects are you best qualified to teach?
- In what institution were you trained, or by what experience have you fitted yourself especially for the position for which you are an applicant?
- Give the names and addresses of two responsible persons who are thoroughly acquainted with your qualifications for the position for which you apply, to whom I may refer for further information.
- How long do you expect to remain in the Indian school work if appointed, and successful?
- Why do you wish a position in an Indian school?

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 189\_\_\_\_, at \_\_\_\_\_ county of \_\_\_\_\_, and State of \_\_\_\_\_.

[Applicant's signature] \_\_\_\_\_  
 [Post office address] \_\_\_\_\_

[Reverse.]

TO APPLICANTS.

Answer every question definitely, whether it seems applicable to the position you seek or not. This blank application is as nearly general as can be made to apply to the qualifications of persons seeking employment in the Indian school service.

There are three general classes of employes, viz: Superintendents, teachers, and industrial instructors. All employes must be competent to teach either in the school room proper, in the household, the field, or the shops. Good health is a prime requisite in all employes.

Superintendents should be teachers of experience, with knowledge of farming, managing business affairs, and possess good executive ability, as well as patience, perseverance, industry, conscience, and skill in directing the details of an extensive institution involving the expenditure of large sums of money and the performance of varied duties by both subordinate employes and pupils. A superintendent should be firm, kind, affable, considerate, and careful. Men wanting in conscience, industry, business acumen, and self-control will not succeed, and should not enter the Indian School Service.

Teachers require all the rare qualifications incident to complete success in teaching white children in the public schools, and in addition, perfect health of body and mind, great patience, tireless perseverance, and above all a conscientious desire back of sustained effort for the physical, moral, and mental development of the Indian pupils committed to their care. They should be resolute, considerate, dignified, even-tempered, above reproach in personal character, discreet, willing to work, and ambitious to succeed.

Industrial instructors include matrons, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, industrial teachers, farmers, and mechanics. Each of these must have at least a fair English education, and be able to speak and write the English language fluently. Each should be earnest, conscientious, patient, persevering, kindly disposed, and willing. Conduct, associates, and reputation must all be above reproach. Watchful, but not suspicious; attentive to details, but not given to fault-finding; they should also be courteous and polite in all relations with associate employes and pupils.

The female employes are the guardians of the female pupils and must have their confidence and esteem, and so direct their work that they shall not only be well trained in household duties, but elevated in moral character and educated to self-respect, neatness, and industry. The male industrial instructors are charged with the proper development of the character of the boys, and should possess their respect and be examples to them of all that is best in upright manhood, as well as careful to teach them habits of diligence, accuracy, attention to business, and the value of time and money, while instructing them in the industries to which they must look for employment after leaving school.

Persons entering the Indian service must understand when they accept appointment that hard work is to be performed, that long hours of service are required; that in the nature of things every employe must be willing to work night or day if special emergencies arise; that the duties of an employe do not end arbitrarily at a given hour, but may be continued indefinitely; and that additional duties, or duties entirely different from those usually attaching to the position to which he or she is regularly assigned, may be required. There is no room for shirks or unwilling workers in the Indian school service, and the man or woman who is too fastidious to assist in making a carpenter Indian child or youth tidy in appearance, too indifferent to participate in the general exercises of the school, too obstinate to yield to the judgment of those charged with directing the school work, should not enter it, for efficiency and success can come only to those who are interested in the education of the Indian, physically able for the arduous duties to be performed, and, above all else, willing to do whatever is necessary for the good of all concerned.

I have carefully read the above statements, and agree that if I am appointed it shall be upon the conditions outlined.

[Applicant's signature.]

STATEMENT CONCERNING APPLICANT FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE U. S. INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE.

TO THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
Washington, D. C.

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with \_\_\_\_\_, of \_\_\_\_\_, county of \_\_\_\_\_, State of \_\_\_\_\_. I also hereby certify upon honor that the answers made by me to the following questions are true to the best of my knowledge and belief, and in my own handwriting, and that I have read the remarks upon the reverse side of this blank.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Are you over twenty-five years of age?  | 10. What special opportunities have you had for judging of applicant's qualifications?   |
| 2. What is your legal residence? (Give city or town, county or parish, State, and post-office address.)  | 11. What has been the condition of applicant's health since your acquaintance? Do you know of any physical disability?   |
| How long have you lived there?   | 12. Does applicant now use or has applicant been in the habit of using intoxicating liquors or narcotics?  |
| 3. Are you well acquainted with the person named above?  | 13. Does applicant use profane, vulgar, or coarse language?  |
| 4. How long have you known applicant?  | 14. Is applicant a person of good moral character? What moral qualities does applicant possess?  |
| 5. Are you related to applicant? What is the relationship?   | 15. Is applicant a person of good temper?  |
| 6. Has applicant been in your employ? How long was applicant employed by you? When did applicant leave your employ, and for what reason?   | 16. Does applicant possess such physical, mental, and moral qualities and have such habits as will in your opinion insure intelligent, faithful, and efficient performance of the duties of the position sought? |
| 7. Would you yourself trust applicant with employment requiring unobscured honesty, faithfulness, industry, good health, and the right use of all the faculties of mind and body, and would you recommend him for such to your personal friends? | 17. Are you aware of any circumstances tending to disqualify applicant for the position applied for?   |
| 8. What position does applicant desire?  | 18. Have you ever, in the performance of your official duty, visited the school taught and managed by applicant?   |
| 9. What do you know of applicant's education and qualifications in other respects for the position applied for?  |  |

19. Please give me your estimate of qualifications and proficiency of applicant on the following points:

1. Ability and success in management and control of children.
2. Aptness to teach.
3. Personable appearance and manner, whether pleasing and attractive, or otherwise.

4. Disposition, force of character, dignity, and self-control.
5. What idiosyncrasies, if any, has applicant?
6. Business and executive ability.

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_  
Postoffice address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Occupation: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

[REVERSE.]

A person who makes a statement concerning an applicant must have known him personally one year or longer, and must be a legal resident of the State, Territory, or District of which the applicant claims to be a legal resident; and one of the two persons making statements concerning an applicant must reside in the city, town, county, or parish in which the applicant claims a residence.

IN GENERAL.

The within blank is as general as can be made to apply to the qualification of persons seeking employment in the Indian school service. There are generally three classes of employes at Government boarding schools: Superintendents, teachers, and industrial instructors.

Good health and high moral character are prime requisites in all school employes.

Superintendents should be teachers of experience, with knowledge of farming, managing business affairs, and possess good executive ability, as well as patience, perseverance, industry, conscience, and skill in directing the details of an extensive institution involving the expenditure of large sums of money and the performance of varied duties by both subordinate employes and pupils. A superintendent should be firm, kind, affable, considerate, and careful. Men wanting in conscience, industry, business acumen, and self-control will not succeed, and should not enter the Indian school service.

Teachers require all the rare qualifications incident to complete success in teaching white children in the public schools, and in addition, perfect health of body and mind, great patience, tireless perseverance, and above all a conscientious desire back of sustained effort for the physical, moral, and mental development of the Indian pupils committed to their care. They should be resolute, considerate, dignified, even-tempered, above reproach in personal character, discreet, willing to work, and ambitious to succeed.

Industrial instructors include matrons, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, industrial teachers, farmers, and mechanics. Each of these must have at least a fair English education and be able to speak and write the English language fluently. Each should be earnest, conscientious, patient, persevering, kindly disposed, and willing. Conduct, associates, and reputation must all be above reproach. Watchful, but not suspicious; attentive to details, but not given to fault-finding; they should also be courteous and polite in all relations with associate employes and pupils.

The female employes are the guardians of the female pupils and must have their confidence and esteem, and so direct their work that they shall not only be well trained in household duties, but elevated in moral character and educated to self-respect, neatness, and industry. The male industrial instructors are charged with the proper development of the character of the boys, and should possess their respect and be examples to them of all that is best in upright manhood, as well as careful to teach them habits of diligence, accuracy, attention to business, and the value of time and money, while instructing them in the industries to which they must look for employment after leaving school.

I have read the above.

[Signature of party making statement concerning applicant.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO INDIAN AGENTS IN REGARD TO WILD WEST SHOWS.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
Washington, D. C., October 1, 1890.

United States Indian Agent, \_\_\_\_\_ Agency:

SIR: This Department is informed that a company is preparing to obtain Indians from some of the reservations to join the "Wild West Shows" in Europe, and will probably apply to this office for the necessary authority therefor.

Should application for the purpose indicated be made the same will be promptly refused, as it is now against the policy of this Department to grant permits for such purposes under any circumstances whatsoever, and I am directed by the Secretary of the Interior to adopt immediate measures to prohibit and prevent Indians from being taken for exhibition purposes.

Your attention is invited to office circular of March 8, 1890 (copy herewith), advising agents of the ruinous evils generally resulting to Indians who leave their reservations and engage in enterprises of the character indicated, and instructing them to impress upon the Indians the dangers of such practice and to urge them to remain at home and engage in more civilizing vocations.

You are instructed to again lay the matter plainly before your Indians and advise them that if any should hereafter attempt to leave their reservation for exhibition purposes it will be regarded as an open defiance of the authority of the Government and that prompt measures will be adopted to detain them.

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You will be on the alert to detect and thwart the designs of any persons seeking, by coming on the reservation or otherwise, to engage Indians for exhibition purposes, and to this end you will instruct all officials and employes at the agency to promptly furnish you any information they may obtain of the intention of Indians to join any shows or exhibitions, and you will report for the action of this office any employe who may give aid or assistance to anyone seeking to secure Indians for exhibition purposes.

Should Indians attempt to leave the reservation for any such purpose in the face of the above warning you will endeavor in every legitimate manner to prevent the same, and if unable to do so, you will immediately report the facts to this office, and appropriate steps will be taken to enforce obedience to these instructions.

Very respectfully,

R. V. BELT,  
Acting Commissioner.

INSTRUCTIONS TO AGENTS IN REGARD TO MANNER OF ISSUING BEEF.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
Washington, July 21, 1890.

United States Indian Agent,  
Agency:

SIR: As we have entered a new fiscal year, and it is probable that funds to defray the expense of such improvements as may be actually necessary at agencies will soon be available, I wish again to call your attention to the matter of the slaughter of beef-cattle, so that if any improvement in the method you follow can be made it may be done.

It is my wish that the following rules be established and strictly enforced at every agency where cattle are slaughtered:

The killing to be done in a pen, in as private a manner as possible, and by a man who understands the duty, and who uses the most speedy and painless method practicable; and during the killing children and women are specially prohibited from being present.

The butchering to be by men in a house or shed fitted with the necessary appliances for suspending the carcasses during the operation, and with a plank or log floor, with water running over or under the floor, or as convenient to the building as possible, so that cleanliness will be insured.

The consumption of the blood and intestines by the Indian is strictly prohibited. This savage and filthy practice which prevails at many agencies must be abolished, as it serves to nourish brutal instincts, and is, as I am well informed, a fruitful source of disease. Some proper means must be taken for the destruction of the offal, so as to prevent foulness and disease.

When the beef is ready to be cut up, this must be done in a clean and neat manner by men detailed for this purpose, and with the assistance, or under the immediate supervision of a butcher or other reliable person who understands this branch of the work, and such chopping blocks, cleavers, saws, pulleys, ropes, beams, hooks, benches, etc., as are necessary to secure cleanliness, decency, and order, must be provided and invariably used. The beef will be delivered to men, and not to women, unless in cases of special exigency.

In short, I intend that this branch of the work, which at many agencies has been so conducted as to be a scandal on the service and a stimulus to the brutal instincts of the Indians, shall become an object lesson to them of the difference in this respect between the civilized man and the savage.

It is my desire to afford you every practicable assistance to comply strictly with the foregoing rules, and you may submit an estimate for such material, etc., as may be required to make necessary improvements and additions to your corrals, cattle-pens, slaughter-houses, etc., explaining at the same time in detail how you intend to expend the same, and limiting your estimate to the lowest possible limit.

You will be required to report on this subject as to how far you have carried out these orders, and the attention of inspectors and special agents will be specially directed to this matter.

Respectfully,

T. J. MORGAN,  
Commissioner.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. CLXVII

INSTRUCTIONS TO INDIAN AGENTS IN REGARD TO INCULCATION OF  
PATRIOTISM IN INDIAN SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
Washington, D. C., December 10, 1889.

To Indian Agents and Superintendents of Indian Schools:

The great purpose which the Government has in view in providing an ample system of common school education for all Indian youth of school age, is the preparation of them for American citizenship. The Indians are destined to become absorbed into the national life, not as Indians, but as Americans. They are to share with their fellow-citizens in all the rights and privileges and are likewise to be called upon to bear fully their share of all the duties and responsibilities involved in American citizenship.

It is in the highest degree important, therefore, that special attention should be paid, particularly in the higher grades of the schools, to the instruction of Indian youth in the elements of American history, acquainting them especially with the leading facts in the lives of the most notable and worthy historical characters. While in such study the wrongs of their ancestors can not be ignored, the injustice which their race has suffered can be contrasted with the larger future open to them, and their duties and opportunities rather than their wrongs will most profitably engage their attention.

Pupils should also be made acquainted with the elementary principles of the Government under which they live, and with their duties and privileges as citizens. To this end, regular instructions should be given them in the form of familiar talks, or by means of the use of some elementary text-book in civics. Debating societies should be organized in which may be learned the practical rules of procedure which govern public assemblies. Some simple manual of rules of order should be put into the hands of the more advanced students, and they should be carefully instructed in its use.

On the campus of all the more important schools there should be erected a flagstaff, from which should float constantly, in suitable weather, the American flag. In all schools of whatever size and character, supported wholly or in part by the Government, the "Stars and Stripes" should be a familiar object, and students should be taught to reverence the flag as a symbol of their nation's power and protection.

Patriotic songs should be taught to the pupils, and they should sing them frequently until they acquire complete familiarity with them. Patriotic selections should be committed and recited publicly, and should constitute a portion of the reading exercises.

National holidays—Washington's birthday, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving, and Christmas—should be observed with appropriate exercises in all Indian schools. It will also be well to observe the anniversary of the day upon which the "Dawes bill" for giving to Indians allotments of land in severalty became a law, viz, February 8, 1887, and to use that occasion to impress upon Indian youth the enlarged scope and opportunity given them by this law and the new obligations which it imposes.

In all proper ways, teachers in Indian schools should endeavor to appeal to the highest elements of manhood and womanhood in their pupils, exciting in them an ambition after excellence in character and dignity of surroundings, and they should carefully avoid any unnecessary reference to the fact that they are Indians.

They should point out to their pupils the provisions which the Government has made for their education, and the opportunities which it affords them for earning a livelihood, and for achieving for themselves honorable places in life, and should endeavor to awaken reverence for the nation's power, gratitude for its beneficence, pride in its history, and a laudable ambition to contribute to its prosperity.

Agents and school superintendents are specially charged with the duty of putting these suggestions into practical operation.

Respectfully,

T. J. MORGAN,  
Commissioner.

INSTRUCTIONS IN REGARD TO CELEBRATION OF FRANCHISE DAY IN  
INDIAN SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
Washington, January 24, 1890.

To United States Indian Agents:

The 8th of February, the day upon which the "Dawes bill" was signed by the President and became a law, is worthy of being observed in all Indian schools as

CLXVIII REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

the possible turning point in Indian history, the point at which the Indians may strike out from tribal and reservation life and enter American citizenship and nationality.

This "Franchise Day," as it might be called, can be utilized to give Indian youth in varied and graphic ways clear ideas of what the allotment law does for them, the opportunities which it offers, the privileges it confers, the safeguards it provides, and the duties and obligations which it imposes, and can be made an occasion to inspire them to the best manhood and womanhood of which they are capable.

The observance of this day by appropriate exercises was referred to in my circular letter of December 10 last. In these exercises the pupils should have part, through songs, recitations, tableaux, etc., and in numerous other ways which enthusiasm and ingenuity will devise; and they may be made interesting and profitable, not only to the pupils but also to their parents and friends. The day should not be a mere holiday but a happy, intelligent celebration, by the Indians, of an event of vast importance and benefit to them.

I shall be interested to see programmes of the exercises at the various schools under your charge and will thank you to forward the same to me as soon as practicable after February 8 next, with any remarks descriptive of the exercises and the way in which they were received by Indians.

Respectfully,

T. J. MORGAN,  
Commissioner.

INSTRUCTIONS IN REGARD TO CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY IN INDIAN SCHOOLS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 28, 1890.

To Indian Agents and Superintendents of Indian Schools:

Referring to circular letter of the 10th of December last in regard to inculcating patriotism in Indian schools, your attention is called to the suggestion therein made, that Washington's birthday be observed in the various schools with appropriate exercises.

Although the interval between this celebration and that of "Franchise Day," the 8th of February, is short, yet no such opportunity should be lost by which Indian youth may be imbued with ideas distinctively national and distinguished from those that are tribal. Moreover there will be a natural sequence in the exercises of the two days. The Indian heroes of the camp-fire need not be disparaged, but gradually and unobtrusively the heroes of American homes and history may be substituted as models and ideals.

Indian youth can be made acquainted with, interested in, and eventually proud of the great events and persons, the hardships, dangers, and heroisms, by which the country of which they are now to be a part has reached such a position that the highest privilege which it can confer upon an Indian is that of American citizenship. It will be no difficult matter to find in the incidents of Washington's life and times, as well as in his personal character and experiences, abundant material for exercises which will be full of interest to the pupils as well as profitable to them.

I shall be gratified to learn the way in which these suggestions have been carried out in the schools under your charge.

Respectfully,

T. J. MORGAN,  
Commissioner.

INSTRUCTIONS IN REGARD TO OBSERVANCE OF ARBOR DAY

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
Washington, D. C., January 30, 1890

To Indian Agents and Superintendents of Indian Schools:

It is important that the Indians under your supervision be properly instructed as to the value of forest and fruit tree culture. With this purpose in view, and to stimulate them in this direction, you will designate a day to be known and observed as Arbor Day, the date to be that best suited to the climate of the locality in which your reservation or school is situated. On that day you will encourage every child, so far as practicable, to plant one or more fruit, ornamental, or forest trees. Suitable exercises should be had bearing upon the value and importance of tree culture, and everything should be done to awaken as deep and intelligent an interest as possible in the minds of both parents and pupils with reference to that subject.

You will submit estimates for a sufficient number of trees to accomplish the pur-

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pose. If it is not practicable to have each child plant a tree, each class may be interested in one or more trees.

You will advise this office what day has been selected as Arbor Day, and after the day has passed you will report to this office how it was celebrated, inclosing a programme of the exercises and giving such suggestions as may occur to you in regard to the future observance of such occasions.

Interest may be added to these occasions by giving names to the trees planted. When each child plants a tree it may be known as belonging to him. When trees are planted by classes they may be known by the name and year of the class, and when only a few trees are planted they may be given the names of the Indians whom the children would be gratified thus to honor.

After the trees are planted the children must be required to care for them and instructed as to proper methods of tree culture, and it must be made the duty of some one to see that the trees are not neglected, but that they are watered, protected from injury by persons or animals, mulched, wrapped, fastened to supports, etc., as the location and circumstances may demand.

Respectfully,

T. J. MORGAN,  
Commissioner.

LETTER TO STATE SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN REGARD TO ADMITTING INDIAN YOUTH INTO THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, AND REPLIES THERETO.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
Washington, D. C., August 15, 1890.

Hon. Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of \_\_\_\_\_:

SIR: It is the prime purpose of the present administration of Indian Affairs to bring the Indian schools into relation with the public schools of the several States and Territories in which Indian reservations are located as rapidly as practicable. To this end I am modeling the schools under my supervision after the public schools as far as possible.

In most of the States and Territories where there are Indians, some of them are located among the white settlers, and white settlements generally surround the reservations. I deem it extremely desirable that wherever practicable the children of Indians residing on reservations or among the whites be induced to attend the public schools.

They will learn the ways of civilization and acquire the language much more rapidly if associated with white children in the public schools than in any other way.

These Indians pay no taxes, and in many instances are either too poor or too indifferent to place their children in school. Many school districts adjacent to Indian reservations or containing Indian allotted lands are prevented from maintaining schools by the presence of the Indians who do not contribute in any way toward the support of such schools.

In order especially that the Indians who break up their tribal relations and settle upon allotted lands may have opportunities of educating their children, and as an inducement to white settlers to invite Indian children to their schools and assist them to acquire the rudiments of an English education, I would be pleased to have you inform school officers and others interested that the Indian Office is ready to enter into contracts with the school district officers, or other properly qualified representatives of school districts, for the tuition of Indian children at a rate of \$10 per quarter, based upon the average attendance of Indian children during the quarter. Out of this \$10 per quarter the school districts will be expected to supply necessary text-books to the Indian children. The school district will contract distinctly to give to each Indian child all the opportunities and attention which are given to white children attending the school, and, so far as possible, prevent their white playmates from ridiculing them or in any way discouraging them or preventing their progress.

The Government contributes this \$10 per quarter directly for the purpose of benefiting the children of the Indians, its wards, for whose education the national Government is responsible.

The fact that this is likewise a benefit to school districts having Indian citizens or adjacent to Indian reservations must not be lost sight of. I feel that the whites of such localities are as much interested in this plan of educating the Indian children as the Indians are themselves, not only because of the money received, but especially because the Indians thus brought into the public schools and into pleasant relationship with white children will the more readily become fitted for good citizenship.

I trust that you will cooperate with this office in the work of bringing these ignorant little ones into contact with our Christian civilization through the public schools.

Very respectfully,

T. J. MORGAN,  
Commissioner.

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REPLY OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION OF CALIFORNIA.

SACRAMENTO, September 27, 1890.

DEAR SIR: Your circular of August 15 has been received, and in accordance with your wishes I have given it publicity among school officers and teachers, through the columns of our educational journal.

Very truly yours,

IHA G. HOITT,  
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Hon. T. J. MORGAN,  
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

REPLY OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION OF MINNESOTA.

August 18, 1890.

DEAR SIR: Replying to yours of the 18th instant referring to "Education No. 2," I take pleasure in saying that I will do what I can to bring it before parties interested. I shall have it published in our educational journal, and bring it to the attention of county superintendents whose counties adjoin the reservations.

Very truly,

D. L. KIERLE.

Hon. T. J. MORGAN,  
Commissioner Indian Affairs.

REPLY OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION OF NORTH DAKOTA.

BISMARCK, November 10, 1890.

DEAR SIR: With reference to your circular letter of August 15, 1890, I have to say that I have been to considerable pains to learn if there are any Indian children who reside in territory contiguous to our public schools who might avail themselves of the opportunity you offer, but have not been able to learn of any such.

I have had no practical experience with Indian children, but so far as I am able to form any opinion, I am heartily in sympathy with the plan which you propose, which I believe is the best plan so far as the Indians' education is concerned, and will at the same time be sufficient remuneration to the public schools to warrant their receiving them.

If there should prove to be any Indian children near any North Dakota free public schools, I will do all I can to further your plan.

Yours truly,

W. J. CLAPP.

Commissioner T. J. MORGAN,  
Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

REPLY OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

PIERRE, August 22, 1890.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 15th instant, relative to public-school education for Indian children, came duly to hand. In reply we wish to say that we are in sympathy with the movement, and will do anything in our power to advance the work.

If you have any particular plans which you desire to have followed, it will be necessary for us to have some instruction from your office before attempting to assist in the plan.

Yours, very truly,

G. L. PINKHAM.

Hon. T. J. MORGAN,  
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

REPLY OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION OF OREGON.

SALEM, OREGON, August 23, 1890.

DEAR SIR: Returning to this office again to-day from a tour in eastern Oregon, where I have been holding teachers' institutes, etc., I find on my table your favor of the 15th instant in reference to the condition of Indian children in the public schools of the several States and Territories in which Indian reservations are located. I

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. CLXXI

shall be glad to write to the agents of the several Indian reservations in this State in reference to the subject-matter of your letter. This will be more practicable than any other plan that occurs to me at this time, for, as a rule, the Indian agents are conversant with Indian children that are scattered about in some of the school districts adjacent to the Indian reservations, and also a few children in the more remote parts of the State that are not in the reservation schools and that are subject to public-school education where they live. I could, of course, issue a circular letter relative to this matter to all of the school directors in the State. This, however, is not necessary, as there are not many cases of the kind coming under the province and reach of the work as set forth by you. I shall be pleased, however, to address the several agents above mentioned at the earliest practicable day.

A few instances of Indian children that have been educated in the public schools of this State have come, during the past few years, under my personal observation. Instead of these school children being ridiculed by the white children, my observation was that they were treated as courteously and kindly as any other children in attendance at the schools. This I observed while traveling and visiting schools in one of the counties of our State in which there is located a large Indian reservation. I was so much pleased at the time with the results of these Indian children in the public schools mentioned, that I prevailed on two young Indian boys to attend the State Agricultural College later on, which they did, and from which they graduated with honor. Unfortunately one of these young men took sick and died very soon after his graduation; the other, a brother, still lives and is occupying a useful position in society in this State, and is thoroughly well qualified and educated sufficiently to occupy any ordinary position as a teacher, etc., in this State.

I shall be pleased, of course, to forward the work belonging to your Department so far as this State is concerned, and shall be glad to hear from you at any time.

I beg leave to say here that if, during your administration, your duty should call you to this coast, I should be pleased to have you write me some time prior to your visit, for, as a rule, we are holding institutes and teachers' associations here during all seasons of the year, and it might be convenient for you to lecture for us at some point in the State. Please think about this, and write me relative to the same at your convenience.

Very truly yours,

E. B. McELROY,  
State Superintendent Public Instruction.

Hon. T. J. MORGAN,  
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

REPLY OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION OF WASHINGTON.

OLYMPIA, WASH., August 23, 1890.

DEAR SIR: Replying to yours of August 15, 1890, I will say that I heartily approve the plan you have adopted in reference to the educating of Indian children and will give wide publicity to your proposition.

Very respectfully,

R. B. BRYAN.

Hon. T. J. MORGAN,  
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

CIRCULAR ISSUED BY SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION OF WASHINGTON.

[Circular No. 16.]

OLYMPIA, WASH., September 4, 1890.

To school district officers of Washington:

The following letter from Hon. T. J. Morgan, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, needs but little explanation:

In many instances I believe the adoption of the plan proposed by Commissioner Morgan would be mutually beneficial. It will tend to stimulate the Indians to acquire an education, and will be especially beneficial to weak districts in replenishing their treasury.

All correspondence should be addressed to Hon. T. J. Morgan, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

R. B. BRYAN,  
Superintendent Public Instruction.

CLXXII REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

LANDS UPON INDIAN RESERVATIONS OCCUPIED BY RELIGIOUS OR OTHER SOCIETIES FOR CIVILIZING, EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS PURPOSES.

[The grants do not convey the *fee simple* of the property, but the right of occupancy for the aforesaid purposes.]

Name of reservation or agency.	Acres granted.	Date of grant or occupancy. (*)	Name of organization.	For what purpose used.
ARIZONA.				
Colorado River Agency...	160	1890	Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society.	School and mission.
Gila River.....	160	1890	Roman Catholic	One church.
Papago.....	5	1878	Presbyterian	One church. No claim to land.
San Carlos Agency.....	160	1890	Woman's National Indian Association.	Mission and school.
CALIFORNIA.				
Hoopa Valley Agency.....	160	1890	Massachusetts Indian Association.	Do.
Mission.....			Roman Catholic	Churches at St. Ignacio and Santa Isabel.
Do.....	5	1890	Ladies' Mission Society of Riverside, Cal.	School and mission.
Do.....		1889	Wisconsin Indian Association.	Mission.
Do.....	5	1889	Women's National Indian Association.	Mission and school at Coahuilla.
Do.....	5	1889	do	Mission at Protero.
Round Valley.....	21	1887	Women's Baptist Home Mission Society.	Mission and school.
COLORADO.				
Southern Ute.....				
DAKOTA, NORTH AND SOUTH.				
Cheyenne River.....	160	1873	Protestant Episcopal	Church and school.
Do.....	80	1879	do	Church.
Do.....	10	1884	do	Chapel.
Do.....	20	1874	do	Do.
Do.....	80	1888	do	Church and rectory.
Do.....		1873 to 1883	American Missionary Association.	Mission buildings at 11 stations and 100 acres at each asked for.
Crow Creek.....	10	1872	Protestant Episcopal	Church and parsonage.
Do.....	40	1887	do	Church.
Do.....	80	1887	Grace Mission	Industrial school.
Do.....	160	1887	Roman Catholic	Boarding school.
Lower Hills.....	30	1872	Protestant Episcopal	Church and parsonage.
Do.....	40	1886	do	One church.
Turtle Mountain.....	10	1886	do	Mission.
Do.....	80	1886	Roman Catholic	Two churches and school.
Devil's Lake Agency.....	160	1889	do	Two churches and two mission dwellings.
Do.....	40		Presbyterian	Church and school and mission dwelling.
Fort Berthold.....	22	1886	American Missionary Association.	One church and a school.
Do.....	160	1889	Roman Catholic	School.
Pine Ridge Agency.....	101		Protestant Episcopal	One church and parsonage.
Do.....	60	1885	do	Chapel and parsonage.
Do.....	(1)	1886	do	Mission dwelling.
Do.....	20	1886	do	Chapel.
Do.....	40	1890	do	Mission.
Do.....	1	1890	Presbyterian	do
Do.....	160	1887	Roman Catholic	Church and school.
Ponca.....	160	1884	American Missionary Association.	Mission.
Rosebud Agency.....	150	1885	Protestant Episcopal	School.

\* In some cases this date refers to the time when the Office granted authority for occupancy conditioned on consent thereto being given by the Indians.  
 † Lot 98 by 240 feet.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. CLXXIII  
 LANDS UPON INDIAN RESERVATIONS OCCUPIED BY RELIGIOUS OR OTHER SOCIETIES, ETC.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Acres granted.	Date of grant or occupancy.	Name of organization.	For what purpose used.
Rosebud Agency.....			Protestant Episcopal	Church and rectory at agency and three churches and two school buildings at camps.
Do.....		1890	do	Chapel.
Do.....	160	1885	Roman Catholic	School and mission.
Do.....			American Missionary Association.	Two schools.
Do.....	30	1890	Holland Christian Reformed	Mission.
Sisseton.....	40	1870	Presbyterian	Church, school, and parsonage.
Do.....			do	Five churches at different points on reserve.
Do.....		1881	Protestant Episcopal	Church and parsonage.
Do.....	160	1886	do	Chapel.
Do.....	(1)	1889	Roman Catholic	Missionary.
Standing Rock Agency.....		1879	do	One church and mission dwelling.
Do.....		1882	do	Do.
Do.....		1881	do	Mission and school.
Do.....		1883	do	Chapel and school.
Do.....	160	1881	Protestant Episcopal	Hospital and mission.
Do.....	20	1887	American Missionary Association.	do
Do.....		1882	do	Mission building.
Do.....		1886	do	do
Do.....	20	1887	Roman Catholic	Hospital and mission.
Do.....	160	1888	do	School and mission.
Yankton.....	80	1877	do	Church, parsonage, and school.
Do.....	2	1877	do	One church.
Do.....	23	1869	Protestant Episcopal	Church, parsonage, and school.
Do.....	4	1870	do	Chapel and parsonage.
Do.....	2	1870	do	Chapel.
IDAHO.				
Centr d'Aléno.....	640	1845	Roman Catholic	Missions.
Do.....	1,920	1865	do	Two schools and missions. Donation of this land to church by Indians not yet confirmed by Congress.
Fort Hall.....	160	1890	Connecticut Indian Association.	Mission and school.
Lemhi.....		1860	Presbyterian	Four churches. Work conducted and buildings owned by Indians.
Nez Percés.....			do	Church, mission residence, and school.
Do.....	640	1873	Roman Catholic	In litigation.
Do.....			A. B. C. F. M.	do
INDIAN TERRITORY.				
Wyandotte.....	2	1873	Friends and Methodist	Church and parsonage.
Do.....	10	1882	Friends	House.
Do.....	3	1883	do	Church.
Seneca.....	20	1890	Methodist Episcopal	Mission.
Do.....	20	1890	Friends	do
Ottawa.....	20	1890	Baptist	do
Modoc.....	5	1880	do	Mission.
IOWA.				
Sao and Fox.....				
KANSAS.				
Chippewa and Munsee.....	160		Moravians	Church and school.
Do.....	30	1890	Reformed Church in the United States	do.
MICHIGAN.				
Michigan.....				Mission work done and building erected on reservations, but accurate statistics are wanting.

\* It is reported that Episcopalians have another church on the reserve.  
 † Consent of Indians required.

CLXXIV REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

LANDS UPON INDIAN RESERVATIONS OCCUPIED BY RELIGIOUS OR OTHER SOCIETIES, ETC.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Acres granted	Date of grant or occupancy.	Name of organization.	For what purpose used.
<b>MINNESOTA.</b>				
White Earth.....	63		Protestant Episcopal.....	Two churches, hospital, and parsonage.
Do.....	70		do.....	Church, school, and dwelling.
Do.....	40		do.....	Church and parsonage.
Do.....	1	1883	do.....	School.
Do.....	40		do.....	School and dwelling.
Red Lake.....		1878	do.....	Church and parsonage.
Do.....			do.....	Do.
Leech Lake.....			do.....	Church and parsonage.
Winnipegashish.....			do.....	Church and parsonage.
White Earth.....	171		Roman Catholic.....	Church and school and mission dwelling.
Do.....	160	1889	do.....	School.
Red Lake.....			do.....	Church and parsonage.
Do.....	160	1889	do.....	School.
Do.....	160	1889	Protestant Episcopal.....	Mission and school.
<b>MONTANA.</b>				
Blackfeet.....		1888	Woman's National Indian Association.....	Not yet occupied or selected.
Do.....	160	1883	Roman Catholic.....	Do.
Crow.....	160	1886	Methodist Episcopal.....	Not yet occupied.
Do.....	160	1886	Unitarian.....	School.
Do.....	160	1886	Roman Catholic.....	School, church, and mission dwellings.
Do.....	160	1888	do.....	School.
Do.....		1890	do.....	School and mission.
Fort Belknap.....	160	1887	do.....	Church and school.
Do.....	160	1889	do.....	School.
Flathead.....	80		do.....	Do.
Do.....	172		do.....	Do.
Do.....	470		do.....	For pasture.
Fort Peck.....	4		Presbyterian.....	Church and school.
Do.....	1		do.....	Mission dwellings.
Tongue River.....		1869	Roman Catholic.....	Mission dwelling.
<b>NEBRASKA.</b>				
Winnebago.....	85	1889	Presbyterian.....	Church.
Omaha.....			do.....	School and church.
Do.....	5	1889	Woman's National Indian Association.....	Missionary and educational.
Santee.....	440	1885	American Missionary Association.....	Normal school with eighteen buildings.
Do.....	40	1885	do.....	Hazille chapel.
Do.....	80	1885	Protestant Episcopal.....	Chapel.
Do.....	80	1872	do.....	Chapel and mission building.
<b>NEVADA.</b>				
Nevada Agency.....				
Western Shoshone.....				
<b>NEW MEXICO.</b>				
Jicarilla Apache.....	80	1838	Methodist Episcopal.....	School.
Mescalero.....	80	1880	Roman Catholic.....	School and mission.
Navajo.....	80	1837	Methodist Episcopal.....	do.
Do.....	160	1889	do.....	do.
Do.....	160	1887	do.....	do.
Do.....	160	1890	Woman's National Indian Association.....	School and mission.
Moqui b.....	160	1889	Roman Catholic.....	do.
Pueblos.....			Presbyterian.....	Schools and missions at 3 pueblos; land and buildings used by permission of Indians.
Zuni Pueblo.....	10	1888	do.....	School and mission.
Pueblos.....			Roman Catholic.....	A church in each pueblo, and schools in several pueblos; land owned by Indians.

\* This society also has chapel on land patented to a Santee Sioux Indian.  
 a Partly in Arizona and Utah.  
 b In Arizona.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. CLXXV

LANDS UPON INDIAN RESERVATIONS OCCUPIED BY RELIGIOUS OR OTHER SOCIETIES, ETC.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Acres granted	Date of grant or occupancy.	Name of organization.	For what purpose used.
<b>NEW YORK.</b>				
New York.....				Mission work done and buildings erected on several reservations, but accurate statistics are wanting.
<b>NORTH CAROLINA.</b>				
Eastern Cherokee.....				Several church buildings are owned by the Indians.
<b>OKLAHOMA.</b>				
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	100	1820	Mennonites.....	School.
Do.....	100	1880	do.....	Do.
Do.....			Young Men's Christian Association.....	"Meeting house."
Kiowa, etc.....	160	1828	Presbyterian.....	School and mission.
Do.....	160	1890	do.....	Do.
Do.....	160	1889	Roman Catholic.....	Do.
Do.....	160	1889	Methodist Episcopal, South.....	Do.
Do.....	160	1889	Reformed Presbyterian.....	Do.
Do.....	160	1889	Baptist.....	Do.
Do.....	160	1888	Roman Catholic.....	Schools and church.
Osage.....			Methodist Episcopal.....	School.
Do.....		1887	do.....	Mission.
Ponca and Otoe.....	40	1887	do.....	Do.
Pawnee.....	2		do.....	Church.
Sac and Fox.....		1878	Baptist.....	Church and parsonage.
Absentee Shawnee.....	5	1884	Friends.....	Church and school. They claim 640 acres.
Citizen Pottawatomie.....	290		Roman Catholic.....	do.
<b>OREGON.</b>				
Grand Ronde.....			Roman Catholic.....	Church and residence.
Klamath.....			do.....	do.
Siletz.....			do.....	do.
Umatilla.....	13	1884	Presbyterian.....	School.
Do.....	60	1889	do.....	Church and residence.
Do.....	80	1883	Roman Catholic.....	School.
Do.....	160	1889	do.....	do.
Warm Springs.....	2	1880	do.....	do.
Do.....	160	1883	United Presbyterian.....	Mission.
<b>UTAH.</b>				
Utah and Onray Agency.....				
<b>WASHINGTON.</b>				
Colville.....			Roman Catholic.....	Two chapels.
Neah Bay.....			Episcopal.....	Mission. No land.
Nisqually.....			Presbyterian.....	Church.
Puyallup.....			Roman Catholic.....	do.
Do.....			Presbyterian.....	do.
Quinalt.....			Methodist Episcopal.....	School among Nookack Indians.
Tummi.....	130	1857	Roman Catholic.....	do.
Tulally.....	80		do.....	do.
Tummi.....			do.....	Six churches.
Muckleshoot.....			do.....	do.
Swinomish.....	60		do.....	do.
Port Madison.....	83		do.....	do.
Yakama.....			Methodist Episcopal.....	Three churches.
Do.....			Roman Catholic.....	One church.
<b>WISCONSIN.</b>				
Green Bay Agency.....				Mission work has been done and buildings have been erected on several reservations belonging to these agencies, but accurate statistics are wanting.
La Point Agency.....				do.
<b>WYOMING.</b>				
Shoshone.....	160	1887	Roman Catholic.....	School and mission.
Do.....	160	1888	Protestant Episcopal.....	Church and dwelling.

NOTE.—In some cases the favorable action of the Indians is still wanting in order to the validity of the grants; in others the Government authorization is not clear.

CLXXXVI REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SCHEDULE OF CONTRACTS MADE BETWEEN INDIAN TRIBES AND ATTORNEYS SINCE REVISED STATUTES, WHICH HAVE RECEIVED THE APPROVAL OF THE COMMISS

Date.	Contract.		Tribe.	Attorney.	Recorded.	
	Approval.	Expiration.			Vol.	Page.
Jan. 20, 1879	Jan. 27, 1880	Mar. 4, 1881	Chickasaw	Grafton and Ladd	1	1
Jan. 21, 1880	Feb. 3, 1880	Jan. 21, 1882	Creek	Wm. O. Tuggle & Co.	1	4
Jan. 24, 1882	Mar. 4, 1882	Jan. 21, 1884	do	do	1	16
Feb. 11, 1887	Dec. 9, 1879	Feb. 14, 1889	Ozage	Charles Ewing	1	19
Apr. 26, 1881	May 24, 1881	May 1, 1891	Choctaw	John B. Luce	1	67
July 9, 1881	Nov. 12, 1881		Mishongonee's Band of Miami	C. Cowgill	1	104
Dec. 16, 1881	Dec. 21, 1881	Dec. 16, 1881	Chickasaw and Choctaws	Shellbarger & Wilson and John J. Wiest	1	104
Jan. 14, 1882	Feb. 21, 1882	Jan. 14, 1887	Delaware and Cherokee Nation	Charles Journeycake	1	161
Feb. 15, 1882	Feb. 23, 1882	Feb. 15, 1882	do	J. E. Campbell and W. O. Tuggle	1	166
Mar. 22, 1884	Aug. 16, 1884	Jan. 14, 1887	do	Jas. W. Deaver (in lieu of above)	1	418
Apr. 14, 1882	Apr. 19, 1882	Apr. 14, 1885	Cherokee	Wm. A. Phillips	1	172
Aug. 9, 1882	Oct. 18, 1882	Aug. 9, 1892	North Carolina Cherokees	Sam'l J. Crawford	1	228
Mar. 17, 1883	Mar. 22, 1883	Mar. 17, 1893	North Carolina Cherokees	Shellbarger & Wilson	1	317
July 3, 1887	Sept. 28, 1882	July 3, 1889	27 members of Sixteen and Washington Sour.	John B. Sanborn	1	286
July 1, 1882	Oct. 10, 1882	July 1, 1884	Old Settler Cherokee	W. W. Wilshire	1	309
Sept. 25, 1886	Feb. 3, 1887	Sept. 28, 1891	do	do	2	47
Dec. 9, 1882	Feb. 14, 1883	Dec. 9, 1886	do	Wm. S. Peabody	1	329
Sept. 28, 1886	Feb. 1, 1887	Dec. 9, 1891	do	do	2	45

\* As to Choctaws.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. CLXXXVII  
JANUARY 1, 1890, FOR THE RECOVERY OF MONEYS, ETC., UNDER SECTION 2103 OF THE  
ACT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Service to be rendered.	Attorneys' fees.	Claim.	Amount paid.	
			Attorneys.	Indians.
To recover unlawful disbursement of money under treaties 1832-34.	15 per cent. on first, 10 per cent. on second, 5 per cent. on third, \$100,000 and 1 per cent. on all above \$500,000	\$64,521.56		
Payment for Creek orphan claim and dues under treaty 1832.	Agreement under 10 per cent. Secretary reserves terms of compensation from 1881 service is included. 10 per cent.		\$33,860.59	\$305,021.68
Payment of Creek orphan claim only.	do		71,039.77	957,745.58
(1) To review the red proceeds of ceded lands in Kansas treaty 1828. (2) Secure payment for school sections. (3) Payment of dues to Clinton & Bartol under treaty 1836. (4) Penalties, and (5) Obtaining a patent for lands in Indian Territory.	7 1/2 per cent. on all except the first item, sale of lands ceded under treaty 1828 at a low fund.			
Presentation of red proceeds claim under treaty of 1829, and the Senate award of 1859.	5 per cent.	\$2,852.78-62 and interest.	Recorded in First Auditor's office.	
In settlement of claim of Vandewater and McDowell for legal services rendered said land.	\$200			
Collection of claim vs. Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway for ties, timber, stone, etc., in construction of its road.	15 per cent. and necessary expenses.	\$68,129.91		
To secure payment for 24 sections of land, for stock, and for claim for right of way of Kansas Pacific Railroad through lands in Kansas.	10 per cent.	70,071.00		
do	5 per cent. to each.	70,071.00		
do	10 per cent.	70,071.00		
To recover unpaid dues from school and orphan fund from 1834 to 1859.	7 1/2 per cent. limited to \$40,000			
To recover their proportion of the 7,000,000 acres of land in Indian Territory, the Cherokee Outlet, the neutral lands, the Cherokee Strip, and of all lands in Indian Territory sold to other Indians, lands and funds under twenty-third article treaty 1836, and of all funds and moneys paid to Cherokee Nation under treaties 1845 and 1846, and to secure their recognition by the United States and settlement between nation west and themselves.	10 per cent., limited to \$15,000.			
As above, and to prosecute same before Court of Claims and Supreme Court.	\$15,000 if successful.			
For money and annuities due each of them but confiscated by act of February 16, 1863, for payment in arrears since 1861.	10 per cent.			
Claims for money, etc., under treaties 1835 and 1846.	5 per cent.			
do	5 per cent. (renewal)			
do	8 per cent.			
do	8 per cent. (renewal).			

CLXXVIII REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SCHEDULE OF ALL CONTRACTS MADE BETWEEN INDIAN TRIBES

Contract.			Tribe.	Attorney.	Recorded.	
Date.	Approval.	Expiration.			Vol.	Page.
May 20, 1882	Jan. 2, 1883		Creek	S. J. Crawford and W. O. Tugles.	1	315
Dec. 6, 1882	Jan. 18, 1883	Dec. 6, 1886	Pottawatomie in Michigan and Indiana	John Critcher	1	318
Sept. 29, 1887	Jan. 13, 1888	Sept. 29, 1891	do	do	2	64
Feb. 10, 1883	Feb. 14, 1883	Mar. 4, 1889	Chickasaw	Halbert E. Paine	1	326
Feb. 23, 1883	Mar. 16, 1883	Feb. 23, 1885	Chickasaw	do	1	334
Mar. 31, 1885	June 12, 1885	Mar. 31, 1887	do	do	1	515
June 14, 1889	Nov. 1, 1889	Apr. 1, 1891	do	do	2	178
Feb. 26, 1884	Mar. 1, 1884	Feb. 24, 1887	North Carolina Cherokees	Joseph G. Hester	1	378
Nov. 27, 1883	Mar. 26, 1884	Nov. 27, 1891	Seneca Indians in New York.	James C. Strong	1	370
Feb. 16, 1884	June 28, 1884	Feb. 16, 1887	Creek	S. J. Crawford and W. O. Tugles.	1	401
Jan. 1, 1884	Nov. 13, 1884	June 1, 1885	Sac and Fox of the U. S. Mississippi	Charles Brownell	1	432
Jan. 13, 1883	Jan. 19, 1885	Jan. 13, 1889	Osage	S. J. Crawford	1	445
Dec. 30, 1884	Feb. 7, 1885	Dec. 30, 1887	Western Miami	James H. Embry	1	492
Dec. 30, 1884	Feb. 7, 1885	Dec. 30, 1887	Western Miami	James H. Embry	1	495
Feb. 4, 1885	Feb. 26, 1885	Feb. 4, 1890	Creek	Samuel J. Crawford	1	470
May 19, 1884	Mar. 25, 1885	May 19, 1887	Prairie band of Pottawatomies.	W. H. Smith and Duncan Thompson.	1	665
May 16, 1888	Feb. 16, 1889	May 16, 1891	Prairie band of Pottawatomies.	W. H. Smith and Duncan Thompson.	2	159
Aug. 10, 1885	Sept. 2, 1885	Aug. 10, 1890	Osage	Samuel J. Crawford	2	4
Nov. 27, 1884	Feb. 27, 1886	Nov. 27, 1889	"Six Nations," of New York	Fraucis Miller	2	11
Apr. 14, 1888	May 11, 1889	Apr. 14, 1891	Osage	Samuel J. Crawford	22	
July 12, 1886	Dec. 4, 1885	July 12, 1891	Senecas of Indian Territory.	G. W. Stidham and W. C. Langan.	2	42
Dec. 24, 1889	Apr. 2, 1889	Apr. 1, 1889	Chickasaw	Halbert E. Paine	2	68

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. CLXXIX  
AND ATTORNEYS FOR THE RECOVERY OF MONEYS, ETC.—Continued.

Service to be rendered.	Attorneys' fees.	Claim.	Amount paid.	
			Attorneys.	Indians.
To secure the passage of the appropriation of the "Seminoles land" money through Congress.	5 per cent		(0)	\$175,000
Recovery of unpaid annuities under sundry treaties from 1795 to 1846.	12 per cent			
do	12 per cent (renewal)			
Adjustment and settlement of orphan and incompetent claims, treaties 1832, 1834, and 1852.	10 per cent limited to \$25,000.	\$99,280.41 \$84,862.68 \$14,143.09	\$18,411.30	168,728.79
General service as an attorney for two years.	\$2,500 per annum.		Paid by Chickasaw.	
do	do (renewal)		Do.	
do	do (renewal)		Do.	
To compile and publish a census of all Indians, sketch of their history, translation of their dialect into English, and to translate and arrange in English their constitution in one volume and furnish them 700 copies.	\$1,400.			
Recovery of the "Mile Strip and Mile Block" and other lands purporting to have been conveyed to Froup, Ogden, and Rogers by treaty of 1826, and to recover difference in amount of pretended purchase, \$48,218, and the amount deposited in Ontario Bank, \$13,650, and interest from April 21, 1827.	10 per cent, and cost and expenses.			
To recover the difference between estimated area and actual survey of W. 1/4 of entire domain, 181,870 acres, at 70 cents per acre, with interest.	5 per cent to each.	\$5,561.00	\$4,556.10	\$11,004.10
Defense of tribe against claim for money due to Sac and Fox in Iowa, from said Indians in Indian Territory.	\$1,000			
Defense of Indians against claim of heirs of Vann and Adair.	\$5,000 cash and \$5,000 contingent upon success.	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	
Recovery of money and land given to 73 persons under act of June 12, 1858, who are alleged not to be of Indian blood.	20 per cent			
Recovery of interest or otherwise on account of postponement of payment of lands and for amount of register and receiver fees, \$3,834.24	20 per cent			
Full compensation for W. 1/4 of domain ceded in 1869 for 30 cents an acre.	6 1/2 per cent		(0)	2,280,837.10
To recover claims arising under ninth and tenth articles, treaty 1828.	6 per cent on difference between currency and coin under ninth article and 8 per cent on tenth or claims.	18,708.93 132,420.54	\$1,000.12 9,808.92	\$17,668.81 122,611.62
To recover claims arising under tenth article, treaty 1828.	8 per cent (renewal)			
Recovery of fees covered into the Treasury on declaratory statements of purchasers of ceded lands.	8 per cent		3,511.77	43,934.62
To secure an equitable adjustment of their claim to lands west of the Mississippi and the \$100,000 removal and subsistence fund under treaty of 1838.	5 per cent			
Recovery of money arising from sale of eastern portion of reservation in Kansas, due the tribe, but credited to "civilization fund".	5 per cent			
To establish and adjust claim to section of land, section 16, township 3, range 10 east, in Seneca County, Ohio, under the eighth article, treaty of 1831.	15 per cent			
Revision and codification of laws of nation	\$2,500 per annum.		Paid by nation, if at all.	

\* No fees paid.  
† Incompetent.

‡ General land.  
§ No payment to attorney through Indian Office.

REF0069393

CLXXX REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

SCHEDULE OF ALL CONTRACTS MADE BETWEEN INDIAN TRIBES

Contract.			Tribe.	Attorney.	Recorded.	
Date.	Approval.	Expiration.			Vol.	Page.
Jan. 26, 1887	May 12, 1888	Dec. 23, 1891	Mexican Pottawatomies.	Isaac Sharp .....	2	100
*Aug. 4, 1888	Mar. 18, 1889	Mar. 1, 1890	Quapaw .....	George M. Lockwood.	2	130
Sept. 21, 1888	Feb. 27, 1889	Sept. 21, 1890	Citizen Pottawatomies.	E. John Ellis .....	2	133
Jan. 31, 1889	June 25, 1889	Jan. 31, 1890	Fond du Lac band of Chippewas.	Josiah M. Yale, Hutchins, et al.	2	159
Dec. 18, 1883	June 25, 1889	Dec. 18, 1892.	Shawnees in Cherokee Nation.	Jas. W. Denver and Charles Brownell.		
Mar. 14, 1888	July 20, 1889	Mar. 14, 1893	Mo-ko-boko's band of Sac and Fox of the Mississippi.	Ellis, Johns, and Mc-Knight.	2	174
Nov. 4, 1889	Feb. 5, 1890	Nov. 4, 1891	Old Settler Cherokees.	John Paul Jones, and Reese H. Voorhees, and Elias C. Bondli-mot.	2	181
July 28, 1889	Feb. 10, 1890	July 23, 1893	Peorias, Kas kas kias, etc.	W. W. Martin and O. J. Summers.	2	187
Aug. 20, 1889	Feb. 5, 1890	Aug. 20, 1891	Cheyenne and Arapahoe.	Samuel J. Crawford, M. G. Reynolds, John D. Miles, and D. B. Dyer.	2	200
Sept. 19, 1883	Feb. 13, 1890	Sept. 19, 1894	Six Nations of New York Indians.	Henry E. Davis, G. Miller, F. B. Jenkins G. Barker.		
Nov. 26, 1889	Mar. 4, 1890	Mar. 4, 1893	Chickasaw Nation.	Halbert E. Paine .....	2	213
Dec. 9, 1889	Mar. 24, 1890	Dec. 9, 1892	"Old Settler" Cherokees.	Garland & May .....	2	220
Mar. 1, 1890	Apr. 9, 1890	Mar. 1, 1895	Absentee Shawnees (Big Jim's band).	George S. Chase .....	2	227
Mar. 1, 1890	Apr. 9, 1890	Mar. 1, 1895	do	do	2	241
Jan. 21, 1890	Apr. 23, 1890	Jan. 21, 1895	Delawares in Cherokee Nation.	Charles Journey .....	2	241
Jan. 7, 1890	June 21, 1890	Jan. 7, 1894	Cour d'Alcne Indians.	John Mullan .....		

\* To take effect March 1, 1889. (See approval.)

† As to part.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. CLXXXI AND ATTORNEYS FOR THE RECOVERY OF MONEYS, ETC.—Continued.

Service to be rendered.	Attorneys' fees.	Claim.	Amount paid.	
			Attorneys.	Indians.
Recovery of moneys due them, improperly paid certain administrators (Payne, Young, and Nadeau).	10 per cent. ....			
General services as attorney for one year .....	\$1,000 .....		\$250.00 .....	
To collect claim of \$19,383.08, being difference between currency and coin in payment of annuities under treaties of 1819 and 1820; depreciation claims under treaty of 1868, \$18,000; claim for \$277,000 due under treaties of 1829 to 1846, and the settlement of boundaries of their reservation in Indian Territory.	10 per cent. on all except difference between currency and coin which had been settled and paid.	\$220,072.12 31,713.27	22,007.21 3,171.33	\$198,054.91 28,541.94
To prosecute and defend said band in the case of logging by Hynea.	10 per cent. ....			
To recover (1) proportionate share of money due and unpaid from Cherokee Nation to Shawnees as members of Cherokee Nation; also an unpaid balance of \$12,000 and interest on claim known as Shawnee orphan fund, etc., and reservation claims due under Shawnee treaty of 1834, and (2) to recover proportionate share of money arising from sale, rents, or leases of land known as Cherokee Outlet and Strip Lands west of 90°.	10 per cent. ....	120,000		
Recovery of back annuities since 1829 under treaties 1815 to 1828.	10 per cent. ....			
Claim for money under treaties of 1835 and 1846, and prosecution of case No. 1699 before Court of Claims involving above claim.	4 per cent. ....			
To defend suit of Ciffren vs. Indian class of Peorias, under fourth section, act March 2, 1889, for recovery of money.	Compensation to be determined by the court not to exceed 10 per cent. of amount awarded for.	(1)	1,000	
Claims for value of land in Indian Territory ceded to them by treaty of 1807, all claims growing out of cessations of land by them, and just compensation for all surplus lands embraced in the Executive order reservation of August 10, 1862, and for money received by Cherokee Nation on account of leasing lands belonging to Cheyennes and Arapahoes.	8 per cent. on \$500,000 or less recovered; 4 per cent. on sum over \$500,000 and less than \$1,000,000; 3 per cent. on all sums over \$1,000,000 limited however to \$120,000 in all.			
In lieu of contract with Francis Miller, who is now deceased.	10 per cent. ....			
Further adjustment and settlement of orphan and incompetent claim treaties 1832-'31 and 1852.	10 per cent. of sum recovered.	56,021.40		
Provision of case No. 16999 before Court of Claims and Supreme Court.	\$15,000 with condition.	1,400,000.00		
To prosecute claims for losses resulting from the removal of the Shawnees from the Kickapoo reservation in 1858.	5 per cent. ....		17,215.00	
To prosecute claims of members of Big Jim's band of Absentee Shawnees, for losses sustained by them during the late war.	10 per cent. ....	\$148,172.55		
To prosecute certain treaty claims of Delawares against the United States, Cherokee Nation, and certain railroad companies.	15 per cent. ....	(5)		
To urge the ratification by Congress of agreements March 26, 1857, and September 9, 1859, with the Cour d'Alcne Indians.	1 per cent. ....	650,000.00		

‡ Approximated.

§ Indefinite.

CLXXXIII REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TABLE.—SHOWING CONTRACTS NOW PENDING CONSIDERATION IN INDIAN OFFICE.

Date.	Indian tribe.	Attorney.	Services to be rendered.	Fee.
1829. Dec. 3	Certain citizen Pottawatomies.	Anthony F. Navarre.	To prosecute to deprecation claims of the Indians referred to Court of Claims.	25 per cent.
16	Pottawatomies, Citizen Band.	.....do.....	To prosecute certain treaty claims against the Government.	20 per cent.
1890. Jan. 30	Kaw Indians	Jones & Voorhees	To prosecute claims of Indians against Government for funds alleged to have been improperly paid out as expenses attending sale of their lands.	10 per cent.
30	.....do.....	.....do.....	To secure the annual payment of interest on \$200,000 in Treasury in lieu of investment.	10 per cent.
30	.....do.....	.....do.....	To collect from Osage whatever sum as may be due on account of Osage children attending Kaw schools, and services of physician appointed for Kaw to Osage.	10 per cent.
31	Osage Nation	.....do.....	To recover deductions on account of sale of lands in Kansas.	15 per cent.
Feb. 11	Citizen Band, Pottawatomies, by Anthony F. Navarre.	George S. Chase	Prosecution of claim to title to surplus lands of reservation in Indian Territory.	10 per cent.
18	Western Miami	John Ambler Smith and Andrew H. Skidmore.	To secure balance of the 17,083 acres of land in the Indian Territory, and to prosecute other claims of the Indians.	12 1/2 per cent. on sums paid not in dispute and 25 per cent. on sums now in dispute, if collected.
Mar. 8	Chippewas of Lake Superior.	George F. Merrill and M. D. Brainard.	To prosecute treaty claims of the Indians.	15 per cent.
14	Eastern Shawnees	John W. North and J. C. Geiger.	To collect from the United States \$9,578.12 held in trust by the Government for the Indians.	\$1,000.
25	Chickasaw Nation	Halbert E. Palco	To prosecute claim of Indians to land west of 92th meridian in Indian Territory.	10 per cent.
April 21	Stockbridge Indians	Jonas H. McGowan	To defend the interest of the Indians in the matter of their tribal and individual rights in their reservation, and to prosecute certain claims.	\$3,500
May 7	Iowa	John T. Hill	To prosecute treaty claims of tribe against the Government. (Iowas in Kansas ratify the above agreement May 7, 1890.)	8 per cent.
20	Lucy J. Bruner, heir of Black Beaver.	George S. Chase	Prosecution of claim for destruction of property of Black Beaver during the war.	15 per cent.
20	White Turkey's band, Absentee Shawnees.	E. B. Townsend and George S. Chase.	Prosecution of claim for losses sustained by the Indians during the war.	15 per cent.
July 22	Kickapoo Indians in Indian Territory.	John T. Hill	To secure an adjustment of the accounts of the Kickapoos with the Government.	8 per cent. of amount secured to the Indians
26	Prairie Band of Pottawatomies.	A. F. Navarre	To prosecute certain treaty claims of the Indians.	10 per cent.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. CLXXXIII

FORM OF LETTER USED IN REPLY TO APPLICATIONS FOR INDIAN TRADERSHIPS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
Washington, D. C., \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.

Sir: I am in receipt of your application for license as Indian trader at the \_\_\_\_\_ agency. I am unable to grant your request, for the reason that there is no vacancy in the tradership at that agency.

It is the policy of this office not to displace a trader so long as he deals fairly and honestly with the Indians, exercises a wholesome influence upon them, and carefully observes the regulations prescribed by the Indian Office relating to trade with Indian tribes. Of course the office has no objection to changes in traderships taking place as they do in other branches of business. If a trader finds some one or some one finds him with whom arrangements can be made satisfactory to both parties for the transfer of buildings and goods, and if the person to whom it is proposed to make the sale furnishes to this office good and sufficient bond and satisfactory testimonials as to his character, his fitness to reside in the Indian country, and his ability to carry on the proposed business, the office will be in a position to give his application for a license to trade favorable consideration. In this way no unjust hardship and financial loss will be inflicted upon a trader who has properly conducted his business.

Respectfully,

T. J. MORGAN.

## REPORTS OF AGENTS.

### REPORTS OF AGENTS IN ARIZONA.

#### REPORT OF COLORADO RIVER AGENCY.

COLORADO RIVER AGENCY,  
*Parker, Arizona, August 5, 1890.*

SIR: In accordance with your instructions dated June 1, 1890, I have the honor to herewith submit my first annual report:

Since assuming charge of the Agency (April 1, 1890) I have visited every portion of the reservation and have conversed with all the heads of families in their own homes; consequently can report accurately as to the condition of the Mohaves.

#### THE RESERVATION.

The Colorado River Agency is situated on the Colorado River 200 miles above Yuma, Ariz., and 100 miles below Needles, Colo. It contains 128,000 acres, 50,000 of which is good arable land capable of producing two crops each year by proper management, and plenty of water for irrigating purposes.

The soil is a loam fit to the raising of corn, wheat, barley, beans, squash, pumpkins, melons, sugar-cane, peanuts and all kinds of citrous fruits. The soil in many places is rich clay loam, while in others it is more sandy; at present it is covered with a thick growth of mesquite and arrow-wood. Along the river bank it is studded with a thick growth of cotton-wood and willow. The land that I refer to is quite level and easily cleared up; auxiliary ditches for irrigating can be run in any direction.

#### IRRIGATION.

About twenty years since an irrigating ditch was constructed at great expense. The ditch ran through a system of tunnels for several miles; these tunnels were run through soft ground and timbered up with cotton-wood timber, which at the best would not last over one year, as cotton-wood logs would naturally rot out and give away in that time. However the water was turned on and the ditch accepted by the Government, and it caved in at the tunnels in a few days. The ditch has been of no use since, although it has been cleaned out below the tunnels within the last two years and is now in a very fair state of preservation. At a very high stage of water in the river the water runs through the ditch for a few days or until the river recedes; that is, coming in below the tunnels, where it runs out to the river bank; but the ditch will not take water at an ordinary stage so as to get it on the land.

The only way that I can see is to put in a large irrigating pump at this point, or perhaps two, which would throw in about two hundred barrels per minute. The reservoirs could be constructed below to hold any amount of water, and by this means all the Mohaves, Chinlehuvi, and Hualapais could be made more than self-sustaining (this is a fact and not a theory), as there are now in use on this coast many of these vacuum irrigating pumps that are giving entire satisfaction. The Indians agree to furnish the wood for this means of irrigation, so after the first cost of the plant, the expense would be but little, and the most sanguine expectations of the Government carried out. If this land was thrown open to the whites for settlement, only a short time would elapse before water would be pumped on; therefore if it would be profitable to the whites it would

be equally so to the Indians and the Government. For years every agent that has had charge of this reservation has recommended some means of irrigation as the only hope for the tribes of Indians that rightly belong here, and I now hope and trust that this matter will now engage the serious attention of the Department.

#### THE MOHAVE INDIANS.

Of this tribe at the present time I find located on the reservation 610; males, 306; females, 334; children of school age, 111; children under one year of age, 21. They are all peaceable and industrious. A part of them wear citizens' clothes. They all would do so if they had the means to procure them. They are fond of good clothes, and if they had the means would dress as well as the average white man. They are proud and anxious to become more civilized.

The Mohaves are more observing and more anxious to learn than any tribe of Indians I ever saw. I have been among many different tribes in the past twenty years, and I was familiar with the manners and customs of the different tribes in western New York. In boyhood an Indian does a thing just as he is taught, and if they are thoroughly trained they never forget.

Chief Hookarow returned from his trip to Washington in April with more broadened ideas, but he said so much that the Indians did not believe much that he told them. It improves the individual Indian to visit Washington, but a chief always loses his influence over his tribe after such a visit, as an Indian only believes what he can see.

The other Indians that properly belong to this reservation are the Chimehuovis, Hualapals, and Mohaves, at the Needles. The Chimehuovis, about 200, are situated about 30 miles up the river above the reservation on the Arizona side, at the Chimehuova valley. They are engaged in farming, but will soon be crowded out by white settlers. They are industrious, wear citizens' clothes, and speak the Spanish language. There are about 607 Mohaves at the Needles and about 110 at Fort Mohave, making the Mohave tribe in all 1,717. The Hualapals, situated in the mountains and along the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad northeast of Fort Mohave, number about 700, as nearly as I can ascertain from inquiring. Year by year the Mohaves at the Needles and the Hualapals situated along the line of the railroad are degenerating and growing worse morally. They are not only spreading syphilis among themselves, but among the whites as well, with no restraint and no one to look after them. Between bad whisky and loathsome diseases they will ere long become past redemption.

Water should be supplied here for irrigating this land, and as soon as practicable all these tribes above mentioned should be brought here, as there is sufficient land for all. Here they would be under the immediate care of an agent, have the benefit of a physician, and be away from the contaminating influence of railroad employes and tramps.

#### MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

The Mohaves like all Indians are somewhat given to superstition. They cremate their dead and formerly burned all the property belonging to the deceased, including the house where the death occurred. The burning of property of any value is now discontinued, as I have given strict orders that all those participating in the burning of property shall be severely punished. The practice is still in vogue at the Needles. When one gets sick they all gather around and set up a hideous cry and keep it up until death occurs, which is almost certain unless the patient is taken away from them.

Shortly after I arrived a medicine man visited the school children and told some of them that they would have fits, and sure enough three of the girls worked themselves up to a hysteric fit. As it is now arranged none of the older Indians are allowed around the school children without my permission or that of the superintendent.

They are very superstitious about eating some things. Once upon a time when nearly starved they ate some beaver, and the story goes that those that ate had swelled necks, so now no Mohave will taste beaver. There are now some carp in the river, but being a new kind of fish to the Indians they would not eat them until I insisted that they were good to eat. They also have a number of spiritual traditions, but they are gradually dying out and ideas of Christian religion are beginning to dawn upon them. They are quick to acknowledge the superiority of white men, and always pleased to see any new improvements. They are fond of blue colored clothes. Last May three boys ran away from school on account of being furnished with brown overalls. They are all anxious to have horses to live in, and you can rest assured with entire certainty that soon as the Mohaves get water in the ditch for irrigating all their superstition will vanish and they will be a thriving community.

#### AGRICULTURE.

Under the existing state of affairs there is no chance for the Mohaves to farm along the bank of the river when the river overflows, which only occurs about once in three years. When the water recedes they plant corn, pumpkins, melons, and beans, but consume the same about as fast as it ripens. This has been an exceptionally good year, but they will have their entire crop consumed by November and have to fall back on what few mesquite and screw beans they have laid by.

When I arrived here last April these Indians were in a starving condition, having scarcely anything to live on. In the country where the Apaches roam nature has provided many things for the Indians to subsist upon, but here scarcely anything. A little cactus was all they had to eat last winter besides what few rations were issued to them. The cactus only serves to fill up on with scarcely any nutriment. Agriculture is the only hope of sustaining and improving the condition of the Mohaves. To all appearances the only means of civilization the Government has furnished the Mohaves for several years was starvation. Expecting them to remain here without furnishing water for them to irrigate their land with is on the same principle of confining a man in prison and condemning him to slow starvation. From my observation I will venture to state, if you will give the Mohave Indians half a chance they will raise more vegetables from an acre of ground than the average Western farmer.

#### EDUCATION.

Education facilities at the agency are very good as far as they go, but the school-rooms and dormitory are too small to accommodate all the children of school age. There was a new building erected during the past year by my predecessor, which I have been using for industrial purposes—teaching the girls how to mend, sew, manufacture mats, etc., from old rags, and soon as I can procure suitable straw I intend to have them taught the art of braiding straw for hats; the children all want straw hats. A hat seems to have a more civilizing influence than anything an Indian can wear.

During my incumbency the superintendent and principal teacher and assistant teacher have taken the most careful interest in instructing the pupils, but the labor is too great for two teachers, consequently an additional one has been asked for. The Indian children require hard and constant drilling, and one teacher is required most of the time in the industrial room. The hardest thing seems to be to make them speak the English language while out of school hours; but I have noticed a marked improvement in the past three months among them.

#### ALLOTMENTS.

There have been no allotments of land made in severalty as yet and can not be until some means of irrigating the land is provided by the Government.

#### INDIAN POLICE.

The Indian police force at this agency have at all times faithfully and willingly performed any duty assigned them.

#### SANITARY.

As there has been no competent physician here for a long time the Indians have rather lost confidence in the American medicine man and the Indian medicine men have taken advantage of it and when I arrived were in the supremacy; but I think I have them under control and am now only waiting to make a first-class example of the first one that shows up.

A hospital is badly needed here and I propose to establish one as soon as the newly appointed physician arrives. The women are constantly coming here from Needles for treatment.

#### RELIGION.

During the school term services are held every Sunday morning in the school-room by the superintendent and other employes. The children are all assembled and usually quite a number of the elder Indians. The children delight in and are quite proficient in singing gospel hymns. They all repeat their prayer in concert on retiring at night.

## CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I will state that there is no reason in the world why the present state of affairs should continue on this reservation. With the expenditure of a few thousand dollars in a 60-horse-power boiler and two vacuum irrigating pumps, a perpetual supply of water can be had (the ditch already being constructed), and all the Mohaves, Hualapais, and Chinlehuavis made self-sustaining. Besides there is land enough to support the Yumas, the Apache-Mohaves, and Apache-Yumas. There would be less work and trouble for an agent for things to run along as they have for years at this agency, but under the old system the Mohaves have no hope to better their condition. With means to irrigate their land they would soon turn into a thriving community, settle on a permanent home, and each family become individualized and fit for a higher and more civilized condition. The degradation of the Mohaves is owing to neglect on the part of the Government to furnish them the means by which to irrigate their rich and extensive lands.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE A. ALLEN,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORT OF PIMA AGENCY.

PIMA AGENCY, ARIZ.,  
*Sacaton, August 18, 1890.*

Sir: In compliance with request and custom I have the honor to submit this my first annual report of affairs at this agency.

I shall not begin by speaking disparagingly of the condition of affairs here on taking charge, for the intention of such is to infer or assert carelessness, inability, and dishonesty of the predecessor. I will say that my predecessors have done well, and this fact is well manifested in the advancement and mental development of these Indians. I may say, too, that my predecessors have made some mistakes, and that I am profiting by these errors.

## TRIBES.

To this agency belong three tribes, viz. Pimas, 1,421; Maricopas, 315; Papagoes, 3,363; total, 8,099. I have taken a careful census of the Pima and the Maricopa tribes, but I was compelled to estimate mainly in regard to the Papagoes, because they were scattered over the southern third of this Territory, on no reservation, and on a mountainous and desert slope of country which is about 150 miles long and 100 miles wide.

Our census revealed the following:

Population.	Pimas.	Maricopas.	Papagoes.
Males .....	2,265	166	1,773
Females .....	2,156	149	1,660
Total .....	4,421	315	3,363
School age (6 to 20 years) .....	1,662	82	531
Speaking English .....	135	1	36
Reading English .....	136	1	20

The Pimas and Maricopas live on reservations in the Gila and Salt River Valleys; and, excepting the reservation at San Xavier, where 363 Papagoes have received their land in severalty by allotment, this tribe of 3,363 have no reservation; they are homeless.

The Indians of this agency always have been friendly to the whites; they are as honest and industrious as the average white man would be under the same circumstances. They are kind and obedient generally. They are now, and always have been, self-supporting mainly, for nothing has been given them except a few farming tools and household necessities.

## EDUCATION.

As an evidence that these tribes are inclined to improve, especially the Pimas, I cite the fact that there have been about 250 children from this agency in attendance at foreign industrial schools during the year. Of those who have attended school here, at Albu-

querque, N. Mex., and at Tucson, Ariz., 151 speak and write the English language well enough to convey their thoughts laboriously, and about 50 of the number speak and write readily.

Like children, they are naturally imitative, and such industrial pursuits as farming, carpentry, plastering, sewing, writing, drawing, and kindred subjects are learned quickly. In fact, any intelligence secured by means of the eye is grasped easily; they have good memories, but they are poor reasoners; hence, arithmetic is difficult to learn. The Pimas are more inclined towards intellectual improvement than the Papagoes or Maricopas, although the latter learn to speak the English language more rapidly than either of the others. Our sewing machines are kept going almost daily by the girls who have returned from these schools; they make clothing for themselves and their relatives; the boys seem to know more about carpentry and painting than they know of farming.

## OCCUPATIONS.

The principal occupation of the Pimas and Maricopas is farming, and their productions chiefly are wheat, barley, and a few vegetables, together with the raising of cattle and ponies. Last year the Pimas produced about 6,000,000 pounds wheat, but this season, on account of the scarcity of water, they will produce about half the quantity.

The Papagoes, except those on the reservation at San Xavier, make a very poor living. Formerly they were called cattle raisers, but the ever-increasing whites have appropriated the most favorable locations, and it is becoming difficult for those Indians merely to exist. In June they gather the fruit of the saguaro or giant cactus; this and mesquite beans is the chief food for months. However, many of them come to the Pima Reservation on the Gila River in May and June and assist the Pimas in wheat and barley harvesting. They usually receive their pay for the labor in wheat, which they transport southward, often a hundred miles. The Papago women are very ingenious potters, and the Pima women are skillful basket-makers, but these occupations are followed only when the work in the field is done, for there they labor quite as much as their husbands.

## IRRIGATION.

There is not an acre of the four reservations of this agency that will produce any kind of cereal with out irrigation, or, in fact, anything else except a few hundred acres in the Santa Cruz Valley on the Papago Reservation south of Tucson, where there grows quite a large quantity of wild grass which the Indians convert into hay. The soil is rich, but nothing grows on it naturally except mesquite, cotton wood, palo verde, a variety of cacti, and stunted shrubbery. "Water is king." It is water and cultivation that is rapidly transforming these valleys into fields of grain, fruit, and vegetables. These Indians farm a much greater acreage than they did formerly. As they become civilized their wants increase. These boys and girls who have been attending school for two or three years have new wants; they desire better food, clothing, and shelter than they had when they were induced to begin the school work, and this makes a demand for larger farms and better farming; hence they need more water with which to irrigate this increased acreage of farming land.

Now, the chief difficulty is to secure for the Indian his proper share of the water. All kinds of schemes are planned to rob him of what he had formerly, which is not sufficient for his present needs. A storage reservoir for these Indians, or a bountiful and permanent interest in a reservoir or canal, would certainly be not only a humane act but an economical outlay of funds, for without it these people will soon cease to be styled "self-supporting."

## RELIGION.

The Maricopas do not attend much to religion or belief of any kind in regard to the future, while the Papagoes are inclined to follow the teachings of the Catholic Church. On the Pima Reservation there are two church houses, one of which is filled weekly by attentive Pima audiences. At present, the minister is visiting in the East. Notwithstanding, these Indians convene and read the English Bible in the Indian tongue, and in the English language as well; they read and explain the Bible as they understand it. Last Sunday they convened in the church house here, read a chapter from the Bible, commented on it, prayed, and sung from the "Gospel Hymns," while one of the Indian girls played the organ. Good order and good manners prevailed. Surely they are not savages.

## SUPERSTITION.

Many of these Indians believe in ghosts, and they have implicit faith in the ability of their doctors to kill or cure by a kind of weird ceremony. These Indian doctors are the source of a great deal of annoyance, and I am not sure that this nuisance is abating.

## MORALS.

The morals of these people are not up to the standard of other good qualities which they possess. The feeling of obligation of the masses is not at all what it should be. Gratefulness scarcely manifests itself. Marriages usually are marriages, and it is quite common to see a girl yet in her "teens" who has been married two or three times. With the assistance of the chiefs and police we hope to improve by making it an offense to marry without a written permit or license granted by the agent, and then insist that the couple be married by the minister. I think that this will have at least a tendency to make the marriage contract more binding and a more serious affair.

## DISEASES.

Because of filthy, badly ventilated houses, and vicious habits, there are many diseased Indians. The prevailing diseases are consumption, conjunctivitis, scrofula, and syphilis. During the year the agency physician has attended 1,063 cases, and generally the symptoms indicate the diseases above named. Several children have been refused admittance to the schools because of the numerous offensive sores on their bodies. It will take great vigilance and persistence to eradicate these evils.

## SANITARY.

The agency is favorably located on the Gila near the center of the Pima Reservation. The buildings are situated on ground sufficiently sloping to carry away rapidly the surface water.

In the reconstruction of the school-buildings particular attention has been given to the sanitary condition. The rooms are large, and the dormitories especially neat on account of the numerous large windows; and, to assist in proper ventilation, ventilators in the ceilings and roof have been made. Each child while sleeping will have about 350 cubic feet of air. The bath pools of the bath-rooms will be so arranged that the children may have either a plunge-bath or a shower-bath, as the school superintendent or matron may direct—of course, the shower bath being for those troubled with conjunctivitis, syphilitic sores, and kindred diseases; and, in such cases, the water as it is used on the body passes to the bottom of the pool, thence into pipes through which it passes to the sewer. There will be water-pipes connecting the 1,800 gallon tank at the well and the 125-gallon tank by the range in the kitchen; also pipes will convey the water from the kitchen-tank to the laundry and bath rooms.

## HABITS.

Their habits are more nearly Mexican than American. The best Indian houses are made on the Mexican plan, which is unplastered adobe walls, a flat mud roof, and no floor at all, except an adobe one occasionally. They will pay \$10 for a saddle, or twice as much as the cost of the pony, and \$10 for a bridle, or \$5 for the bit alone. The largest and most cruel spurs is the kind they want; they frequently ride as fast as the pony can run until it falls exhausted.

It is quite common among the older Indians to see the wife walking with a load of from 50 to 100 pounds upon her head and her lazy husband about two rods behind riding a pony. The younger class, and those inclined to follow American teaching, permit the wife and children to ride, and, if they own a wagon or carriage, they often have a wagon-sheet to protect them from the scorching heat of the sun. This is to be regarded a favorable sign of progress in civilization.

## INTEMPERANCE.

It is surprising that not more of these Indians are intemperate drinkers because of the bad example of many of the people with whom they associate; yet during the year I have seen but one drunken Indian. However, I am told that they congregate in the chief villages once or twice a year and drink and become intoxicated on a kind of beer called "tiswin," which they make of grapes and of cactus fruit. But after all, the bad

example of others is the chief source of the evil, and as long as the Indian has access to the Spanish *fieste*, in which drinking, gambling of all kinds, bull-fighting, and kindred pastimes are the so-called social pleasures, little improvement can be hoped for in morality or temperance.

## ALLOTMENT.

During the year the Papago Reservation was allotted to 303 Indians. About 6,000 acres of this reservation is in the Santa Cruz valley, and this is well adapted to farming. Within the reservation the subterranean Santa Cruz River comes to the surface and makes an immense bog, and on a part of this boggy land there grow 500 or 600 acres of wild grass, a part of which the Papagoes convert into hay. On this reservation and inclosed by a wire fence there are 5,160 acres of heavy mesquite timber; trees 2 feet in diameter are numerous here; it is said that this is the largest timber of the kind in the Territory. Of the lands allotted there are only 400 acres in cultivation.

The Pimas and Maricopas, who have a reservation on Salt River, are about ready to have their lands allotted in severalty, yet they manifest no interest in the movement. Water sufficient to irrigate their lands will promote their allotment notion, and allotment without it means nothing, almost.

## INDIAN TRADERS AND INDIAN TRADING.

There are no trading posts on any of the reservations of this agency except the Pima on the Gila, where there are six posts. The most of the Indian trading is a kind of barter, the Indian exchanging his wheat and barley for merchandise which he needs. The post trader buys these agricultural productions, and, so far as I am able to judge, he pays all he can afford; yet the Indian is defrauded because the trader himself is completely at the mercy of the wheat purchaser, who is a miller, and it is he who dictates the price to the Indian trader, who would then be foolish to pay more. The mills compel the Indian to take four-fifths of a cent per pound for his wheat and force him to pay from 2} cents to 3 cents per pound for flour made of the wheat. Heavy railroad freight rates debar other merchants. The post trader pays as much for Indian wheat as the merchant who lives only a few miles or a few rods from the limits of the reservation, and the competition compels him to sell just as cheaply.

It is a very common practice for the Indians to exchange their wheat with the Mormons and others for grapes, which they dry and keep for festival occasions, when the grape is converted into a kind of sour wine or beer.

## THE EMPLOYÉS.

With one exception, the employés have been courteous, industrious, and obedient. They have done their work faithfully and reasonably well. There has been no sinecure positions here, for every employé has been profitably engaged in the service. The agency physician was permitted to leave the reservation twice during the year to attend cases where it would have been inhuman to refuse. Absentees have been granted furloughs.

## DEPREDACTIONS.

A great number of Indian depredations have been reported to me, and I think every case was caused by Indian ponies and cattle. Excepting the Papagoes at San Xavier, the Indians have no fenced pasture, and while they have been told to herd their stock, yet many of them allow their cattle and ponies to run at liberty and trespass on the alfalfa fields of the nearest white farmer; this causes trouble which I can not well avoid. The depredations of the whites and Mexicans consist mainly in conniving to secure the water that properly belongs to the Indians, and their stock also. It is a lamentable fact, with some exceptions, that the whites of this Territory do not sympathize with this unfortunate people, and an agent from the east with good will for them and back-bone and integrity enough to a vocate for them is styled a "tender-foot" by those of cowboy tendencies and education.

## ANNUITY GOODS.

It has been my notion to teach the Indian that "success means sacrifice," and giving supplies to him without any sacrifice is a violation of this rule. Hence, when practicable at all, I have required the Indian to labor for these goods. Feeding and clothing him

makes him dependent, irritable, and mischievous. Is it not true that where these people are self-supporting that they are inclined to good? They seem to value more highly that which they have secured by their own labor. Our fuel has been secured by the labor of Indians who were paid with goods which were usually given without any consideration or sacrifice, and a great deal of other work about the agency has been paid for in the same way. The farming implements most eagerly sought were plows, hoes, axes, and chovels.

To encourage the building of better houses, the accumulation of property, and a more civilized manner of acting, I have issued fifteen wagons to those who owned two good horses who had planted fields, a shed for the wagon and harness when not in use, who had built for himself a two-room adobe house, and who agreed to act like a good American citizen to the best of his ability. This year I have fifteen wagons to issue, but during the year about thirty new adobe houses have been made, and now I am compelled to add requisites, or issue one wagon to two or more persons—the man filling and proving requirements first, to have the wagon issued in his name.

## IMPROVEMENTS.

We take pleasure in naming a few things to prove that we have been profitably busy:

(a) Two school buildings have been constructed, one of which is 160 feet long, two stories high; the other, a one-story 42 by 80 feet.

(b) A new storehouse has been completed.

(c) Here are 2 acres of growing trees that we planted.

(d) The Indians have produced about 1,000,000 pounds of wheat and 1,000,000 pounds of barley.

(e) The Papagoes at San Xavier have made 24 miles of five-strand wire fence.

(f) We have induced the Indians to make twenty-eight good adobe houses for themselves, and we have made tables, bedsteads, and other furniture for most of these. No assistance was given in the construction of these houses, except to a few who were too poor to buy the window and door frames, which we furnished.

(g) About thirty Indian farmers have begun sowing alfalfa seed; a few, however, failed because of the want of water to irrigate those fields.

(h) We have had 274 children in attendance at school here at Albuquerque, N. Mex., and at Tucson, Ariz. During the month of July, 35 of these pupils returned from the schools at Albuquerque, where they completed a three-year course of instruction. These young men and women speak and write the English language very well, and they will have a good influence on the tribe.

(i) In each of ten of the larger villages I have appointed two subchiefs, who, with a third person whom they select, settle the difficulties of that village and vicinity. The contending parties have the privilege of appealing to the court of Indian offenses, which convenes at the agency twice a month. During the year this court has settled twenty-five cases which have been recorded in the "Indian docket."

## COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

In compliance with the requirements of your letter August 1, 1890, marked "I," I have the honor to submit the following:

By referring to official papers in the clerk's office I find that a court of Indian offenses began here December 1, 1888, but no record or docket was kept of what they did until September, 1889, when I took charge of the agency.

First. The following are the names of the judges, their ages, date of appointment, and character:

Name.	Age.	Date of appointment.	Length of service.	Character.
Cavistoch	50 years.	Dec. 1, 1888	15 months	Good.
Aldehah	45 years	do	do	Good.
Pablo	40 years.	do	do	Good.

They wear citizens' dress and conform to the white man's way to the best of their ability. They do not speak English; they favor education and progress; they do not use their influence in favor of land allotment, but would do so if convinced that this would be a benefit to their people.

Second. During the past fiscal year this court has tried twenty-five persons, who were charged with the following offenses as recorded:

(1) September 30. Charge: Alienating the affections of plaintiff's husband. Dismissed.

(2) September 30. Charge: Attempt to commit rape. Case continued.

(3) October 4. Charge: Attempt to commit rape. Acquitted with reprimand.

(4) October 4. Charge: Cruel treatment. Application for divorce and division of property not granted.

(5) October 7. Charge: Wife abandons husband. Wife fined twenty days' labor at agency.

(6) October 17. Plaintiff claims a horse in possession of defendant. Court decides in favor of defendant.

(7) October 19. Charge: Theft. Not sustained.

(8) October 19. Charge: Abandonment, and non-support of wife and child. Husband returns as per order of court and agrees to support his family.

(9) October 25. Charge: Murder of a friend. Compromise. NOTE.—Belief in Indian doctors and witchery caused this belief and charge.

(10) October 25. Charge: Illegal possession of land. Case continued.

(11) November 15. Charge: Unlawful possession of land. Not sustained.

(12) November 15. Probation of a verbal will or devise.

(13) November 25. Charge: Abandonment and adultery. As per court order the defendant agrees to return to his wife and labor for the support of her and children.

(14) December 14. Charge: Abandonment. Eschlef, the defendant, returns to his wife as per order of the Indian court.

(15) December 14. Land claim: Court divides the land by giving plaintiff two-thirds and defendant one-third of the land in dispute.

(16) December 16. Land claim: Plaintiff was paid \$125 for his interest.

(17) December 26. Charge: Abandonment. Court fines defendant 500 pounds wheat, which was to be given the wife abandoned, also twenty days' labor at agency.

(18) December 28. Charge: Cruel treatment. Compromised.

(19) January 16. Partitioned land among heirs.

(20) January 16. Charge: Wife abandons husband. Compromise. Wife returns.

(21) February 13. Charge: Witchcraft murder. Not sustained. Reprimand.

(22) March 29. Charge: Abandonment. Sues for divorce. Not granted.

(23) March 29. Femeo claim. One-half interest in line fence granted.

(24) April 15. Charge: Trespass. Defendant pays the plaintiff \$16 for damages.

(25) June 2. Illegal possession of a wagon. Court gives contending parties each one-half interest in wagon.

Third. Complaint is made to the captain of the police who informs the agent through the interpreter.

The police captain and his assistants do the constable work. On the day set for trial, the judges appear and convene in the agent's office. The case is called, and the plaintiff, defendant, and witnesses are catechised by the agent and the Indian judges. When the testimony has been given, the parties are temporarily dismissed and the agent and Indian judges become a jury who decide the case. The parties are then called and the decision made known. Records of the complaints, testimony and decisions are kept.

Fourth. With one exception, the Indians have obeyed the decisions of the court.

Fifth. I suggest, respectfully, that the department authorize me to build an agency prison. For want of a prison the exception above referred to was caused.

Sixth. I consider the court of Indian offenses a very useful auxiliary, for it does not make the government here so monarchical. The wrong-doers are conscious that they are judged and punished by the better class of their own people.

## RECOMMENDATIONS.

(1) I recommend strongly that 130,000 acres of the Pima and the Maricopa reservations on the Gila and the Salt Rivers be purchased for the homeless Papagoes, and that the fund thus realized be expended in the construction of a storage reservoir for the common benefit of the 8,000 Indians of this agency.

(2) Inasmuch as these Indians produce annually from 3,000,000 to 6,000,000 pounds of wheat, for which the mills compel them to take four-fifths of a cent per pound and then charge them 3 cents per pound for flour made of the wheat, I recommend that a mill without bolting apparatus be furnished.

(3) I recommend that a store-room for hardware, a carpenter-shop for Indian apprentices, a hospital for sick school children, and a residence for the agency physician be constructed during the year. Since the walls of these buildings can be made mainly by the school boys and the greater part of the carpentry and painting by the Indian car-

penters, the cost of the lumber and shingles would be the chief tangible expense to the Government.

(4) I recommend that trader's license be granted Indians when they are able to do mercantile business.

(5) That these Indians be given the contract to furnish the beef and flour for the schools of this agency.

(6) I recommend that a school farm be established here to give that industrial training which is mostly needed.

CORNELIUS W. CROUSE,  
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SAN CARLOS AGENCY.

SAN CARLOS AGENCY, ARIZ.,  
October 29, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my third annual report for this agency. The population of this reservation, as per the census of June 30, 1890, comprises:

Apaches, White Mountain .....	2,008
Apaches, Koyoteros .....	423
Apaches, San Carlos .....	831
Apaches, Tontos .....	780
Mohaves .....	557
Yumas .....	240
Total .....	1,819

Of the above there are 1,153 males above eighteen years of age, and 1,575 females above fourteen years of age; there are 517 males and 512 females between and including the ages of six and sixteen years, but 48 of these females are married and some are mothers.

Births during the year .....	205
Deaths during the years .....	132
Increase .....	73

Polygamy: Ninety-three men have two and ten men have three wives each. The Indians raised less barley and more corn and wheat than the year previous, viz:

	Barley.	Corn.	Wheat.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1888-'89 .....	15,300	2,300	5,107
1889-'90 .....	13,140	10,248	12,594
Decrease .....	3,160		
Increase .....		2,048	3,277

They cut 730 tons of hay, and 2,000 cords of wood, most of which they sold at the military posts of San Carlos and Fort Apache.

They earned \$2,820.55 by hauling freight for the Interior Department; and the value of the products of their labor sold to the Government amounts to \$38,567.50. They own—

Horses .....	3,370
Mules .....	78
Cattle .....	2,836
Barros .....	137
Sheep .....	139
Domestic fowls .....	1,152

They cultivated during the year about 4,000 acres of land, and made 230 rods of fence.

They are gradually, but slowly, yielding to the efforts made to civilize them; they work more and with less unwillingness than ever before, and the more violent crimes are fewer than hitherto; but their habit of gambling seems ineradicable, and the utmost vigilance fails to entirely prevent their making and drinking tawin.

There is no regular organized "Court of Indian Offenses" at this agency. Offences of a serious nature are punished by the civil authorities; tawin troubles and petty disturbances I correct by sentencing the offenders to hard labor in the daytime and confinement in the calaboose at night. Some few cases, however, are settled by a "court" selected from disinterested and responsible Indians and organized for each particular case. There is a record kept of the sentences pronounced by me showing name of offender, nature of offense, and term of sentence.

The peace of the reservation was disturbed considerably during the year by seventeen renegades (all murderers) who have gone on the war path at various times since 1880, namely: "Masé," a Chiricahua of Geronimo's band; he escaped from the cars at or near Springfield, Mo., en route with said band to Alabama, in 1889, and made his way across the country to this reservation. One Apache, who went out from Fort Apache in 1888 after killing the chief of his band. Two Apaches, who went out from Fort Apache in 1889; one of them first killed his wife, and the other, a medicine man, went along to keep the former company. "Kid," and 7 others, all Apaches, sentenced and on their way to penitentiary, on November 2, 1889; they killed the sheriff and deputy conducting them and made their escape. And five Apaches, they went out in March, 1890, after killing a freighter named Herbert, stealing his horses and burning and destroying his wagon and the freight it contained.

The above seventeen made several unfriendly visits to the reservation, killed several, carried women and girls off with them, terrorized the good Indians, and tried to persuade the dissatisfied ones to join them. This caused a general feeling of insecurity and fear among the Indians, and a disinclination to work on their farms—a case of plow in one hand and shotgun in the other—and might have resulted in a general outbreak, but for the prompt action of the military authorities in sending, at my request, to Fort Union, N. Mex., in March, 1890, as prisoners, seventy-five men, women, and children, who were either near relatives of the above seventeen villains or in active sympathy with them.

Happily, however, owing to the energetic efforts of the troops, fifteen of the murderers have either been killed or captured or have surrendered, so that now "Kid" and "Masé" are the only bad Indians at large.

Of the seventy-five sent to Fort Union those whose friends have been either killed or captured or have surrendered have been nearly all returned to the reservation, and the remainder will, it is expected, shortly arrive.

The Mohaves and Yumas, numbering 797, are still desirous of being moved to the Verde country, and I would recommend, as I have recommended in former reports, that their wishes in this matter be acceded to, provided there be sufficient land for them at the place mentioned.

I would recommend that there be established at Fort Apache a separate agency for the White Mountain Apaches, who, being about 80 miles distant from this agency can not be properly looked after and cared for from here.

On May 31, 1890, a contract was made for the erection of a guard-house, a building for shops, and a warehouse of stone. When they are finished there will be five good buildings on the reservation, viz, the three just mentioned, and two grist-mill buildings. All the other agency buildings are in a most miserable condition. There are no quarters for the employes fit to live in, and the agent's quarters, not even paid for by the Government, consist of two small rooms and a kitchen.

The agency farm up to June 30, 1890, yielded 80,000 pounds of hay. The saw-mill, in operation since May, has turned out 75,000 feet of lumber to be used in building; and the grist-mill since June 10 has been grinding into flour daily, except Saturdays and Sundays, an average of 3,500 pounds of wheat.

Colonel Johnson, commanding the post here, has rendered me the most cordial support and active assistance in maintaining discipline among these wild people.

Very respectfully,

JOHN L. BULLIS,  
Captain Twenty-fourth Infantry, Acting Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.



with lumber, and but little without it. We need lumber for the erection of the canvas dormitory, lumber for benches, lumber for wash-benches that will not flood the floors, but can be drained into a vessel that can be removed. Unless the present dormitories are relieved before it grows sufficiently cool to close the doors at night it will be necessary to send about 20 per cent. of the children to their homes.

## ERROR.

The most serious blunder of the year, or at any rate since my arrival, is mine. After the visit and work of Superintendent Dougherty at this place, chiefs and parents brought in their children and offered them for school. I received them till the house was full, thinking the temporary dormitory would soon be erected. During vacation I was able to keep the dormitories relieved by permitting from ten to twenty of the pupils to be at home at a time. The vacations cost us three pupils so far; two who ran away that have not yet been returned, and one little girl who went home and died.

## RECOMMENDATIONS.

- (1) I would recommend that the number of cows now at the school be increased by an addition of at least six of a better quality and that the means of maintaining the grade be sent with them.
- (2) That a span of large strong brood mares, wagon, and harness be allowed.
- (3) That we be permitted to build a barn large enough for comfortably caring for stock and with room for storing provender and agricultural implements.
- (4) That 160 acres of land upon some part of which the school buildings stand be set apart for the school—or 40 on which are the buildings and 160 for future farming.
- (5) That permission be granted me to submit plans and detailed specifications for such improvements as we can make with the labor of the boys when material is furnished.

Very respectfully,

THEO. G. LEMMON,  
Superintendent and Principal Teacher.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
(Through Indian Agent).

## REPORTS OF AGENTS IN CALIFORNIA.

## REPORT OF HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY.

HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY, CAL., October 15, 1890.

SIR: In submitting my report of the Hoopa Indians and of the condition of affairs at this agency during the past year, I have the honor to invite your attention to the fact that I only took charge of the agency on the 1st instant, and consequently my knowledge of the Indians and of the condition of the agency and reservation is very superficial. Captain Dougherty, who is well acquainted with the history, progress, and needs of the Hoopas, should, in justice to the Indians and himself, have rendered this report.

All statistics in regard to the Indians are submitted herewith:

At the June census the Hoopa Indians numbered.....	475
Males.....	219
Females.....	256
Males over eighteen years of age.....	133
Females over fourteen years of age.....	117
School children between six and sixteen years of age.....	108
Births during the year.....	15
Deaths during the year.....	9

About 1,000 acres of land were under cultivation during the year, which with the exception of about 100 acres cultivated by the agency, was worked by the Indians for their exclusive benefit.

The Indians cut logs which were sawed at the mills, yielding 220,000 feet of lumber, most of which will be used during the present year for the construction of houses, barns, fences, corrals, etc.

The average attendance at the day-school during the year was 28. Mrs. Mary E. Dalgan, white, was employed as teacher at a salary of \$720, and she was assisted by the following named Indians, industrial teachers:

George Simpson.....	per month.....	\$20
Willis Matilton.....	do.....	20
David Johnson.....	do.....	10
Pedro Freddie.....	do.....	10

Four houses have been built for the Indians during the year, and I hope to have ten or twelve built for them during the coming year. The work has been systematically laid out, the Indians are interested and ready to build with a little assistance, and I hope a good showing will be made at the end of the season.

The Indians have been generally well behaved during the year, are industrious, and appear to be contented.

I understand that this valley is very rich in gold deposits which can be worked at very little expense. In this case it seems to me that it will be necessary to afford the Indians military protection until their lands are fully secured to them and they can have full protection of the courts. Otherwise the valley would soon be overrun by white miners, who would soon dispossess the Indians or have serious trouble with them. I am informed that the allotments of land have been made temporarily pending the action of the Land Office on the surveys made last year. When these allotments are made permanent and the Indian is furnished with an indisputable title to his lands, the first step will be taken to make him independent of military support.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK H. EDMONDS,  
Captain First Infantry, Acting U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORT OF MISSION AGENCY.

MISSION AGENCY,  
Colton, Cal., August 8, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report of the affairs of the "Mission Tule River (consolidated) Agency."

The agency is located at Colton, San Bernardino County, Cal., at the junction of the Santa Fé and Southern Pacific Railroads, it being the most convenient point from which the agent can reach by rail or mail all the Indians, the school-teachers, and employes of the agency.

The general affairs of this agency are not at all satisfactory to the agent. Many land titles are in litigation; few surveys well defined, and this leads to daily disputes and differences, which I find difficult to adjust. When I took this position Mr. Frank D. Lewis and Attorney Shirlly C. Ward were each employed to look up testimony and make the legal defense. Since both of those gentlemen have been removed, and none appointed to assist me, I feel that important trusts are being neglected, and I am powerless to prevent. I earnestly ask for such legal assistance as will enable me to protect the interests entrusted to my care.

Of the twenty-two reservations in this charge the Hoopa Valley reservation is 900 miles northwest of Colton, and being under the immediate charge of Capt. William E. Dougherty, U. S. Army, he will report directly to the Department.

The Tule River reservation is in Tulare County, Cal., 150 miles north of Colton. These Indians, 150 in number, remnants of a powerful tribe, have been removed from good lands twice during the past thirty years, and are now living in a narrow cañon on less than 200 acres of good tillable land. They have a good cattle range, which much needs a wire fence to protect them from white intruders and save trouble. They have some valuable timber lands, which they are likely to lose by over-reaching white men unless steps are immediately taken to prevent. These people are self-sustaining in a poor Indian way, wearing citizens' dress, cultivating what land they have, keeping a few horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, raising a few good mules, which are a great improvement upon their little Indian ponies. They live in houses built of boards. This tribe was much reduced some years ago by small-pox, but are now increasing more rapidly than the Mission Indians.

School was discontinued some years ago. Although we could secure only 15 of school age, we re-opened the school in June last, but unfortunately the house was soon burned. I can not recommend its rebuilding now, since we hope to establish a training school this year, which may accommodate the older pupils. Luther Anderson remains in charge as farmer, doing all that can be done, until we can have a survey and divide the land in severalty.

The Yuma Reservation (not Mission Indians) is located upon the west side of the Colorado River, opposite Yuma and 200 miles southeast from Colton. Here are about 1,000 Indians, who have made less progress toward civilization than any in California. They subsist principally upon the wild seed pods of the mesquite, a species of locust, and such irregular employment as they can get from the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and river boats.

The railroad officers speak of them as good laborers, and could they be regularly employed they would soon show improvement. Six years ago they were accustomed to go about the depot and streets of Yuma clad only in a shirt and gaiters; now they all wear citizens' dress, and are as cleanly as any class of laborers. This has come to them by example, and very little teaching, if any.

They have a large reservation of good land, but no water save what they get from the Colorado River. This overflows generally in June, after which they plant and raise very small crops of corn, beans, and melons. This land is almost worthless without irrigation, and wonderfully productive with it. In April last, under orders, I visited the Pima Agency on Gila River, Arizona, to investigate their manner of irrigation, as they are successful cultivators. On a similar soil, from my observation (reported from there), I am certain that the Yumas may be made self-supporting and started upon the road to civilization immediately by land in severalty, water upon that land to make it available, a farmer to instruct them, and compelling attendance in school.

The Catholic school at Yuma under the very efficient management of Mary O'Neill, superintendent, is a notable example of what an education, without an occupation, will do. When I was last in Yuma I learned that four grown girls just out of school were tramping the streets of Yuma, as prostitutes, simply because they had nothing to do to secure them a living, and as their captain said, they must have something to eat. Will some one explain what good education is doing them.

This is my remedy: I would survey a part of that reservation, lay out a colony, in 10-acre blocks, put water on it, making it possible for a family to be self-supporting. Then I would induce as many in families as possible to take land in severalty, build homes on these 10-acre lots, teach them what and how to plant, cultivate, and harvest, show them how easy to raise enough to support a family, compel a regular attendance in school, then teach them the English language, housekeeping, the care of domestic animals, cultivation of crops, and when about to leave school, I would induce them to marry, build homes on these lands, be self-supporting and respectable. In this way utilize their education, which in idleness is only wasted. If the Government can not furnish money to conduct the school and furnish water that these people may earn a living at the same time, better close the school until we can teach them and help them to necessary food. They are now liable to famine any season. In the winter of 1888-'89 by reason of the non-overflow of the river they made no crops and the Government sent them \$3,000 in provisions. An outlay now of \$5,000 to \$10,000 would put them beyond want, and do much toward their advancement by giving employment. Let us at one and the same time give them employment and education in place of idleness and ignorance.

I can not submit the census of the Yumas before September, as they are much scattered. In September they have an annual feast, when I will enumerate them.

The remaining twenty reservations lie on and south of the Southern Pacific Railroad at distances from the agency at Colton varying from 30 to 200 miles, extending south to the Mexican line, the extremes being 1,100 miles apart. I have visited them all once and the less remote ones several times.

The *Mission Indians* proper are now scattered over the southern part of California, principally upon nineteen reservations. Many families and groups of families are living isolated in the mountains, where they have been driven by violent white men. Poor and homeless, they subsist principally upon acorns. Others are living near the white settlement, where they secure a better living by their labor, which our best citizens are glad to get, generally at \$1.50 per day. Most of the last-named class are the most advanced in civilization. A few of the younger ones have been in school, and by association in labor with the whites are much ahead of those who remain on the reservations.

The *Mission Indians* have arrived at that period in human progress where they should no longer be classed as Indians, but as citizens. They only need land in severalty, with a set of agricultural implements and a general supervision, to make them all self-supporting; then the school will fit them for the duties before them. They are a very quiet, peaceable, confiding people, and as industrious as any people who have so few wants. Just in proportion as their wants increase their habits of industry will increase, if we properly lead them. They are as simple and confiding as children, and need the same kind, positive, truthful, simple teaching.

The teachings of the padres saved them from savagism. Neglect and white man's greed have robbed them of land, and his vices have reduced their numbers from 15,000 in 1831 to 7,000 in 1852, to 3,000 in 1890. No man with a particle of humanity left can meet these people as an agent does without feeling ashamed that as the agent of this good Government, which has forcibly taken possession of this country and assumed the care for this weak people, we should have by neglect and dishonesty of its paid agents reduced them to such abject poverty and helplessness. Our own records of the past are humiliating. Cortez robbed the Aztecs of gold, but left them their land and water. Americans posing as Christians have robbed these poor children of nature, by legal trick-

ery, of their land made sacred by the graves of their ancestors. An agent for this Government, that I know desires to deal fairly with this people, now I ask and urge that a commissioner may be appointed to come here and settle all land titles, give these people from 10 to 20 acres of available land with water for homes, tools to work with, and enforce attendance in school until every child has secured a common English education. In this way we can soon make some return for the lands we have driven them from, and make them self-supporting, intelligent local citizens. Oft-repeated promises and appointments cause them to distrust any statement made by civil officers, with reason.

They are to-day nearly self-supporting. We issue no rations except to the sick and infirm, and \$800 will cover that entire expense for the past year. We much need more agricultural implements, as they must gain their living by their crops. It is important they have more plows and small tools to enable them to get crops in season. They do not cultivate the ground well, and need instruction in that direction. They are inclined to keep more ponies than is well, as they prefer to ride rather than work. They have some cattle and sheep, and I can see are inclined to increase their stock by taking cows to keep on shares. I think on the whole they have raised more crops than usual, and have worked for the whites more regularly than ever before. This improvement comes by the white cultivator who needs continuous labor and demands more regularity than formerly, when he did not have fruits to care for. Now he must have labor he can depend upon, and the Indian is conforming to the demand.

In nearly every village I find more or less good, intelligent, industrious men, fitted for citizenship. They are a great help to the agent and teachers by their quiet, positive influence, encouraging all to send their children to school, discouraging the use of liquors, always on the side of law and order, anxious to better the condition of their families, unable to do much, because they have no title to land. Patiently they wait and watch, hoping each year Congress may spare a few moments for their relief. Bear in mind they have waited in hope deferred full forty years, and no relief comes to the poor *Mission Indian*, who has always been loyal to the Government which promised to protect him. He has never been a burden.

We have just taken the census as fully as possible, with the following results:

Mission Indians .....	2,895
Tule River Indians .....	161
Yuma Indians (estimated) .....	100
Total .....	4,056

Whisky continues the curse of the Indian, and I am glad to be able to say that I think there is an improved public sentiment in regard to selling liquor to Indians. Several white men have been arrested and punished, one man the third time.

I need very much several small prisons, located near our school-houses, to enable me to punish offenders, both Indian and white intruders. The Indians will punish their own offenders if they can confine them, but when they can only tie them to a tree they are not secured. The sight of a jail will do much to deter wrong-doers and save me much trouble. As I do not issue rations I can not punish offenders by withholding them. As I can not use a police force in the scattered reservations I very much need the prison.

But most of all I need a survey that I may know where the reservation lines are. Crimes committed on the reservation escape punishment because I can not prove the line. Trespassers are defiant. For same reason the Indians lose confidence because of the agent's ignorance of the line. Indians on grants are constantly menaced by the grant owners, who are determined to drive them off, and I am powerless to protect.

The prospect of a manual training school is the one great encouragement of the year. This, well conducted, will enable the Indian graduates to step into the labor market, and being able to say I can do this or that well, having a practical knowledge of it, he can compete with all the world for the value of his labor. His success will encourage him and stimulate the older ones at home, when they see their children making better crops than they ever made.

Wherever the agency and training-school shall be located I am very anxious that a small, suitable building be located for a hospital, which is very much needed. I am sure no other outlay can bring better returns than by caring for the sick, educating and winning the confidence of the strong. This has been requested and I hope may soon be reached. My clerk is also agency physician, and does as much as a man can do, but far from what he wants to do. It is a pitiable sight to see these confiding people bring their invalids 30 to 125 miles in a wagon to be treated. We need to be able to do our best for these invalids to enable us to overcome the influence of the old medicine men, who are always doing all they can to keep the people in ignorance and superstition. A few days ago we had a boy at the agency; the doctor cared for him, sent him home doing well; the school

teacher was caring for him, giving him medicine regularly, when an old medicine man stopped the medicine and gave him his own decoction, and in a few hours the poor boy was dead. Could we have kept him in a hospital and cured him, we would have won the family and weakened the power of medicine men.

Having been unable to visit the Government Catholic school at San Diego, I accept the report of Dr. D. Dorchester, which is favorable.

Having been furnished flags by the Department, I have issued one to each school, and hung the same in each school-room, explaining its significance and endeavoring to inspire a spirit of loyalty. This will come gradually through the teacher's influence and the observance of July 4, rather than September 10, the anniversary of Mexican independence, now generally observed by Mexicans and Indians.

## MARRIAGE.

The marriage relation is understood and respected among the Indians as among the same class of whites. The marriage ceremony "Indian fashion" simply demands the consent of the parents and such gift by the groom as he may be able to make the parents. Some have been married by the priest, but few can show any evidence. I have now opened a book of record, in which I propose to have all who are now living in the marriage relation recorded, and shall require those who are married hereafter to be recorded in this office. This will constitute a legal marriage in California and preserve convenient evidence. I find the Indians are pleased to do this.

This will also help to establish family names. Indian custom now allows the male child to take the surname of the father. The mother retains her surname after her marriage and gives the same to her daughters, so that the name does not indicate relationship between brother and sister. I hope to correct this by the record, and many now see the propriety of so doing. I am notifying all squaw-men to marry or leave the reservation.

## CRIME.

I consider drunkenness the principal crime among the Indians. In fact I have known of no crime committed by them during the past year which was not done under the influence of liquor.

There has been but one murder committed by an Indian. This was at Yuma, where two young men took a bottle of whisky and two girls to the bush for a frolic. One of the girls had been flogged for being drunk; she refused to drink and ran away; the second staid and was murdered. The Indians were arrested; one killed himself while awaiting trial, the other was acquitted. The body of the murdered girl was burned by the Indians according to the Yuma custom and before the whites had opportunity to investigate.

An Indian, supposed to belong to a gang of horse-thieves, was arrested near Banning by a Banning officer, lodged in jail at San Bernardino, taken by the same officer back to Banning ostensibly for trial, allowed to escape at evening, and next morning was found half a mile away hanging to a telegraph pole. These are the only murders reported during the past year.

The crime of rape is not considered as serious among the Indians as among the whites; a fine imposed and paid is considered a just settlement. In our courts death is the penalty. The result is, public sentiment regards the punishment too great for the crime and the criminal goes free. A half-breed, raised among the Indians, living with an Indian woman, always recognized as an Indian, committed a rape; the evidence was conclusive. Our ex-district attorney proved that the criminal's father was a negro, therefore the criminal was not an Indian and he was acquitted in the United States court. Some way must be devised to punish this crime and impress its penalty upon the minds of the Indians. I believe drunkenness is the great crime deserving severe punishment.

At *Portrero Reservation* on the Southern Pacific Railroad, 30 miles from Colton, is a good school-house, owned by the Indians, built by proceeds of a crop of barley. This school has an average attendance of 23, and is doing good work. Population, 130.

Near by is located the Rev. William H. Weiland, a Moravian missionary, who is welcomed by the Indians, the school-teacher, and the agent alike, as his influence strengthens the teacher and the school, strangely in contrast with a neighboring minister who called upon the school and with a breath loaded with whisky told the teacher if she did not discontinue her Sunday-school he would break up her day-school. Reverend Weiland has, by consent of the Indians and the Department, 5 acres of land near the school-house set apart for his use. He has built a comfortable residence which he occupies with his family, and a neat chapel for religious services and is daily giving valuable object lessons to the Indians in building, and especially in cultivating the land, setting

trees, and making permanent improvements. I earnestly wish I could have such a teacher and helper on every reservation, but Mr. Weiland is the only one I have any knowledge of among all these Indians. I notice Protestants excuse themselves for doing nothing by saying the Indians are Catholics. Through the neglect of both the Indian knows almost nothing of religion.

This *Portrero Reservation* title being in litigation forbids real progress. There is good land enough with water to enable all these Indians to be forehanded if they can be assured by a Government title and severalty that they have a home of their own. They are ready and waiting for land in severalty, and the breaking up of all tribal relations. This uncertain tenure of land title discourages such permanent improvements and planting as they otherwise would make.

At *Sibobi Reservation*, near San Jacinto town, 35 miles southeast of Colton, is a day school with an average attendance of 27 pupils. Population, 157. School doing as well as it can in a poor old adobe house, not half large enough and unfit for use. We hope soon to secure a better one. This is the village at which the Rev. Mr. Weiland attempted to locate his mission, but some influence prejudiced the Indians against him and he located at *Portrero*. He still holds service there. The Indians here very much need more water, which can be brought out at small expense. They are waiting for land in severalty. They have as individuals some good cattle and horses and cultivate their lands fairly well, live in adobe houses of their own building.

*Coachella Reservation*, 80 miles from Colton. These people are far up in the mountains in a dry plain, not generally adapted to cultivation. They have subsisted largely by stock growing. They have the reputation of having been the most fierce and warlike of all the old Mission Indians in older time. They are now among the most orderly and industrious. The school has been closed for a time, but having repaired the house and added two rooms for the teacher's use, we now have a good school with average attendance of 22 pupils. Population, 275. We look for rapid improvement here, having overcome some misfortunes here.

*Aqua Caliente* (Hot Springs), 100 miles from Colton, a possessory right on Warren's ranch, where Indians have lived since the earliest knowledge of white men. A fine flow of hot and cold water make it a favorite resort. These people are among our best Indian farmers, living comfortably in good adobe houses. They are now disturbed by threats of Ex-Governor Downey, who owns the ranch to drive them off. Here we need legal defense at once. The school is doing fairly well. The house needs repairs and two rooms added for teachers' use; this will be done this vacation, and a new teacher will open the school. Average attendance, 22. Population, 150.

*Mesa Grande Reservation*, 125 miles from Colton. This is one of the best reservations, high up among the mountains, about 75 miles northeast of San Diego, especially adapted to grazing and some kinds of fruit growing; is well watered. Indians are raising more stock each year; much need a survey and wire fencing to keep off trespassers, who are constantly driving cattle on the reservation. The school-house has recently been put in good order with two new rooms for teacher's use, and all looks hopeful here for a better school. Average attendance, 14. Population, 187.

*Rincon*, a village on San Luis Rey Reservation, 90 miles from Colton. Poor land along the San Luis Rey River; little water. These people need help to secure more water; have had much sickness. The school-house will be repaired this vacation. Average attendance, 20. Population, 107.

*La Jolla* is a village on San Luis Rey Reservation, 95 miles east of Colton; high up among the mountains; good grazing land; cold in winter. Indians here doing very well; raising some crops and growing stock in a small way. School-house needs repair and two new rooms for teacher. Will be done during present vacation. A new teacher will open this school; a good school. Average attendance, 31. Population, 140.

*Pachungo Village, Temecula Reservation*, 60 miles from Colton. These people have very little good land and no water. They take their animals 1 1/2 miles to drink and carry water some distance in barrels for the school. I hope to supply water soon. This people have suffered from bad white men from Temecula, a saloon town 5 miles away. The school-house is now in good order, with an efficient teacher, whose influence outside the school is felt. Her Sunday-school and temperance society are doing much good, and the Indians respond generously. Average attendance 24. Population 133.

Of the many Indian villages remote from all educational influences, I can only say they are generally very poor and have nothing in prospect. Some are on private lands of people who prefer to have them remain for their labor. Some are on worthless Government land, and the only way I can see to reach them is to bring the young ones into a training-school, and if we ever get land in severalty I hope some place may be found to which they may be induced to move.

In connection with my own report I also submit a copy of a report upon the condition of the Mission Indians, made in 1852 by Agent D. B. Wilson, who I believe was their



## REPORT OF AGENT IN COLORADO.

## APPRENTICES.

There have been employed during the past year, 8 Indian apprentices with the carpenter, 1 with the blacksmith, 1 in the harness-shop, and 5 with the herder. Only 1 assistant carpenter and 1 assistant blacksmith have received any compensation.

## SCHOOLS.

Two day schools have been maintained at this agency during the past year. The average attendance has been about 55 scholars. Boarding-school buildings should be erected at once for the protection of the young girls. Morality is unknown in Indian camp life. Scarcely a girl reaches the age of fourteen without being a mother. They have no marriage ceremony and respect none, living together just as long as it pleases them to do so and then take up with another companion.

## MISSIONARY.

No missionary has been stationed at this agency for several years. The Presbyterian Board of Home Missions have supplied the town of Covelo with a missionary preacher for several years past, and at my request this gentleman organized a Sabbath school soon after I took charge of the agency. He has also had regular Thursday night prayer meetings during the same time.

## COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

We have no court of Indian offenses at this agency and at present I see no necessity for one. The Indians as a whole are very orderly, with only an occasional case of intoxication.

Very respectfully,

THEO. F. WILLEY,  
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORT OF AGENT IN COLORADO.

## REPORT OF SOUTHERN UTE AND JICARILLA AGENCY.

SOUTHERN UTE AND JICARILLA AGENCY,  
Ignacio, Colo., September 21, 1890.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit this, my second annual report on the affairs of the Southern Ute and Jicarilla Apache Agency.

## SOUTHERN UTE.

The Southern Ute tribe of Indians, numbering 985 souls, inhabiting their reservation extending 15 miles from north to south and about 110 from east to west, are divided into three bands, the Moaches, Capotas, and Weeminuchees. The Moaches and Capotas, mostly remaining in the eastern portion of the reservation, are considerably further advanced in civilization than the Weeminuchees, who occupy the western portion, and who are numerically much the strongest band of the three.

*Agriculture.*—Most of those of the Southern Utes who have taken to farming have, during the past year, shown a commendable degree of industry and faithfulness. They have generally carefully irrigated and gathered their crops, and the result is very encouraging. They have had under cultivation about 600 acres of land. Their crops consist chiefly of oats, wheat, barley, and a small amount of corn. They also devote considerable attention to melons, squashes, pumpkins, and potatoes. Some of their productions in these lines will compare very favorably with those of white farmers. As the land on this reservation is only made productive by means of irrigation, no new farms have been opened for want of more irrigating canals. I would earnestly recommend the construction of additional ditches for this purpose, as by means of them the area of tillable land can be greatly increased.

*Education.*—The Southern Ute Agency school was maintained during 5½ months. The average attendance was 13. Total number of pupils, 14. They were orderly and peaceable and their progress was encouraging, but during the latter part of the winter appearances indicated that the building used as dormitory, refectory, and quarters for matron and cook, in connection with the school, was settling, which careful observations and measurements confirmed. The Ute parents even observed and called attention to its unsafe condition. By your authority, after a thorough investigation, disclosing the fact that the structure had become a veritable death trap and liable to cause a catastrophe, the building was abandoned and demolished. No other house being available for the purpose, and it being impossible to maintain a day school on account of the distance to be traveled daily by the pupils, no school has been maintained since March 10 last.

The Utes are very reluctant to send their children off the reservation to school. One objection they urge against doing so is the unsettled condition of the question regarding their removal to a new reservation in Utah. Any suggestion that they allow their children to be taken to a distant school is met with the claim that faith has not been kept with them in this matter. I have become convinced that until this question is permanently settled it will be a very difficult matter to secure any number of pupils for schools off the reservation.

I have no knowledge of any attempt at missionary work among these Indians. The Southern Ute is very much addicted to gambling. Small sums are usually the stakes. It is very difficult to control this matter as the Indian is not alone in his love for vice.

Drunkenness appears to be on the decrease, it being now of uncommon though of occasional occurrence. I have yet to see the first intoxicated Indian at this agency. The law, however, is undoubtedly violated to some extent in the sale of intoxicating liquors to the Utes.

They are subjected to considerable annoyance by the loss of their horses, which they claim are stolen by white men. This is their principal source of complaint. In some instances I fear the charges are just. Proof and capture, however, are matters of great difficulty owing to the narrowness of the reservation and the character of the surrounding country.

The only reported case of violence resulting fatally occurred in the early part of November, near the western boundary of the reservation, arising out of the stealing of a Navajo blanket by one Ute from another, in which three Utes lost their lives, no white man being engaged in the matter.

The conduct of the Utes has been very satisfactory when it is considered that but a few years ago they, especially the Weeminuchees, were a totally wild, barbarous tribe. No cases of violence between Indians and whites are known to have occurred during the past year in which the Utes were the aggressors. No charges have been brought to me by any white man against any Ute during the year.

No court of Indian offenses has been established at this agency, it being thought unnecessary and under the circumstances more liable to encourage bickering than to allay it. The chiefs are men highly respected by the several bands and they have so far cooperated with the agent in a very satisfactory manner to settle minor differences.

I am unable to learn that any special marriage ceremony is considered necessary to establish the relation of husband and wife. It is customary, however, for the groom to compensate the relatives of the bride by means of money, horses, sheep, blankets, or other articles of value. No established price obtains, and it is unnecessary to compensate the guardians of orphan girls. The dissolution of the marriage bond appears to depend upon the desire of one or both the parties, but such dissolution is of infrequent occurrence. A few cases of alleged polygamy have been reported to me, but in every case is met with a stout denial. Proof is wanting. The reputation of the Ute women for morality ranks with the best of that of any tribe with which I have acquaintance.

The health of the tribe has been fairly good. No fatal epidemic or infectious diseases have prevailed. The statistics show, births 37, deaths 18, being an increase of 19 during the year. The benefits of rational treatment of disease are becoming appreciated, the physician is more often called upon to prescribe, and the prestige of the Indian "medicine man" is slowly waning.

An increased demand for the clothing of the white man is observed. They are gradually, though slowly, discarding their blankets as an article of costume, and wearing their clothing without the mutilation of separating the legs of the pantaloons.

The tribal instinct of the masses of the Southern Utes is still strong, and they are not so far advanced in civilization as to view favorably the allotment of their lands in severalty. They are, and have been for the last two years, in an unsettled condition of mind in consequence of the proposal to move them to a new reservation. In consequence of these facts no attempts at allotments have been made, but about forty Indians and families are living on separate tracts of cultivated land, without regard to legal subdivisions.

I would earnestly recommend that rations be issued monthly instead of weekly, as at present. Issue day is considered a holiday. On that day all Indian labor is suspended, as the majority of the Indians assemble at the agency, but few being in haste to return home before evening. This holiday occurring but once a month would cause a very appreciable saving of time. During warm weather the Indians dry their beef, in which condition it will keep for a long time; thus no loss to them will accrue, as other rations are not perishable.

The quality of the beef is good during most of the year, but in the winter season it is necessarily inferior under the present system of fall delivery, as the agency herd is compelled to graze on the range in the vicinity during the entire year, and the opportunity for selection of fat cattle in winter from the agency herd is limited. In my opinion a system of monthly deliveries of beef cattle would result in a considerable saving, as the larger herds of the owners offer a much better chance for selection, especially in the winter season.

I further recommend in the interest of economy that the two agencies of which I have charge, Southern Ute and Jicarilla Apache, be consolidated for reasons to be fully set forth in a special report.

Suggestions from your office concerning improvements in manner of slaughtering beef cattle were some time ago received and heartily concurred in. Plans and estimates for improved corrals and necessary buildings will be prepared and forwarded at an early date.

## JICARILLA.

The Jicarilla Apache Indians, located with their reservation in northern New Mexico, joining the southern boundary of the State of Colorado, have made good progress during the last year. The liberal supply of seeds furnished them during the spring has enabled these Indians to put in many patches of ground in oats, wheat, and potatoes, also garden truck. The outlook at the beginning of the season for a bountiful crop was very flattering, but soon the dry weather made its appearance and continued until one-half of the growing fields were entirely dried up, and only those patches that had enough natural dampness brought the crops to maturity and yielded a harvest. Discouraging as this is the Indians will try again and hope for better success next year. They deplore greatly the fact that they can not irrigate their land without some provision being made for them by the Government in the way of reservoirs in which the snow water could be stored in the early spring and made available for irrigation when required. I recommend that this important matter receive the attention of the Department. They have had about 500 acres in cereals, 100 acres in potatoes, 40 acres in corn, and many garden patches planted with turnips, beets, onions, squash, melons, peas, and beans, etc. The Jicarilla took pride in showing the fruits of his efforts, and lamented when these efforts were only partially successful, but did not despair.

About 600 tons of hay have been cut, mostly for their own use, much of it with scythes, the mowing machines furnished them being not sufficient and often out of repair. I earnestly recommend a more liberal supply of mowing machines. They have erected quite a number of new houses, made additional fencing, corrals, etc.

Their universal wish to have these lands allotted to them in severalty—a wish often expressed—is also being complied with, thus assuring them that they will be secure in the future in the possession of these lands, and this assurance will be a mighty stimulant for them to now fence in their lands more substantially than heretofore, occupying their houses permanently and extending their agricultural enterprises. Their remarks, so frequently made when they were urged to make more substantial and better improvements, that "it was no use; they would again be moved; the Mexicans said so," will be silenced, and for the above reasons principally I look, next season, for still greater progress, and it is a source of great gratification to both the Indians and myself that my recommendations in the matter of allotments have been fully concurred in by the Department.

*Bona fide settlers.*—The so-called bona fide settlers on this reservation are a source of continual annoyance to the Indians and this agency. They not only occupy the best lands, but also attempt to diminish the authority and influence of the agent. Their mode of living, methods of agriculture, habits, customs, and education are in direct conflict with an advanced state of civilization, but all hope of their removal seems to have been abandoned. This should have been done at the beginning of the allotment, which is progressing rapidly and favorably under the direct supervision of Special Agent John K. Rankin, detailed for that purpose.

*Sanitary.*—During last winter influenza raged among the Indians, but fortunately with but little fatal effect. The general condition of their health is as good as among any class of people. The number of the Indians is slightly increasing.

*Education.*—A number (15) of Jicarillas have been at school at Ramona Indian School at Santa Fé, N. Mex., and the progress these pupils have made at that institution shows well for its management and is a proof of the mental capacities of the Jicarilla. The Indians dislike, however, very much to send their children away from home to school, and they desire to have a school at the agency, promising for such a school to furnish all the pupils of both sexes the same can accommodate.

The two ladies of the Woman's Home Mission Society are laboring among the Indians with great zeal, visiting their camps, nursing the sick, and elevating their conduct and morals.

*Supplies.*—The supplies furnished at this agency are of good quality and requisite variety.

The employes at both agencies are doing their duties patiently and faithfully and deserve credit for their efforts to elevate the condition of the Indians.

Statistics herewith inclosed.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. L. BARTHOLOMEW,  
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORTS OF AGENTS IN NORTH DAKOTA.

## REPORT OF DEVIL'S LAKE AGENCY.

DEVIL'S LAKE AGENCY, September 10, 1890.

Sir: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency. Having entered upon the duties of my office only on July 1 I am not as yet conversant enough with the conditions that exist here to make a report that would give anything more than very meager information on many points. The total number of Indians on the reservation at the completion of the taking of the census is:

Males .....	485
Females .....	553
Total .....	1038
Males above eighteen years of age .....	270
Females above fourteen years of age .....	380
School children between the ages of six and sixteen .....	224
Births .....	37
Deaths .....	45

## AGRICULTURE.

The agricultural interests of this people are a matter of grave concern to me for many reasons. The question of their self-support hinges in a large measure on their successes in their farming pursuits. Owing to the apparent hostility of the elements for the past few years success in farming seems to be insured only to those who practice unremitting industry and the most approved methods of doing farm work. The more intelligent farmers of Dakota are beginning to learn from the yield and grade of their wheat of late years that the exclusively one-crop plan does not pay, and that rotation and diversification of crops must be practiced to insure any degree of success. In order to be "in touch" with this progressive idea of farming the first requisite is an efficient corps of farmers to supervise minutely, in detail and at "short range," the farming operations of the Indians. While the experience of the past does not warrant one in being very sanguine of success in the future, it is believed that by inaugurating a system of rotation and diversification of crops before two years are passed each individual reflecting the amount of attention and care shown him by his farmer in charge may become at least a self-supporting and moderately successful farmer.

Although too early to estimate the yield from the thrasher's returns it is believed that owing to the foul condition of the ground at seeding time, the imperfect manner in which the work was done, the prevalence of hot winds, etc., during the filling process of the grain, the total product of this year's crop will not exceed the amount of seed sown.

Taking into consideration the fact that the reservation is very largely grazing land, reasonably well watered and abounding in meadows and timber sufficient for shelter, it is believed that with great propriety stock-raising on a very conservative basis might be carried on with profit and benefit in civilization to the Indians. Sheep-raising is receiving a very great impetus very generally all over Dakota, but the raising of horses and beef cattle would probably be safer, for a time at least, for the Indians.

## ALLOTMENTS OF LAND.

It is with pleasurable and pardonable pride that I am enabled to report the complete success attending the labors of Special Agent Joseph R. Gray in the matter of the allotment of land in severality to the Indians of this reservation. Too much credit can not be given to Mr. Gray, who, confronted on his arrival here by many and serious difficulties, and facing the fact that a former attempt had been made to make allotments and had proved to be unsuccessful, has by his individual efforts successfully and with distinguished ability met and overcome every obstacle placed in his way from whatever source. So signally has success crowned his efforts that out of the 630 in whole or partial allotments made up to date there is absolutely not one contest nor is there known to be a single individual who has a "bad heart" from the belief that any injury or injustice has been done him in the matter of his allotment. The total number of acres allotted up to date is 62,340 acres.

## SCHOOLS.

The industrial boarding-school, near the agency, during the past year has been conducted by the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions through the Gray Nuns of Montreal. The report of the mother superior, who is the superintendent, is herewith submitted.

INDUSTRIAL BOARDING-SCHOOL,  
Deer's Lake Agency, August 19, 1890.

In compliance with your orders in the circular dated August 7, I send the report of our school ending June 30, 1890, with the other particulars required.

The school was begun in 1871 by the Gray Nuns of Montreal, who came at the request of the Indians through the instrumentality of Very Reverend L. Grace, bishop of St. Paul, Major Forbes being then the Indian agent of this reservation. The archives show that at that time the Indians numbered about 1,000. They were in a state of the wildest uncivilization, living in miserable huts or tents, men and women alike going abroad with no clothing save a blanket wrapped around them, their faces and bodies painted with gaudy colors and their long hair hanging in braids on their bare shoulders. They all adhered to their superstitious beliefs and practices. Polygamy with all its attending evils was in vogue, some men having as many as three or four wives.

At present, after the short space of sixteen years, through the combined influence of religion and education we see the condition of woman visibly ameliorated, she being no longer the slave of former days; the men and women both dressed as citizens of our Republic; many understanding if not being able to speak our language; and over six hundred baptized Christians on the reservation. When the school was organized an interpreter was indispensable, but as years have passed that assistance is no longer necessary, and at present the majority of our children speak and write English well.

During the first years the course of education was simply primary, including vocal music, which was successfully taught to the children; but we find them at present advanced in all the elementary branches of education, viz, the fundamental principles of arithmetic, the principal events of United States history, the elements of grammar, English composition and letter writing, and vocal and instrumental music. Since the existence of the school we have always given prizes at the close of the term, at our own expense, at the distribution of which an entertainment was given, consisting of vocal and instrumental music and dramatical exercises.

Of the pupils who have attended our school three are employed at present as interpreters at the agency, one by the agent, one by the agency physician, and a third by the land agent; while two others, a boy and girl, are employed as organists in churches. The average attendance in class during the last quarter was 109. Owing to the epidemic, the grip, with its debilitating effects, the school-room work was very irregular during the months of January and February; in fact we suspended the classes completely for two weeks. Consequently the standard at the close of the year was not as high comparatively as that of last year. Still we see a marked improvement in plain and ornamental penmanship and English conversation.

The facilities for industrial labor might be better, especially in the laundry. At present all the washing is done on common washboards, and when the personality of the institution is taken into consideration it must be admitted very slow work. Had we good washing-machines much time would be economized that could be given to class work. Also let me suggest hard oiled floors, thus saving much indispensable scrubbing and cleaning. The children have many advantages in the culinary department, taking pains in learning bread-making, plain cooking, serving the meals, waiting on table, washing dishes, keeping pantries and dormitories in order. The sewing-room is furnished with six sewing-machines, where the girls have made marked progress in plain, hand, and machine sewing, there being twenty able to cut, fit, and make their own clothes without assistance. During the last year 255 dresses, 225 pieces of underclothing, 120 pairs of socks, 8 cloaks, 29 suits for small boys, 42 pairs of under drawers, 160 pillow cases, 59 sheets, 36 men's shirts, and 12 corsets, were made by the children exclusively, besides 22 pairs of stockings knit by them.

The one great obstacle to the advancement in civilization of the Indian children is permitting them to spend the vacation months with their families in the tents. There they come under the influence of, and to a certain extent are compelled to resume their uncivilized customs, live in dirt and idleness, imbibe pagan ideas, hear and speak only the Sioux language; in a word, they undo in two months all that has been done for them in ten. If a law could be made to compel the children to remain here during vacation you would soon see the improvement, but as it is at present we must

begin each year, for after having run wild for two or three months, it requires weeks before they are as they were when they left us, hence so much time lost in their education both in and outside of the school-room. Again, if the Government would admit children in the schools under six years of age, even when they are only three or four years old, they would then grow up in ignorance of camp life and tribal tongue, and hence when old enough to attend school they could begin English at once, being already familiar with it. Also if there were more amusements furnished the children to occasion them to the pleasures of civilized life, it would be of great help; what they have we furnish at our own expense.

During my administration, which commenced in November, 1887, there have been considerable improvements made in the building. A new frame wing with excellent cellar and attic has been added, thus giving spacious dormitories with wash-room and closets and class-rooms for the children. The house is heated at present by sixteen wood stoves, including a double range in the kitchen, and eight coal stoves, and water is supplied by a tank holding seventy barrels, which is filled by means of a Perkins wind-mill.

I have the honor to be yours very respectfully,

SISTER PLOE,  
Superior.

The boys industrial boarding-school, located 7 miles east of the agency, has been under the charge of Father Jerome Hunt, who makes the following report:

The school re-opened October 1, 1885. We had a very good attendance from the start and secured all the pupils we could accommodate without any trouble; the fact is, we could have had many more pupils had our accommodations justified us to take them. The school had its beginning in 1859 in a small log building, where large boys were taught. In 1861 the Government erected the present building. In the winter of 1883, the girl's school being destroyed by fire, the agent suggested that the boy's school should be occupied by the girls. The boys were housed and taught in a log building belonging to the Government and in one erected by the Catholic missionary. The school continued thus for two years, when the girls were removed to the new building near the agency. Since then the boys have continued in the present building. At times there were from 31 to 40 pupils crowded into the building, while the sleeping accommodation was sufficient for about 20 only.

It has been customary to transfer boys from the industrial boarding-school when they have reached the age of thirteen. The transfer was generally made once a year upon the re-opening of school. The pupils so transferred were always well trained, and reflected honor upon the Gray Nuns who for sixteen years have had charge of the girls and smaller boys on this reservation.

We were unfortunate in regard to sickness. Two of the pupils died at the school and a third requested to be allowed to go home, where after a few weeks he also died. Moreover, nearly every one of the pupils was attacked with "la grippe," as it has been called.

During the fall of the year the greater portion of the time set apart for work was utilized in digging a ditch about 70 feet long and 7 feet deep to lay pipes to furnish water for school. This matter has been a cause of complaint among the Indians and I understand that at some of the councils recently held with the inspectors, it has been a subject which they have commented upon. They claim that their children are made to work too hard at the school.

The old pupils of this school are among the foremost Indians upon the reservation. The example of this school were also the first to give Honorable Judge Gray encouragement in regard to allotment of land in severality.

To get them to speak English we have taken note of the efforts made and rewarded accordingly. It requires constant attention on the part of all employes to cause them to speak English. All instructions, religious as well as otherwise, are given in English. At the end of the year many could speak English well enough for ordinary intercourse. It is a noticeable fact that the Indians dislike to speak English before one another. They are either bashful or fear to be ridiculed. Public recitations on legal holidays and on other occasions, where the pupils are required to recite publicly, is one of the most effective means to overcome the backwardness so natural to an Indian. Most of the pupils are able to read and write. A number of them know the fundamental rules of arithmetic, and the most advanced can apply these rules to practical problems. They have also been taught the use of weights and measures. The compositions of the most advanced pupils are a surprise to all that see them, aside from their blimitic errors they would be a credit to boys of the same age in a school of white children.

As stated heretofore the only means we have of teaching the boys industries is a limited amount of farming land. The pupils have been regularly detailed to perform the different kinds of work about the house and stable. They have attended to the horses and cattle and made the hay necessary for the school stock. They have worked on the farm and supplied a great part of the fuel used in the school. They have planted corn, potatoes, cabbage, and other vegetables.

The pupils have been allowed two months' vacation. The primary object of the vacation is to enable the older boys to assist their parents in harvesting and making hay; however, it is my impression that they are very little needed at home and that they spend the greater part of their time in roaming about. It seems to me that there is something radically wrong in having a two months' vacation in Indian boarding-schools. The example seen in the camp must of necessity counteract to some extent the teaching of the school. It must retard the progress of the individual pupil in the way of civilization.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

Jerome Hunt,  
Superintendent.

## TURTLE MOUNTAIN RESERVATION.

E. W. Brommer, the farmer in charge, makes the following report:

## TURTLE MOUNTAIN RESERVATION, August 25, 1890.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual statistical report, accompanied by a list of the residents of this reserve on July 15, 1890.

The reservation is located in Rolette County, N. Dak., and consists of two townships, *i. e.*, 162, Ranges 70 and 71 west, containing 46,080 acres, divided into farming, grazing, and timber land.

The population according to the census is, 80 families of full-bloods, 232 individuals, and 238 families of mixed-bloods, 1,197 individuals; total, 1,459. This is an increase of last year's census of 79. There were 81 births and 40 deaths; the balance of the increase is due to arrivals from other places.

The number of children of school age (six to sixteen years) is 411 and there are school accommodations for 359. The full-bloods are very reluctant to send their children to school, and even after they are forced to do so, take no interest whether the children attend school or not, making the attendance very irregular.

The Government maintains three day-schools with a capacity for 50 pupils each. The Episcopal Church also maintains one day-school with the same capacity. Occasionally there are more than that number crowded into the schools, but the average is much below that. The average attendance for the ten months of school year for these schools is as follows:

School No. 1.....	151
School No. 2.....	323
School No. 3.....	171
Episcopal school.....	17

There is also a boarding-school under charge of the Sisters of Mercy, who had a contract with the Government for the care of 120 children, principally girls, but some very young boys are taken. Here the girls are instructed in household management in addition to regular studies. This school possesses excellent and roomy buildings, an adequate number of teachers, and the sisters are devoted to their duties. They take in as many children as they can properly take care of outside of the contract, and the average attendance for the school year was 137 pupils.

The day-schools are much hindered in doing effective work by the irregular attendance of the pupils. Although located with a view to accommodate the greatest number within their range some of the children have to go quite a distance, and owing to the long and severe winter and, in addition, the want of proper clothing, the attendance is very slim during that time. Two of the best months in the year are given up to vacation, when the months of December and January might be devoted to that with much increased benefit to the scholars.

The number of acres in cultivation are 2,371½, with an addition of new breaking of 364 acres.

The crops are distributed as follows:

	Acres.
Wheat.....	1,412½
Barley.....	23½
Potatoes.....	107
Assorted vegetables.....	93½
Oats.....	603½
Coru.....	6½
Turnips.....	125

There was plenty of land plowed for the amount of seed furnished, leaving some vacant which was weedy, and has been cleaned and benefited by summer fallowing. Although we had a few hail storms they did not strike the whole of the reserve, and occurred so early in the season that much of the damage was outgrown; and everything gave promise of a fine crop until the month of July, when we had two weeks of extremely hot and dry weather, which burned up the crops; we have also had some frost within the past few days, which has done additional harm. There may be about a one-third crop; certainly not enough to enable the people to live through the winter without help from the Government.

There was issued for seed 3,000 bushels wheat, 1,500 bushels oats, 1,000 bushels potatoes, 100 ounces ruta baga.

The police have made 8 arrests, of which 6 were for drunkenness, 1 for wife-beating, and 1 for cutting green timber for sale; they were also frequently called on to adjust difficulties which thereby did not lead to arrests. Their presence acts as a restraint against lawlessness as a rule, but it sometimes manifests itself in such strength that their number is not sufficient to cope with it.

Last November a large party wanted to break into the warehouse, and to effect this tried to take the keys away from me. By good luck I escaped with the keys, but had to leave the reservation to do so. This resulted in the placing on duty a detachment of troops, which remained until May. Recently it was again deemed necessary to ask for troops, as the chief, "Little Shell," was influenced and sustained by a number of disaffected half-breeds to show open defiance to the rules of the Government, and at late there is a detachment of troops here. The very fact of their presence makes a difference

as between day and night. There should always be some stationed convenient as a protection to the Government property, to the well-intentioned residents of the reserve, to the employes, and for the benefit of the white settlers all around. Among the half-breeds are many rebellious spirits who are endeavoring to force on the Government a claim for support, to which they are in no way entitled, and are mischief-makers by nature. These require to be secured into good order and behavior, and the troops are the only thing to do it, because they inspire a wholesome respect.

The commission authorized to treat with these people is anxiously expected, as they are eager to have their affairs settled and some certainty regarding their future arrived at, and it will also have the effect to scatter the element that has been the cause of so much lawlessness and agitation.

Repairs are needed and urgent on all the Government buildings here. Soon they will be unfit to shelter either goods or humans.

Very respectfully,

E. W. BRENNER,  
Farmer in charge.

The statistical report, based on the census, is as follows:

Full-bloods.....	261
Half-breeds.....	1,178
Children six to sixteen years of age:	
Males.....	210
Females.....	185
Number from six to eighteen years of age.....	438

#### SCHOOLS AT THE TURTLE MOUNTAIN RESERVATION.

There have been three day schools conducted by the Government during the past year, one boarding-school known as St. Mary's Industrial Boarding School, which is a contract school under the direction of the Sisters of Mercy, and an Episcopal mission school. The report of the superintendent of the St. Mary's Industrial Boarding School is herewith submitted:

Sir: In compliance with instructions contained in circular letter of August 7, I herewith send school report.

The school opened September 1, 1891, in a few rooms built of logs. I will send you a few extracts from newspapers, so that you can see some evidence of the progress made and how the school advanced and continues to improve. When school opened there was not one who could speak a word of English. You may know it took some time to overcome that difficulty. They were gentle and docile, learned very well, but were very slow in speaking the English language, even when they could speak it understandingly, on account of being sensitive and timid. At present we insist on them speaking it, as it is the language of the school. In the class-rooms there is very little difficulty, but at recreation and elsewhere they like to converse in their own tongue. However, little ones like to talk, and prefer speaking English rather than not be allowed to speak at all.

The number enrolled during the past year was 159—116 girls and 43 boys; average attendance, 137. So far compulsion was not necessary; we usually have a great many over the contract number, which is 120. The people here, being very poor, send their children to be clothed and fed, as some do not yet understand the necessity of having them educated. The only way to civilize the Indians is to educate them. They learn easily when they commence young; children beginning without a knowledge of the English can be taught almost as readily as white children. The aim of the school is to give them a plain English education, and instruction in the industries that will be most useful to them in after years. They learn spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, letter writing, drawing, United States history, and physiology.

The girls are also taught house-work, sewing by hand and machine, spinning, knitting, crocheting, mending, darning, make butter, and do some garden work. The boys are under twelve years of age except three; they are taught some gardening, milk cows, bring in wood and water. When boys or girls work well we pay them for it, and so that they buy something useful. It encourages and gives them a desire to learn how to make money.

Very respectfully,

SISTER GENEVIEVE, Superintendent.

All of which is most respectfully submitted,  
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. WAUGH,  
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORT OF FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY.

FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY, N. DAK., August 31, 1890.

Sir: In compliance with your circular letter of January 1, I have the honor to submit my first annual report.

The Indians under my charge comprise three tribes, viz, the Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans, with a total population of 1,183, divided as follows: Arickarees, 435; Gros Ventres, 504; Mandans, 244.

A portion of the second-named tribe, known as the "Kulfe River Gros Ventres," under Chief Crow-flies-high, have separated themselves from the tribe proper and remain for the most part independent of the Government, though perfectly peaceable. Occasionally one or more of them will appear at the agency to get a horse shod or to procure some flour or coffee, though these visits are rare. They are usually granted their request. Two or three days ago the Chief Crow-flies-high came to the agency accompanied by a few of his men, one of whom wanted his horses shod. These Indians depend almost wholly upon their hunting, fishing, and bone-gathering for their subsistence. The occasional present of a beef, some flour or sugar, is accepted by them as a token that their Great Father remembers them, although they decline to be regular claimants upon his bounty. The cause of the defection of the Kulfe River band, numbering 168, is, as has been stated by former agents, a disagreement between chiefs as to jurisdiction, authority, etc. Crow-flies-high is a man of considerable force of character, and prides himself upon his allegiance to the Government.

This reservation comprises an area of 2,900,000 acres, lying on both sides of the Missouri, and in form nearly resembles a corpulent letter T, with upright portion lying east and west, the horizontal arm being affixed to the eastern end. The river forms the northern boundary of the portion lying east and west, emerging from the cross-piece at approximately its southeastern corner. The southern boundary of the stem is formed for more than half its length by the Little Missouri, which enters the cross-arm at a point near the angle of the two sections, and joins the larger river about 50 miles from the point of entry. The greatest length of the reservation north and south is 70 miles, and its extreme width through the longitudinal arm east and west approximate 90 miles.

The tract is quite abundantly watered by several small streams, as well as by the two Missouris and the Little Kulfe, which enters the Missouri from the northeast about 70 miles from the east side of the reserve. This stream affords a constant supply of good water, and its banks are fringed along much of its course by a growth of excellent timber and by bottom lands given to hay meadows. At or near its source is a considerable lake. At the intersection of the Little Missouri with the Missouri there is a very fine tract of timber land, chiefly given to cottonwood, though a very good quality of oak is found in considerable quantities, and some ash and cedar also exist. The body of timber extends up both streams and is one of the most valuable along the upper river. In the region just referred to, also large areas of the best hay land are to be found, and at the present moment the Indians are busy cutting and curing a good supply.

The topography of the reservation presents as its chief feature a series of benches of varying elevations and width rising from the river to the final level of the higher prairie, generally at the top of the third bench, and at a maximum distance, approximately, of 8 miles from the river. Large bends in the latter greatly vary the width of the first bench and contiguous bottom land. The soil varies according to elevation; that on the upper bench or high prairie being much darker in color and possessing greater strength than the soil of the first bench, while the bottom lands are composed almost wholly of rock detritus of recent deposit, very finely pulverized and requiring an abundance of water to render it a good crop-producer. The soil of the first and second benches bears a great proportion of disintegrated rock and is much inferior to the higher prairie for agricultural purposes. Grass, however, grows with great luxuriance on all classes of soil excepting that known as "gumbo," which is found in spots, usually of moderate area, on all of the benches. In times of extremely high water portions of the first bench are submerged, and the result is a fresh deposit of sediment. Hence, as a rule, the grass on these tracts is of thinner growth, though of excellent quality. The entire area of the reservation is admirably adapted to stock-raising, being, in fact, far better suited to this industry than to the pursuit of agriculture as a chief means of advancement.

The present site of the agency is on the north bank of the Missouri, at the lower turn of a considerable bend, and about 2 miles from the extreme southeast corner of the reservation. This site is nearly 2 miles below the original location of the agency, which was made about 1868, and the greater part of which establishment was burned in 1873-'74. Only the commissary building and the ruins of the log structure used as a trader's store now remain at the old post, which was adjacent to the great village of the Arickarees, now also mostly abandoned. The present agency was established immediately after the destruction of the old one. It was the design of those in charge to rebuild at

some point still lower down, but this move was strongly opposed by the Indians, who finally, at their ultimatum, designated a spot on the west bank of a small creek (unnamed) as the uttermost limit of removal, and the Government gracefully yielded.

The objection of the Indians to the further removal toward civilization of the white man's local seat of government may have been founded on the suspicion that he would, unless restrained, finally move it entirely off their territory. At present nothing would meet with more approbation from them than the re-establishment of the agency nearer the center of the reservation.

## AGENCY BUILDINGS.

The structural property of this agency is, in a word, discreditable to the service, being old and in bad repair. Originally erected in a manner altogether unsuited to the needs of this climate, these buildings are now, after fifteen years, uninhabitable in winter with any degree of comfort. As the winter season is about one-half of our year the importance of properly constructed buildings is apparent. The dwellings in particular are wholly unfit for family use during the frigid winters we have in this latitude. Houses not too substantially constructed to begin with, and with boarded instead of plastered walls, can not be expected to endure the buffeting of the severe winds prevalent in this region for fifteen years without being extremely open to the assaults of frost and severe cold. I see no good reason why the Government should not provide for its agents and employes substantial and moderately comfortable quarters, both for residence and business purposes.

By an accidental fire, resulting from an overheated stove, the building in which was located the agency office was totally destroyed on the morning of the 14th of March last. When discovered, the fire, which had evidently been burning for some time, was so far advanced that no effort could be made to save the building or its contents. Nearly all of the agency was yet in bed when the alarm was given. The official books and papers of the agency, together with the records since its establishment, were almost a total loss, a circumstance much to be regretted. The safe contained a few papers, and they were found well preserved. The safe has not been replaced, and this office is now without a proper place to store valuable papers, a deficiency which should be early supplied.

The present office is kept in one end of what was formerly "the boarding-house," the dispensary being in the other end, and a supply of smaller implements and tools occupying an adjoining room. Having been constructed for a far different purpose, the building is wholly unsuited to the requirements of an office where work must be constantly going on. Besides being dark, the room is cold, and its use in winter will be out of the question. I have prepared estimates for a small building to be erected adjoining this one and shall respectfully request that a sum be allowed for such building's early completion. It is my desire to use the present office and two adjoining rooms for an issue room this winter, since the work of issue, during the severe winter weather, at the old commissary up the river is attended with incredible discomfort to all concerned, particularly the Indians. The old shell, standing several feet above the ground, with gaping seams in roof, sides, and floor, offers but little protection against the fierce blasts of winter, and both snow and cold penetrate freely.

## AGENCY STOCK.

This comprises 8 head of work horses, 1 colt, and 2 stallions. With the exception of one span the former have long since passed the period of efficient service and fall short of the requirements of agency work. The indiscriminate use of the horses for any and every kind of work has rendered most of them unfit for road use of any kind. Out of the stock on hand it is impossible to make up a team equal to the task of making the long journeys often imperative in the transaction of agency business. Bismarck the railroad point most available for agency purposes, is 95 miles distant, and five days are required for the round trip. Minot, on the Great Northern Railroad, is nearly 70 miles north of here. There being no habitations on the road, the journey must be made in one day in the warmer seasons, while in the winter the route over the trackless waste is too hazardous to be practicable. It is apparent that good teams are necessary for these long-distance drives, when time is often an object. I have made this matter the subject of a special letter.

Last spring I obtained authority from the Department to purchase two French Canadian stallions. Both were purchased at a cost of \$680. The stallion at the agency when I took charge was entirely too heavy for service to the pony stock of the Indians, weighing 1,700 pounds. Those newly purchased are younger and lighter, being three years old and weighing 1,200 each. Much better results are expected from these animals than were obtained from their predecessor, who, during four years of service, produced but one colt. At my suggestion he was transferred to Fort Peck. I have also

authority from the Department to enforce the systematic castration of all pony stallions on the reservation, a measure which is sure to result in much ultimate benefit to the equine stock of the Indians, which, by uninterrupted in-breeding, has become much degenerated.

## CIVILIZATION.

The Indians of these tribes seem to take readily to the white man's ways of gaining a subsistence from the soil and in the raising of stock. During the period in which they have received aid and instruction at the hands of the Government many have acquired good ideas of methods and means for pursuing a civilized life. As a rule they evince a desire to attain a better condition through their own efforts. Many, however, have not yet overcome their early subjection to the "medicine" remedy for all troubles, from a sore heel to a disagreement in the family, though the latter is now rarely settled, as in former years, by the husband taking another wife. The greater part of the Indians wear citizens' clothing, and not a few have so far advanced as to have their hair cut. In cases of sickness they are not backward in calling for the doctor, but it is often found that they rely also on the Indian medicine for aid.

Houses of logs, and sometimes partly of sawed lumber are the usual habitation, and are constructed in a very primitive manner. The chief fault in them is their lack of proper ventilation, one door for exit being usually provided, and the family sleeping-room being often in the third compartment from this single outside door.

## MORALS.

In this respect these tribes compare most favorably with the best of the aboriginal peoples, particularly so the Mandans. At present there are but four cases of polygamy, to my knowledge, on the reservation. Divorce has been of frequent occurrence, but I discourage such actions, except for the most pressing reasons. The practice of men abandoning their wives at pleasure has long obtained, though always discouraged by former agents, and a few cases have come to my knowledge since my arrival. A case of dissatisfied marital condition on the part of the wife recently came before me, and an inquiry resulted in the belief that the woman should return to her husband, and she was directed to this effect. An appropriate lecture on the subject caused her to reconsider her flat refusal to comply with the decision, and in the evening the husband and wife returned home together. The former is one of the most energetic and capable young Rees on the reserve, has been to school some time at Fort Stevenson, and has a fair knowledge of English.

## SANITARY.

Owing to the retirement of the agency physician on the 14th of August, leaving no report of this department, a detailed statement under this head is impracticable. The present physician in charge has, however, collected statistics of births and deaths during the year, and these are submitted in his brief exhibit. The chief physical maladies from which these Indians suffer are skin diseases and other derangements of a syphilitic order, and consumption.

The former class of disorders has resulted from the early contact of the Arickarees with the soldiery and river men who were numerous in this region twenty-five years ago and upwards. The intermarriage of the tribe has caused the spreading of the disorder, until fully 75 per cent. of the Arickarees are inoculated. At present, however, owing to fairly regular treatment and a better understanding of its necessity, the scourge is not only checked, but is slowly abating. The Mandans, who until a comparatively recent period avoided intermarriage with other tribes and whose code of morals was peculiarly severe, are less affected than almost any of the aboriginal race. Of late years their observance of former social customs has been relaxed, and there are now some cases of syphilitic origin among them. The practice of indulging in enervating sweats, cages for which are nearly a universal adjunct to every house, is undoubtedly conducing to the continuance of pulmonary consumption, which is a prolific cause of mortality. As much as possible the practice is discouraged and its evil effects are taught.

## CRIME.

But one serious case under this head has occurred since my taking charge of the agency. This was the apparently deliberate murder of a young Gros Ventre woman by a boy of the Mandan tribe, aged about seventeen. The crime took place on May 31 in the evening, at which time the boy lay in wait in the doorway of the woman's house

and struck her in the head with an ax as she entered with some fuel. The assault was witnessed by a little child of the woman, who gave the alarm, and the cabin was at once visited by Indians living near. Although the blow had nearly severed the skull and the brain was dropping from the dreadful gash, the woman was able to converse, and, incredible as it may appear, lived for more than a week afterward. The affair was at once reported to the agency, and Col. James A. Cooper, special agent in charge at the time, went up to the scene of the tragedy, accompanied by the agency physician. Nothing could be done for the woman, but her testimony was reduced to writing. This was to the effect that the murderer was Elk, a young Indian, and that she knew of no reason for the attack upon her. It was some time, upwards of a fortnight, before the murderer was captured. He declared that Otter Woman had bribed him to do the killing because she desired to be revenged for the death of her husband, who had been shot by the murdered woman's husband a year before, in the fall, while out hunting. The latter was a purely accidental case, as was developed by the inquiry at the time. Otter Woman was arrested and taken to Bismarck, where a preliminary hearing was held. The boy had told so many conflicting stories since his arrest and the woman's character having been uniformly good, there could be no substantial evidence produced against her, and she was discharged. The boy was held, and his trial comes off at Fargo in September of this year.

## INDIAN COURTS.

There are no Indian courts of justice on the reservation and I see no reason for their establishment. But little trouble arises between Indians here, and the decisions of the agent in occasional cases of difference appear to be entirely satisfactory.

## EDUCATION.

The Indian schools available for the children of these tribes are three. The largest is located at Fort Stevenson, 17 miles down the river. This is a Government school and was established in 1889. It is entirely independent of agency jurisdiction. The number of children who have attended this school is 128, divided among the tribes as follows:

Tribe.	Number.	Boys.	Girls.
Arickaree.....	73	41	32
Gros Ventre.....	35	19	16
Mandan.....	15	9	6
Sioux.....	5	4	1
Total number.....	128	73	55

The summer vacation is now nearly over, and the work of gathering the pupils from their homes has begun. There is among some a determined disposition to find excuses for remaining at home, and parents are not seldom found encouraging this feeling. All are given plainly to understand that only the best of reasons will be allowed to prevent a return to school duties at the beginning of the new term.

The school of the American Missionary Association, in charge of Reverend C. L. Hall, whose report is submitted herewith, is about 1 mile above the agency. Statistics regarding this school will be found in the accompanying report.

At the mouth of the Little Missouri, 25 miles above here, the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions has erected a large building, at a cost of \$12,000, and has begun systematic preparations for the opening of a large school. This school will be amply able to provide for the instruction of all the remaining children on the reservation, including those of Crow-flies-high's band, the Knife River Gros Ventres.

## AGRICULTURE.

Progress in this department is not the most flattering, owing chiefly to the difficulties presented by the extremely dry climate. While the Indians evince a strong disposition to become successful farmers, the discouraging returns for labor expended tend to a depressing of their ambition. That they have acquired sufficient interest in farming to feel disappointed at the failure of a crop is, I think, an important point gained. A tour of inspection among the segregated farms reveals considerable advancement in methods of work. Though the fields are generally small, much careful work is done, both in care of ground and growing crops and in saving the latter. Another evidence of the

interest taken is the desire shown to secure all the products of the labor performed. The corn-fields especially betray thorough work from planting to harvest. The Indians are better corn-raisers than any whites in this region.

I regret that the necessity of making the report at this date renders it impossible to give the returns from farm work for the year. The statistics accompanying give the acreage of the several crops. I estimate the yield of wheat at not to exceed 8 bushels per acre on the average. Oats are practically a failure, being light in yield and weight. Corn, I estimate at 20 bushels per acre (shelled). The chief use of this grain among the Indians is that of winter food. It is roasted in the shuck, shelled, and dried in the sun. It makes a palatable and wholesome food. Potatoes are a very fair crop this year.

Considerable of the wheat raised by the Indians has formerly been ground into flour at the agency flouring-mill, but the most of it has been sold to outside buyers where the Indians trade. I see no reason why all the wheat grown, excepting that reserved for seed, should not be purchased by the Government and converted into flour for issue. Not only would this tend to encourage the Indian farmer, but the operation of the mill would afford an opportunity for the instructive employment of a few young Indians. The lack of such work is a serious drawback to the efficiency of the system of civilization outlined by the Department.

The return of pupils from Eastern schools, many of them fitted for the pursuit of some trade or occupation, is, under the present order of things, a sad waste of material. With no avenues of employment open for them, and nothing to stimulate what desire for advancement they may have obtained at school, these embryo citizens, reclaimed so far from their primitive customs, rapidly drift back to the old ways.

There are many resources of their country which they might be readily taught to develop, and in doing this they could also be the means of lightening the burden now borne by the Government. For instance, the instruction of a few boys in the art of brick-making would enable this agency to run a brick-yard, in which material for the erection of substantial and healthful houses for the people could be made at little expense. An abundance of the very best of brick-clay is to be found almost anywhere along the river, and both wood and coal also abound. I have made the matter the subject of a special letter to the honorable Commissioner, coupled with the suggestions of Dr. George H. Cook, special census agent, who first recommended this method of instruction.

#### MECHANICS.

Blacksmith and carpenter shops, one each, employing two apprentices each, under care of white instructors, are kept constantly busy with the various repairs incident to the employ of farm machinery and tools. Nearly all of the machinery is old and of little value, having been purchased ten and fifteen years ago. The four boys employed in the two shops at \$15 per month each, are, after two years' tuition, creditable workmen, able to turn off many pieces worthy the skill of journeymen earning four times the pay they receive. Others could be taken in for instruction, but that would necessitate the dismissal of those now serving. The enlargement of the facilities for work, so as to allow of the making of some farm tools, as harrows, and even farm-wagons, would be of much service in spreading useful, practical knowledge among the more energetic ones.

#### STOCK-RAISING.

Although the facts are incontrovertibly against this country as a successful farming region, without irrigation, when it comes to its adaptation to stock-raising I do not think too much can be said in its favor. While it has a severer climate than sections farther south where cattle and sheep thrive it is also much more free from disadvantages in the way of disease, insect pests, scarcity of grass, and indifferent water supply. The grazing, as before stated, is uniformly good all over the reservation, and water is plentiful and good in quality. In fact, as a place for the rearing of cattle and sheep I believe this section has superior advantages. The extent of agricultural development by the Indians must be limited, since with increasing effort largely added expense must be incurred. The cost of machinery forms no small item, and it must be annually provided and kept in repair, crop or no crop.

The manifest inadaptability of the country to agriculture suggests the early adoption of some more reliable and profitable means of a livelihood among a people in which material prosperity must largely be the index of progress. In view of these facts I would suggest that the subject of stock-raising combined with wool production receive the attention of the Department. In case of the passage of the proposed treaty of 1886, and the consequent annual receipt of a considerable sum by the Indians, it would be comparatively easy to institute and maintain a system of ranching which would ultimately result, and at no late day, in the practical independence of these tribes. Experience among the whites has tended to show that exclusive farming in this region means bankruptcy.

#### TEMPER OF THE INDIANS.

The feeling towards the Government and the white man generally may be designated uniformly pleasant, as has always been the case. Confidence in the good intentions of the Great Father is well established, and as a rule the people are satisfied with the management of their affairs. Few complaints are heard, although occasional expressions of opinion on matters pertaining to the service betray the Indian's keen analysis of conditions and his perceptions of justice.

Not long since, in discussing the attitude of various tribes toward the whites in the past, an Indian with a memory above the ordinary, recited some history and referred to the changed relations now existing between the white man and certain tribes. The advantages of present treatment which the Sioux appear to have over these tribes was alluded to in a somewhat cynical manner, and the assertion was ventured that had the fees maintained toward the white man the attitude so persistently held by the Sioux they would now be in receipt of much greater bounty from the Government. The Sioux, he said, had fought the white man until they were driven to a corner and could fight no more, and as a mark of respect for their independence and bravery the Great Father now made them the distinguished objects of his favors in the way of large annuities, abundance of rations, and even sent special commissioners to treat with them. In view of the fact that the Indians of this reservation have long been the friends and allies of the whites, and that during the Sioux wars of recent time the fees furnished the best scouts the Army had, and lent all the aid possible at all times, never for a moment wavering in their friendship, the force of the sarcasm contained in the remarks referred to is only too apparent, for it is a fact by no means to the credit of the Government that the Gros Ventres, Mandans, and Arickarees have been less regarded by it than any other tribes, and this notwithstanding that they have always deserved better at its hands than almost any tribes on the continent.

The long-continued delay in the ratification of the treaty of December 14, 1886, by which some 1,000,000 acres of this reservation were to be ceded to the Government in return for which the Indians were to receive an annual payment for ten years of \$30,000 per annum, continues to be the source of much anxiety to all the tribes concerned. The advantages to be derived to them are not lost sight of, and once having given their formal assent, and having entertained expectations of increased benefits, they are naturally somewhat dissatisfied at what they are disposed to feel is an evidence of unfaith. It is hard for them to comprehend the delays incident to the onerous labors of Congress, and they attribute the unfulfillment of the treaty to indecision on the part of the Great Father at Washington. And indeed it is difficult for any one at all informed as to the issues at stake to understand the remarkable dilatoriness of our honorable Congress in this important matter. It would seem that if no question of the betterment of the Indian's condition were involved the opportunity offered by this treaty for the display of business sagacity would have had sufficient weight with the honorable body to induce prompt action.

By the closing of this treaty, in place of expending \$30,000 per year out of the National Treasury for the partial maintenance of this people, the Government would be placed in a position to pay to them \$30,000 each year, for which money the Government and the citizens would receive a *quid pro quo* in the shape of a coveted public domain. Unquestionably, sooner or later this body of land must be purchased of the present owners, and the most careful study fails to show any sound reason for continuing to hold this land and give the Indians many thousand dollars a year, when the Indians are anxious to convert over half of their domain into money to be applied by the Government to their use and profit, thus relieving it of no inconsiderable burden and at the same time placing them in a far better condition. It is unfortunate that such a wise provision as this treaty undoubtedly is should be so long delayed of consummation by the inaction of Congress.

#### EDUCATION AT THE EAST.

The policy which has been pursued for some years of sending youth of both sexes to Eastern schools for a course of training has, with its many advantages, one very serious objection. This is the too-evident fact that a residence of a very few years in the widely different climate of the Atlantic States produces radical constitutional changes in the Indian, changes which too often result fatally. Every year the truth of this is freshly demonstrated, and the Indians themselves have come to look with dread upon the prospect of one of their young men or maidens being selected as a sacrifice to the white man's desire for transformation. And this feeling is not to be wondered at when we remember that out of a party of eight sent East seven years ago, but one is now alive. Consumption, probably latent, but certainly early aggravated by the great change in climate, rapidly took off the others.

Considerations of an economic as well as of a humane nature affect this question of transferring children and youth of these tribes from their peculiarly arid climatic influences to an atmosphere the direct opposite. Added to this the very marked difference in mode of living, which must necessarily be more in-doors, and otherwise physically altered, and the completeness of the mistake becomes clear. The establishment of high-grade Indian schools and industrial homes in a region the climate of which is more nearly their native one would, I am convinced, work a salutary change in the ultimate results of Indian education. When once educated and fairly endowed with the incentive to mental and moral advancement the student would be able to go on with some useful work, and aid in elevating this people, instead of coming home to fill a scientifically prepared grave, as is too often the case now.

## CONCLUSION.

Owing to lack of harmony among employes several changes in the agency personnel have taken place since I assumed charge here, and at present an entire new force, with the exception of the Indian employes, is now on the agency rolls. These last-named subordinates have always seemed to be content to attend to their own duties, and evince no desire to make trouble either for the agent or their co-workers, a condition which I regret to say proved to be largely absent among the white employes I found on duty at the time of my arrival.

Too great trust in human nature resulted in generally annoying incidents, culminating in the arrival of an inspector who seemed to have been born with the impression that all Indian agents were created criminals, and to have left his secluded home determined to unearth something wrong at this agency whether there was anything out of the way or not. His report to the Department was productive of little beyond annoyance to it as well as to myself, but the results to the welfare of the service were more effective, not, however, in a beneficial way. Important work for and by the Indians was interfered with at a critical time, and the consequent delay attending the re-establishment of regular methods put the carefully arranged plans for a summer's work entirely out of joint. Instead of having 200 acres of breaking ready for a crop next spring, the Indians have now the same acreage of land for cultivation that they had this spring. The exhibition of a greater degree of perception and the apprehension that the official bond of an agent should at least be some guaranty of ordinary honesty would, I think, have saved considerable trouble, and would certainly have proved more conducive to the good of the service.

The present organization at this agency is, I am pleased to say, entirely satisfactory, and with this most important consideration assured beyond a reasonable doubt, I look forward to the coming year with the greatest hopes for accomplishing some good work. Not the least gratifying feature of my brief experience here is the continued exhibition of a spirit of confidence and good feeling on the part of the Indians toward their agent and his employes. With this state of things on the one hand and the aid and furtherance of sincere efforts on the part of the Government, I feel justified in expecting much from the next year's labors.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

JNO. S. MURPHY,  
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORT OF STANDING ROCK AGENCY.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, N. DAK., August 20, 1890.

SIR: In compliance with the instructions contained in your circular letter of June 1, I have the honor to submit my annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

## LOCATION AND AGRICULTURE.

Standing Rock Agency is located on the west bank of the Missouri River, 60 miles south of Mandan on the Northern Pacific Railroad, which is the nearest railroad point from the agency. The military post of Fort Yates, at present garrisoned by four companies of the Twelfth United States Infantry and two troops of the Eighth Cavalry, is

adjacent to the agency buildings. The agency headquarters are located in North Dakota about 11 miles from its southern boundary, and about three-sevenths of the reservation lies in North Dakota and four-sevenths in South Dakota, the Indian population being about equally divided between the two States as to residence.

The settlements extend north from the agency along the Missouri River to the mouth of the Cannon Ball, a distance of 30 miles, and up the Cannon Ball River for 40 miles, west and south from the agency along the Missouri River to the mouth of Grand River, a distance of 50 miles, and up Grand River 70 miles, at which point twenty-five Hunkpapa families have recently taken claims. The point of this settlement is west of the crossing of the Bismarck and Black Hills stage road, near the western boundary of the Standing Rock Reservation, and about 85 miles southwest of agency headquarters.

The country along the water-courses of the reservation is rough and hilly, suitable only for grazing, but back from the ranges of bluffs it is undulating and very fertile in favorable seasons, but insufficient moisture from rarely occurring rain-falls makes farming unprofitable and very discouraging, nearly all attempts in that direction for several years past having proved failures.

There was no rain in this locality from August, 1889, to June 1, 1890, and very little snow; consequently the ground was very dry and much of the seed planted in the spring remained some weeks in the ground before germinating. About June 1 rains commenced, which were frequent and plentiful throughout the month of June and the early part of July, and all crops promised well until about the middle of July, when hot winds, which usually visit this section some time during the summer, set in and stunted, blighted, or ruined all vegetation, according to the stage of its maturity when thus visited. In some localities oats and wheat were rendered worthless and not worth cutting, while in others from one-third to one-half a crop will be realized; the same applies to corn and vegetables, and even the grass was seriously injured, so that the hay crop is very scarce and it is difficult to procure a sufficient supply.

We however estimate the crops, which are not yet all harvested, raised by Indians, as follows:

Wheat	.....bush..	2,500	Beans	.....bush..	500
Oat	.....do...	5,000	Other vegetables	.....do...	5,000
Corn	.....do...	15,000	Melons	.....do...	20,000
Potatoes	.....do...	7,500	Pumpkins	.....do...	25,000
Turnips	.....do...	5,000	Hay, cut	.....tons..	5,500
Onions	.....do...	200			

## BANDS AND POPULATION.

The Indians belonging to the reservation are of the Upper and Lower Yanktonnais, Hunkpapa, and Blackfeet bands of the Sioux tribe, numbering 4,096, as follows:

	Families.	Males over 18 years.	Females over 14 years.	Males under 18 years.	Females under 14 years.	Total of all ages.	Males between 6 and 16 years.	Females between 6 and 16 years.
Yanktonnais	598	491	692	319	289	1,791	201	131
Hunkpapa	43	511	661	317	215	1,734	171	135
Blackfeet	156	159	291	129	106	571	58	64
Grand total	1,151	1,152	1,524	786	631	4,096	431	337

## EDUCATIONAL.

There were two boarding and seven day schools operated by the Government at this agency during the past year, with an aggregate enrollment of 609 pupils and average attendance of 416, which with two mission day schools, with an approximated enrollment of 50 and an average of 30 and 48 in non-reservation schools, gives a total of 707 children belonging to this reservation who have been in school during the past year, with an average attendance of 500 for the time the respective schools were in operation.

The industrial boarding school located at the agency has done excellent work. It is complete in all its appointments except that a system of water supply and suitable bath-rooms are badly needed. All the water now used in this school of 120 boarding scholars has to be hauled by wagon from the Missouri River or the Fort Yates water tank, and a better system of supplying water should be provided at this school at the earliest date practicable.

The agricultural boarding school, located 16 miles south of the agency, has also done excellent work and the health of the children has been remarkably good. An addition 28 by 70 feet, two stories, was completed last June, as also a laundry 24 by 48 feet, and a wind-mill water-supply system was put in last fall which has added greatly to the comfort, convenience, and capacity of the school, where 120 boarding pupils can now be accommodated. For the instruction of the pupils a farm of 110 acres is cultivated in connection with this school, but owing to the recent hot winds and severe drought of the present summer the crops are very light, the estimated yield being as follows:

Wheat	bush	45	Beans	bush	4
Corn	do	200	Other vegetables	do	7
Oats	do	150	Melons	do	500
Potatoes	do	300	Pumpkins	do	700
Onions	do	15	Hay, cut	tons	50

The two boarding-schools were carried on throughout the entire twelve months of the fiscal year. The majority of the pupils remain at the school during the two months of vacation being relieved during that period of class studies only, while all other discipline was regularly maintained.

The several day schools were in operation from September 1 to June 30, and while the work in the day schools does not show the advancement among the pupils to the extent of that shown by the boarding-schools, yet a vast amount of good is being done by these camp schools, the parents of the children being also benefited by the example afforded by a well-regulated school conducted in their midst and by the home life of the teacher.

Right Rev. Bishop Hare has erected during the past year a very substantially constructed building at St. Elizabeth's Mission, on Oak Creek, 30 miles south of the agency. The building has a capacity of 30 boarding pupils, and Bishop Hare intends to open it as a boarding-school on September 1.

Therefore the school facilities of this agency are now as follows:

	Pupils.
Industrial boarding-school	120
Agricultural boarding-school	120
Cannon Ball day school	60
Grand River day school	60
No. 1 day school	30
No. 2 day school	30
No. 3 day school	30
No. 4 day school	30
Marmot day school	40
Dakota mission day school (American Missionary Association)	40
St. Elizabeth's Mission (boarding), Right Rev. Bishop Hare	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>590</b>

The following statement shows the number of Government schools on the reservation, the number of months in operation, and the attendance at each; also the names of teachers employed and their positions, with salaries paid such teachers during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890:

Name of school.	Months in operation.	Total enrollment.	Average attendance.	Names of teachers employed.	Positions.	Salaries paid.
Industrial boarding-school.	12	133	103	Gertrude McDermott.....	Superintendent and principal teacher.	\$900.00
				Mechild Decker.....	Teacher	600.00
				Lizzie Schulte.....	do	101.00
				Vincent Stoup.....	do	498.91
				Joseph Heinig.....	Industrial teacher	600.00
				Adelo Bugster.....	Matron	480.00
				Barbara Burkhardt.....	Seamstress	360.00
				Rosalie Dupper.....	Cook	360.00
				Josephine Decker.....	Laundress	360.00
				Donatilla Iron Shield.....	Assistant cook	60.00
				Franca Nugent.....	Hospital nurse	360.00
				Pinella Schaefer.....	Hospital cook	240.00

\*The hospital is adjacent to, but separate from, the school building, and is under the control of the superintendent of the school.

Name of school.	Months in operation.	Total enrollment.	Average attendance.	Names of teachers employed.	Positions.	Salaries paid.
Agricultural boarding-school.	12	103	87	Martin Kencel.....	Superintendent and principal teacher.	\$500.00
				Ithabana Stoup.....	Teacher	600.00
				Cecilia Cuernpind.....	do	300.00
				Bernardino Walter.....	do	240.00
				Moinrad Widmer.....	Industrial teacher	450.00
				Felix Hofelsel.....	do	150.00
				Nicholas Eng.....	Mechanical teacher	450.00
				Benedict J. Rieger.....	do	150.00
				Augustina Schutterli.....	Seamstress	60.65
				Pinella Kappeler.....	do	229.35
				Scholastica Kuchner.....	Cook	60.65
				Ottilia Hubscher.....	do	229.35
				Naverla Fischlin.....	Matron	480.00
				Theresa Markle.....	Laundress	360.00
Cannon Ball day school	10	98	61	Aaron C. Wells.....	Teacher	600.00
Grand River day school.	10	86	56	John M. Carlgann.....	Teacher	600.00
				Mary J. Clemon.....	Assistant teacher	480.00
Day school No. 1	10	43	31	Marin J. Van Solen.....	Teacher	600.00
Day school No. 2	10	36	22	S. Sewell.....	do	600.00
Day school No. 3	10	28	14	Ho-e Cournoyer.....	do	600.00
Day school No. 4	10	12	28	Louis Patneau.....	do	150.00
				Louise Primeau.....	do	97.85
				Etta Mackelby.....	do	332.17
Marmot day school	10	36	15	Emeran D. White.....	do	600.00

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of the Indians of the reservation is now good, but a great deal of sickness prevailed throughout the winter and early spring, first from "la grippe," followed by "whooping-cough," the latter being the more fatal, resulting in a large number of deaths in the camps. These epidemics carried off so many children that our records show 213 deaths while the births number but 208 for the fiscal year.

Our small hospital was taxed to its utmost capacity during the prevalence of these epidemics and has been of great benefit to the service since it was opened for patients last year. Dr. Brewster, the agency physician, makes the following statement in regard to his work in the hospital:

"During the nine months, October, 1890, to June 30, 1890, I received 161 cases into the hospital, including some cases that I know could not live but a short time. Out of this number I had 10 deaths. The majority of these deaths was from consumption and scrofula in its last stage. One hundred and thirty-nine recovered and two cases carried over. We have a very nice little hospital which accommodates about twenty patients—more in case of emergency, and then it would be better by 50 per cent. than the camp. There is very much need of a bath-room and linen-room connected with the hospital."

I concur in Dr. Brewster's remarks as to the additions to the hospital building; they are actually needed and I would recommend their early completion.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The missionary work of the Roman Catholic Church at this agency, under the auspices of Right Rev. Bishop Marty, has been conducted by three priests and six sisters, exclusive of those borne on the rolls as teachers, at an expense to the church of \$5,276 for support of missions and in the erection of a new church in the Cannon Ball district. These missionaries report 40 marriages solemnized during the year and 212 baptisms, 71 of the latter being adults and 375 adult communicants. They have three churches at different points of the reservation, and have arranged for building a fourth one on Grand River in the near future.

Right Rev. Bishop Hare, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has a mission (St. Elizabeth's) on Oak Creek, 30 miles south of agency, where Rev. F. M. Weddell and wife have been stationed the past year, but he has recently left the mission to accept a call elsewhere, and his successor has not yet arrived. I am therefore unable to give definite figures of the past year's work at that point, but from personal observation know that the Indians connected with that mission are zealous and well disposed.

The American Missionary Association, under the superintendence of Rev. George W. Reed, have a central station and a small hospital a short distance south of the agency, and two out-stations on Grand River, distant about 30 and 36 miles, respectively, the work at the first out-station being conducted by Miss M. C. Collins, assisted by Miss Josephine Barnaby and Mr. Elias Gilbert, and at the second station by Mr. Adam Wakana, the two last named being native teachers, at a cost to the association for these out-stations of \$715, and an approximate cost of \$2,000 for the central station and hospital.

## INDIAN POLICE.

The police force of this agency, consisting of three officers and twenty-four privates, have faithfully performed their duty and command the respect of both whites and Indians. Each policeman is assigned to the supervision of a certain district and required to patrol it. This with his detail, at regular intervals, for duty at the agency and frequent special duty, leaves but very little time for any other occupation and makes the compensation paid the Indian police very inadequate and insufficient for the services rendered. In addition to these services each man is required to furnish and keep a horse at his own expense. A salary of \$15 per month for privates, \$18 for sergeants, and from \$20 to \$25 for officers would be but moderate compensation for the work performed and as a return for fidelity and vigilance, while the benefit accruing to the service is of vast importance to the Government.

Owing to the widely scattered settlements of this agency some of the police districts are too extensive to be properly patrolled by one man and the force should be increased at least three men, bringing it up to thirty members, from which number it was reduced at the beginning of the last fiscal year.

## COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

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

John Grass, sr., age forty-eight (present age), appointed January 1, 1889, served as judge from 1885 to March 31, 1890, but was not carried on the rolls as such until January 1, 1889, there being no pay attached to the office before that time. John Grass is a very intelligent full-blooded Indian, a man of excellent judgment, impartial in decision, and of general good character. He is the head chief of the Blackfeet Sioux, speaks and understands English, wears citizens' dress, and conforms to the white man's ways. He will use his influence in favor of the allotment of lands, is in favor of education of Indian children, and is a progressive Indian to all intents and purposes.

Gall, age fifty-two (present age), was appointed judge January 1, 1889, and served from that time to March 31, 1890. Gall is an intelligent full-blooded Indian, and a chief of the Hunkpapa band. He bears a good general character, does not speak or understand English, wears citizens' dress, and conforms to the white man's ways. He is at present non-committal on the subject of allotments, but I believe when the time arrives he will declare in favor of them. I know him to be in favor of education of Indian children and a progressive Indian in all respects with the above doubtful exception.

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

All the three judges are popular among and respected by their people.

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

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

Adultery, 8; assault, 9; attempt at rape, 10; taking second wife, 3; taking second husband, 2; elopement with another man's wife, 3; desertion of wife and family by hus-

band, 7; desertion of husband and family by wife, 3; seduction, 1; resisting arrest by police, 6; abusive language, 2; maiming cattle, 3; malicious lying, 1; evil speaking, 1; wife beating, 1; offering insult to married woman, 4; selling rations, 2; drunkenness, 2; larceny, 4; family quarrels, incompatibility, etc., 19.

The punishment imposed by the court were chiefly imprisonment in the agency guard-house, at hard labor during the day, from ten to ninety days, according to the nature of the offense. In eleven cases guns were forfeited by the offender, others were required to make good property destroyed, and cash fines aggregating \$87 the past year were imposed.

The method of procedure before the court is copied, as far as practicable, from the procedure in the white man's court, witnesses being produced in support of prosecution and defense, and the decision of the majority of judges rules. The head farmer, who was a mixed-blood, attended the court in most cases in the character of clerk and took pencil memoranda of the proceedings, but no regular record is kept.

The general influence of the court tends to reduce crime amongst Indians, and is a means of settling many vexatious differences between members of the tribe. It promotes good Government and civilization, and prepares the Indians for the "inevitable" trial by judge and jury when they shall become citizens of the United States.

I recommend that the court at this agency be reorganized and constituted of three interested and influential men, having good reputations amongst their people, and whose judgment and opinions are respected, and that an adequate compensation be paid them for their services of not less than \$10 per month, and that the office and pay be continuous.

## CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I desire to state that the Indians of this agency, with a few exceptions, show steady progress and wholesome advancement in civilization.

Increased interest and efforts to provide permanent habitations and more comfortable homes are manifest from year to year; also better care of stock, more intelligent cultivation of fields, and accumulation of property are very apparent, as are also an acceptance and increasing knowledge of the precepts of Christianity, with less opposition to placing their children in school and a gradual abandonment of Indian customs. Some of the older persons however, cling tenaciously to the old Indian ways, are jealous of seeing their former power pass from them, and can not be brought to accept the new and better order of things. But this retarding influence is gradually losing its weight, and as the old non-progressive Indians pass away there will be none among the rising generation found to pose as "obstructionists," as some of the old men of the present day do. The chiefs who live in the past do not appreciate what is being done for the amelioration of the Indian race by a beneficent Government. The young men are beginning to think for themselves, and to do business as individuals, regardless of the interference of tribal relations or chiefs; and the industrial education, coupled with the patient missionary teaching that is now being pushed forward among the rising generation, if continued, insures their christianization, without which there can be no true civilization.

Being now in my twentieth year of continuous service among the Sioux I am able to speak from considerable experience, and a retrospective view shows most wonderful advancement by them in that period, and, having the utmost faith in the good intentions of a large majority of the Sioux people, I feel confident that if properly dealt with their steady advancement will most assuredly continue, each step taken being firmer and more rapid than the preceding one, until they become a happy and prosperous people, factors in the affairs of this the greatest nation and freest people on the face of the earth.

The statistical report is transmitted herewith.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES McLAUGHLIN,  
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORTS OF AGENTS IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

## REPORT OF CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY, August 25, 1890.

SIR: In accordance with the instructions of the Department, I have the honor to submit the annual report of this agency for the past year.

Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak., stands upon the west bank of the Missouri River about 39 miles north of Pierre, the terminus of the Chicago and Northwestern

Railway and 10 miles below the mouth of the Big Cheyenne River. A small tract of land, about 5 miles wide by 10 long, is reserved by Executive proclamation of February 10, 1890, for agency use. The agency post-office address is Fort Bennett, and Fort Sully (8 miles distant on the east side of the Missouri River) is the nearest telegraph station.

The successful completion of the duties assigned the Sioux Commission of 1889 resulted in the cession to the Government of a large portion of the Sioux reserve under the immediate jurisdiction of this agency, and has brought many of the Indians within such limits as to render their management less difficult, in some respects, than formerly; but their changing condition under the recent Sioux bill requires the constant and careful attention of the agent and his assistants.

The annual census, of which a copy has been transmitted to the Department, was taken as carefully and accurately as possible with the force available for the work on July 7, 8, and 9, 1890, that being the most practicable time, as all the Indians (except the Indian and those left to care for the camps) were then assembled at the agency. The following results were obtained: Males, 1,554; females, 1,467; total, 2,823, of which number 309 are mixed bloods. Number of children between six and sixteen years: Males, 323; females, 319, giving a total school population of 670. The above shows a small falling off in numbers from last year's census, which is to be accounted for by forced transfers to other agencies in the readjustment of the boundaries of the new reserves, caused by the Sioux bill of 1889.

These Indians devote their attention to stock-raising, farming, and freighting. We have five farms assigned to the five districts into which the reserve is divided and who reside as near the center of their districts as practicable and spend nearly their entire time among the Indians instructing them in farming and the care of stock, only coming to the agency to assist at issues and such special duties as may be required of them. The results obtained by these Indians in farming have not been such as to commend this branch of industry to their serious attention. Year after year they plow the soil and plant, and a large proportion of them cultivate well, but they usually have very little to show for their work, and this year the yield will be no greater than the amount put in the ground. The fact is that this is not a farming country, and until some means is found to overcome the effects of the hot, drying winds it never will be, and time and money are wasted in attempting to farm here.

Stock-raising can be followed to good advantage, and it is in this industry that we carefully instruct these Indians as the only means whereby they will ever arrive at self-support. Last year the Indians furnished one-fourth of the 2,000,000 pounds of beef required for use here, and this year they are to furnish one-half of a like amount (one-third of which has already been furnished), and notwithstanding this the Indians have to-day more cattle than they had one year ago. The agency will for some years to come furnish a safe and convenient market for all the cattle these Indians have to sell, and I recommend that stock-raising among them receive the fostering care of the Government, to the end that self-support may be reached. The brood mares and cows issued to them have been well cared for. Mowing-machines (front cut only) should be much more liberally supplied than heretofore, so that sufficient hay can be stored for winter use.

The Indians have transported from railroad and steam-boat terminals all the supplies of the agency during the last three years in an entirely satisfactory manner.

#### EDUCATIONAL.

There are two boarding and eight day schools upon this reserve. One of the boarding and all of the day schools are maintained by the Government; the second boarding-school is supported by the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

These Indians each year manifest an increased interest in education, and there is but little difficulty in filling the schools upon the reserve and those immediately off it, but they have a strong prejudice against the eastern schools on the score of climate.

*Boys' boarding school.*—The boys' boarding-school, located about a mile and a quarter north of the agency proper, has been in successful operation during the school year, although its work was interrupted last winter by an epidemic of whooping cough and a gripe. Class-room work extended over a period of ten months, and during the vacation of two months, July and August, a sufficient number of pupils have been kept at the school to care for the stock and farm. The total cost of maintaining the school (exclusive of repairs amounting to \$40) has been \$7,701.24, and the average attendance has been 60.7.

I can not too strongly urge upon the Department the advisability of increasing the capacity of this school and furnishing the much needed accommodations for the teachers, who are now very much crowded in their quarters. Plans and estimates of the needed improvements have been transmitted to the Department.

The only change made in the employes of this school during the session was caused by the resignation of Miss Wroten, teacher, January 31, 1890, at which time the position of industrial teacher was authorized in place of one of the class-room teachers, and shortly afterward James H. Ramsay was selected to fill the new position, which he has done in a very creditable manner.

Both the class-room work and the industries taught have received that most careful attention their importance demands, and the management of the school has been in all respects quite satisfactory. The farm of 65 acres in connection with this school has been faithfully cultivated, but, owing to the absence of sufficient rain, the yield will be very small indeed.

There is an ever-living spring of excellent water about half a mile above the school. I would strongly recommend that the water running from this spring be piped to the boys' school and the overflow used in irrigating the farm, which could be done at a cost of about \$1,800.

*St. John's William Welsh Memorial School.*—This boarding-school for girls exclusively is conducted under the auspices of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, under the supervision of Right Rev. W. H. Hare, D. D., Bishop of South Dakota, and has been in the immediate charge of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Kinney, jr., for the past eleven years. The average attendance has been 44.3, and the cost to the Government of maintaining the school has been \$1,610.73 for subsistence and other supplies issued. This amount represents but little more than would have been expended for these children in camp. It is not possible to give the total cost of maintenance during the year, as Mr. and Mrs. Kinney are now, and have been for some time past, absent. The salaries of teachers are paid by the church as well as other expenses.

During the year this school has fully maintained its high standard. I know of no school in or out of the Indian country where such earnest work is done as at St. John's William Welsh Memorial School, and the children who are admitted within its walls are indeed fortunate, for the school annually turns away more than it can admit. The girls are prepared for their future household duties in a most thorough and complete manner, and the good practical results are to be seen on the reserve in visiting the houses of graduates.

*No. 1 Day School,* located at the mouth of the Moreau River, 72 miles northeast of the agency, has been under the immediate charge of Mr. and Mrs. William Holmes. The school has been maintained for ten months and has had an average attendance of 263. Total cost of maintenance \$1,056.30, of which amount William Holmes, teacher from July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1890, has been paid \$600, and Rebecca Holmes, assistant teacher during the same time, has been paid \$360. Total cost of repairs and addition to the building has been \$325. Sewing and housekeeping are the industries taught the girls. Both Mr. and Mrs. Holmes take great interest in their work and the condition of their school is very creditable to them.

*No. 2 Day School* is situated on the south side of the Cheyenne River, 25 miles west of the agency, on ceded land, in what has been known as Cook's camp. The pupils have been drawn from the adjacent camps on both sides of the Cheyenne River. The school has been maintained for nearly ten full months at a total cost of \$508.93, of which amount \$492.39 has been paid Lizzie S. Goodlin, teacher, from September 5, 1889, to June 30, 1890. Cost of repairs to building, \$80. Miss Goodlin has proved to be an excellent teacher and has conducted her school in an able manner. Sewing and housekeeping are taught the girls. Average attendance, 172.

*No. 3 Day School* is located about 45 miles northeast of the agency on the Missouri River, in what is known as Charger's camp. The school has been maintained for ten months at a total cost of \$699.42, of which amount \$600 has been paid Agnes J. Lockhart, teacher, from July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1890. Cost of repairs, \$16. Average attendance of pupils, 12.7. This school is located in a small camp, and the average attendance very nearly represents all the children of school age in the camp. Charger and all the Indians with him take great interest in the school. Sewing and housework are taught the girls.

*No. 4 Day School,* situated in Swift Bird's camp, on the Missouri River, about 50 miles northeast of the agency, has been in operation ten months of the year, with Viola Cook as teacher, who has been paid \$600 from July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1890. Average attendance, 13.9. The total cost of maintaining the school has been \$682.57 and \$83 has been expended in repairs; sewing and housework are taught the girls. Miss Cook commenced her work in the Indian service on the 1st of September last. She takes great interest in her school and has done good work.

*No. 5 Day School,* situated on the Moreau River, in what is known as "On the Trees" camp, about 55 or 60 miles north of the agency, has been in successful op-

eration ten months of the year, with Oscar D. Hodgkiss, a mixed blood, as teacher, who has been paid \$600 for services as such from July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1890. The average attendance has been 23, and the total cost of maintenance \$457.25, not including \$23.35 expended in repairs. The Indians living in the vicinity of this school are evincing an increased interest in its success, and the pupils have been quite regular in their attendance.

*No. 6 Day School.*—Located on the Missouri River, about 60 miles above the agency, in what is known as Four Bears' camp. Miss Annie Brown has taught this school for several years past and has done excellent work. She has been paid \$100 salary from July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1890, and the school has been in session ten months. Sewing and housework are taught the girls. Average attendance 18½. Total cost of maintenance, \$697.07, not including \$38 expended in repairs.

*No. 7 Day School.* situated on the Moreau River about 55 or 60 miles north of the agency in White Horse camp, has been maintained during the year at a cost of \$677.90, not counting \$16 expended in repairs. Miss R. D. Carlock has been teaching this school since its establishment in 1887 and has rendered very efficient service. Average attendance during the ten months of sessions, 16.2. Miss Carlock has been paid \$600 for services as teacher from July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1890. The Indians of White Horse camp pay particular attention to their school, and their children attend very regularly.

*No. 8 Day School* is located on ceded land about 60 miles west of the agency, and 3 miles above the mouth of Plum Creek. The Indians living in the vicinity of this school have mostly moved on the new reserve, and there are not now sufficient children near the building to justify its continuance. A new No. 8 day school should be built on the new reserve on Cherry Creek, which flows into the Cheyenne River from the north, directly opposite Plum Creek. Many of the Indians that formerly lived on Plum Creek have moved to Cherry Creek, and there are a sufficient number of children of school age to warrant the expenditure. Owing to the rough nature of the country, I do not think it would be advisable to undertake the removal of the building from Plum Creek. The school has been in session for ten months, with an average attendance of 21.7, and the total cost of maintenance has been \$846.66. No expenditures made for repairs during the year.

The following amounts have been paid teachers, viz:

H. A. Williams, teacher July 1 to October 25, 1889	\$160.76
Mary Traversie, assistant teacher July 1, to October 25, 1889	114.45
Mary Traversie, teacher October 26, 1889, to June 30, 1890	409.24
Ira Three Legs, assistant teacher November 29, 1889, to March 31, 1890	122.29

Miss Traversie did excellent work at this school after Mrs. Williams's resignation and both made a very creditable record.

The sessions at all the schools on this reserve have been interrupted at some time during the year by an epidemic of influenza, and later of whooping cough, but, when all things are considered, the attendance has been very regular, and there can be no doubt about these Indians manifesting greater interest in education year by year. While I am not an advocate of day-schools for these Indians, in their present condition, still I can see much good that may result from their continuance in the absence of sufficient accommodations in the boarding-schools for all the children of school age, and therefore recommend the building of three new ones upon the diminished reserve to accommodate changes necessitated by the moving of Indians from the ceded lands.

The missionary work among these Indians is confined to the Protestant Episcopal and Congregational Churches. The former church is represented by Rev. E. Ashley and the latter by Rev. T. S. Riggs, and the work of these gentlemen among our Indians is so well and favorably known that it is not necessary for me to say more than that they have constantly devoted themselves to their mission during the past year.

Each of the churches employs a number of native teachers, who are located in the various camps upon the reserve and by their example and work are accomplishing much good. The moral tone of these Indians is steadily improving and the majority of them take deep interest in their church.

#### SANITARY.

Dr. Z. T. Daniel, the agency physician, submits the following report, viz:

I have the honor to submit this, my second annual report from this agency: Cases treated, 1,051. This number represents the actual cases of sickness and does not include the vast number of responses for medicine only. Births, 87; deaths, 79. Last year the deaths were 73. This year we had an epidemic of measles, and this year we have had one of whooping-cough. Both these diseases are very fatal to Indian children. I presume that twenty-five or thirty children died with that disease this spring. No school child died during the year except one, and he at the boys'

school, of hereditary consumption of long standing. At the schools they get immediate and proper attention, which they do not receive in the camps.

The general sanitary condition on this reserve is good. The deaths have been mainly from consumption, scrofula, whooping cough, meningitis, and pneumonia. There has been no homicide nor suicide. Without keeping a count of miles traveled I have estimated them at about 2,500. I now respond to calls in the camps and in all cases which elude the skill of their medicine men they send for the agency physician.

One amputation with success was made last September, which was most generously supplemented by the honorable commissioner presenting the patient with a handsome artificial leg. The man is now at work on his farm and doing well. A large tumor was extirpated from the groin of Mr. Narcisse Narvelle, a mixed-blood Sioux and interpreter at this agency. That operation was also successful and there has been no return of the trouble. An important operation for necrosis was performed under chloroform on a little boy of Mr. Garwin, a mixed-blood Indian. This was also successful. An operation for tumor was performed on the landress at the boys' school with success. There have been a number of other surgical operations of a minor character which I will not detail here. In no case has any surgical operation resulted in failure. In two cases of child-birth the agency physician has been called in. There has been no death of a white person on the agency since my last report.

In compliance with your instructions I have regularly visited the schools and delivered lectures on anatomy, physiology, hygiene, pathology, cooking, bandaging, accidents, etc. The pupils take great interest in them. The schools are in fine sanitary condition. I go out every week and make a thorough personal inspection of every thing in connection with them.

At the boys' boarding school, there is no play room for the winter months. I believe that Dr. McChesney has estimated for an addition to that school. I do most earnestly invite your immediate attention to that estimate which I am informed provides for a play room. In the winter the boys can not play out of doors account of the severe cold. They consequently are confined either in the school room or in a very small cloak room most of the time, with in either case is very disagreeable and in the latter perilous to respiration. There should be built at once a large airy gymnasium for the boys.

The girls' school seems to require no special mention. Under the supervision of Mr. J. F. Kinney, Jr., and his accomplished wife it is about as near perfection as could be desired for the purpose intended.

At the boys' school a number of overcoats, of rubber or oil-stained cloth, should be provided for these who are exposed to wind and weather doing outside chores. I believe the superintendent has made a request for them.

This report witnesses the retirement of Dr. Charles E. McChesney from the position of agent here. I desire to say that he has been very active in the discharge of all his duties connected with these schools; he has given the agency physician every assistance in his power, and personally from time to time inspected them himself.

I renew my suggestion in reference to a revision of the list of medical property and medical name-ature of diseases. They are both superannuated and need a complete overhauling. Three experienced agency physicians should convene at Washington and co-operate with the Bureau in doing this work.

There is need of a hospital at this agency: only last ration day I saw three bad cases who should have been in one. A vast amount of good could be accomplished with one, and I urge upon you to give this matter of an hospital all the attention you can. A hospital should not be an asylum for incurables, but a place where the injured and actually sick could receive rational treatment.

Dr. Daniel has rendered very efficient service ever since his arrival at this agency. He has performed a number of successful operations upon these Indians, and he has gained and justly enjoys the confidence of all upon this reserve. If the Department would keep pace with the progress made by these Indians there can be no doubt that the time has arrived for the building and proper maintenance of a hospital at this agency, and I therefore invite special attention to Dr. Daniel's remarks thereon.

#### INDIAN POLICE.

This force consists of the chief, captain, lieutenant, and twenty-five privates, and the best men that can be induced to enter the force are always sought after; but the compensation is not adequate for the work required and many of the best Indians will not serve. During the year the force has performed its many duties in a very creditable manner. The pay of the members of this force should be very materially increased.

#### COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

This court has been in operation during the entire year, having served since February 28, 1890, without any compensation. The judges have been Four Bears, Roan Bear, and Lazy White Bull, the first two representing the civilized Indians and the latter the less advanced element. This representation on the court has been deemed the most advisable one to follow in the present condition of these Indians. Four Bears, aged about forty-five, and Roan Bear, aged about thirty years, are both fair representatives of the Christian Indians favoring education, allotments, and progress; and Lazy White Bull, aged about thirty-eight years, is a good representative of the pagans, opposed to the taking of land in severalty, but still in favor of many measures calculated to advance his people. All the judges wear citizens' dress, have their hair neatly trimmed, and favor education of children. All have served the entire year.

About one hundred and twenty cases have been tried by the court, with eighty-five convictions, including such as theft, disorderly conduct, infidelity to marriage vows,

killing of cattle without permission, disposing of annuity goods, contempt of court, etc., for which offenses punishment is inflicted by confinement and labor in the agency prison, for periods varying from three days to three months, as may seem just and proper in each case.

All the proceedings of the court are reviewed by the agent immediately after each session and final disposition made of them. When any case is reported to the agent requiring the action of the court it is referred for trial at the next session. The court issues its summons for the principals and witnesses in writing (in the Dakota language) and the summons are served by the police. Order and decorum are observed in the court-room, and witnesses are examined in the presence of the accused, one at a time, all other witnesses in the case in hearing being excluded until after they have given their evidence. The sentences imposed by the court are duly carried into effect after receiving the approval of the agent, under direction of the police. No fines are imposed. A record of every case, with the testimony of all the witnesses, is carefully kept in the Dakota language. With good judges there can be no doubt of the great usefulness of such a court on Indian reserves and that it has a good influence in preserving order.

It is to be regretted that sufficient funds were not appropriated for the pay of the judges for the entire fiscal year, and a much larger salary (at least \$30 a month) should be paid, for these judges incur the ill-will of many of their people and are sometimes subjected to annoyances and losses for which they should be sufficiently compensated. A clerk should also be provided, who should be properly compensated for his work.

There can be no doubt that these Indians are slowly but steadily advancing. There are a large number of them who desire to take allotments on the diminished reserve, and it is hoped that the necessary surveys, to which the attention of the Department has been specially invited, may be soon made, so that such Indians as are desirous of so doing may obtain title to their land.

Being on the eve of retiring from the management of this agency, I wish to express my sincere thanks to the employes for their hearty and intelligent assistance. They have always responded, promptly and cheerfully, to the many calls made upon them for the discharge of important duties, and by their active co-operation have done much to render possible whatever success has attended my administration of the affairs of this agency since January 1, 1898.

This report has been somewhat hastily prepared amidst the work of transferring the agency to my successor, and it has not been possible to bestow the time required in the preparation of such a report as usual.

The statistical reports required are herewith transmitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. E. MCCHESENEY,  
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

#### REPORT OF CROW CREEK AGENCY.

CROW CREEK AND LOWER BRULÉ CONSOLIDATED AGENCY,  
Crow Creek, S. Dak., September 1, 1890.

SIR: In compliance with regulations of Indian Department, I submit this my first annual report of the Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Consolidated Agency.

I took charge of the agency on the 16th day of August last, and the work of going over the Government property at the two agencies, 30 miles apart, and on opposite sides of the Missouri River, has taken up so much of my time that I have not become fully familiar with the agency business, nor had sufficient opportunity to get acquainted with the Indians under my charge; hence this report will be brief and necessarily incomplete. My predecessor, Maj. W. W. Anderson, received me kindly, and has rendered me valuable assistance in assuming the duties of this responsible position, and to him I am indebted for the statistical information accompanying this report.

#### CROW CREEK AGENCY.

This agency is well located on the east side of the Missouri River, 25 miles north of Chamberlain, S. Dak., the present terminus of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. So far as I have been able to see I consider the agency buildings in good condition and the agency affairs generally in good order. With but few exceptions the Indians of this agency have taken their land in severalty, and are pretty well scattered

over the reservation. Several have had houses built for them by the Government, and of these which I have seen all bear evidence of being appreciated by the look of neatness and comfort which surround them.

The census taken June 30 last shows 1,058 Indians and mixed-bloods. I am reliably informed that about 100 of these are Santees, Lower Brulés, Yanktons, and half-breeds. The balance are Lower Yanktonna Sioux. Divided according to ages, the whole population is as follows:

Males above eighteen years of age	279
Females above fourteen years of age	359
Children between six and sixteen years of age	268
Young children, etc	162
Total	1,058

Owing to the severe drought that has prevailed in this immediate section crops of all kinds were the next thing to an entire failure on this reservation. In but few instances has any attempt at harvesting been made, so thorough was the destruction by the hot winds and dry weather. I learn that only about one-third of a crop was raised last year because of the dry weather. This must certainly be very discouraging to these people, and if they were to rely upon farming as a means of self-support their lands will have to be irrigated, and I most respectfully suggest that the artesian-well system be tried on both the Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Reservations. I believe the Government can well afford to try the experiment. South Dakota has several fine wells in different localities and they are invaluable to the communities in which situated. I trust that speedy action will be taken to this matter, and that early relief be given these people in this particular.

In accordance with your letter "1," August 1, 1890, I submit the following information concerning the court of Indian offenses at this agency:

Wizi, chief judge, fifty-seven years of age, appointed January 1, 1889, served one year and one month; John Thrown Away, forty-five years of age, appointed February 1, 1889, served one year and one month; Talking Crow, forty-two years of age, appointed February 1, 1890, served one month. The commissions appointing these judges for the last fiscal year expired February 28, 1890.

The general character of these men is very good; they do not speak English, but wear citizens' dress and conform to the ways of the white man; they use their influence in favor of allotment of lands, education of children, and progress in civilization. During the term of the court, last fiscal year, there were about twenty cases tried, the charges in most cases being for damages to crops, domestic troubles, etc., the verdict in most of them being in favor of plaintiff. One was tried for house-breaking and larceny, found guilty, and sentenced to fifteen days hard labor and confined in guard-house at night; one for stealing fence-wire, fined and imprisoned.

The court convenes once a week in the council room attached to agent's office. The police take turns in acting as court officers. When a complaint is made the case is docketed. The parties and witnesses are summoned to appear, which is invariably obeyed. Trial day the chief judge conducts the examination, first hearing complainant and his or her witnesses; then the defendant and witnesses are heard. The other judges also participate in the examinations. The evidence is then thoroughly considered and a verdict rendered. The influence of the court on the reservation is good and the Indians have great respect for the judges and their decisions. At present I have no suggestions to make regarding the improvement of the court.

The industrial boarding-school of this agency is in a prosperous condition, and is now being rapidly filled up with scholars. The accommodations of this school should be enlarged in order to afford educational facilities for all children of school age. The school farm has suffered from the drought also, and the superintendent informs me that it will yield nothing.

I have met and am much pleased with Miss Grace Howard, who is in charge of "Grace Mission," situated about 14 miles east of the agency. She is enthusiastic and energetic in her work and deserves much credit. A day school was opened at her place March 15 last, and was taught by Miss Hettie Rouze, receiving for her services up to June 30, last, \$118.89.

The Immaculate Conception Mission School, located at Stephan on this reservation about 15 miles north of the agency, is conducted by Rev. Pius Boehm. I have not visited this school yet, but learn that it is in a prosperous condition and well managed.

The missionary work here is conducted by the Rev. H. Burt, representing the Protestant Episcopal Church, and the Rev. Daniel Renville, of the Presbyterian Church. The Catholic Church is also represented on the reservation.

## LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY.

This agency is located on the west bank of the Missouri River, about 6 miles below Chamberlain, S. Dak. The agency buildings were not so numerous nor as good as those at Crow Creek, but were in fair condition and are ample enough for all purposes.

According to the census taken June 30 last, the population of this agency, arranged as to ages, is as follows:

Males over eighteen years of age	289
Females over fourteen years of age	364
Children between six and sixteen years of age	237
Young children, etc	147
Total	1,011

The Indians of this agency seem to be progressive and are doing well. They have a great number of well-improved farms with fairly good houses, and whilst they have suffered greatly from the dry weather, yet I learn they will have a bet or yield in crops than at Crow Creek. They are anxious to take land in severalty, and I hope the Government will soon locate them permanently and afford them this privilege.

I submit the following regarding the court of Indian offenses at this agency:

Big Mane, chief judge, fifty-one years of age, appointed; January 21, 1889; served one year and one month. John Desomit, forty-eight years of age; appointed January 31, 1889; served one year and one month. Eagle Star, forty-four years of age; appointed January 21, 1889; served one year and one month. The commissions appointing these judges expired February 28, 1890. The general character of the judges is good; they do not speak English, but wear citizens dress and conform to the white man's ways; they use their influence in favor of allotment of lands, education of children, and progress in civilization. There were eighteen individuals tried by the court during the last fiscal year as follows: Two for wife beating; one was confined in jail six days and the other for thirty. One for destroying Government property; imprisoned for two weeks at hard labor. One for breach of promise; made to pay a horse. One for assault and battery; not guilty. Four for rape; one fined \$10, three not guilty. Four for stealing girls; two made to marry, one made to pay a horse, and one not guilty. Five for being intoxicated on the reservation: four deprived of rations for thirty days, one confined in guard-house four days. One for cutting a cow with a hatchet; fined \$5. The court procedure here is the same as at Crow Creek. The court has a splendid influence on the reservation and commands the respect of all. A court docket is kept on file in agent's office.

The Lower Brulé Industrial Boarding School prospered last year, and is now in good condition. The buildings of this school are by far inadequate for the accommodation of the children of this agency. I trust when these Indians are permanently located that sufficient educational facilities will be afforded for the education of their children.

The day schools at mouth of White River, 6 miles south of the agency, and Driving Hawk's Camp, 10 miles west, I am reliably informed, have done exceedingly well the past year.

The missionary work at this agency is carried on by native ministers, Mr. Walker representing the Protestant Episcopal Church and Mr. Rogers the Presbyterian Church.

Promising a more thorough report next year,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

A. P. DIXON,  
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORT OF PINE RIDGE AGENCY.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. DAK., August 28, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of this agency for the past year. Pine Ridge Agency is situated in the southwestern portion of South Dakota, including a section of country nearly 60 miles north and south by 115 miles east and west. The lands are valuable for grazing purposes, but owing to the short summer season and lack of precipitation agriculture can not be relied upon to make profitable returns even with the most experienced farmers. The present summer has been very dry, in many localities entirely de-stroying all the corn planted by the Indians. Potatoes, which have nearly always been a good crop here, will scarcely pay for the trouble of digging. This succeeding the drought of last year, when nearly all vegetation perished, will compel the Indians

to depend for subsistence almost entirely upon what is issued to them by the Government.

The visit of the Sioux Commission to this agency last year resulted in a great deal of bad feeling among the Indians. From the first the bill was strenuously opposed by a large and influential body of Indians. Among other opponents of the bill may be mentioned Red Cloud, Little Wound, Young-Man-Afraid-of-his-Horses, and Big Road. These chiefs all have large followings, and succeeded in keeping their people from signing by telling them the whites were again trying to make dupes of them and that if the bill carried all who signed it would regret their action when too late. They argued that the promises made by the commissioners were not in good faith, that when their hands were once secured they would be laughed at when they called attention to these unfulfilled promises.

I must acknowledge it was a matter of some surprise when I learned shortly after the departure of the Sioux Commission that the allowance of beef for this agency had been reduced 1,000,000 pounds, or 20 per cent, for the year. The Indians friendly to the bill regarded the threatened reduction as being part of a plan to bring over the opposition, and I could scarcely believe myself that if the Government wished the bill to succeed it would pursue a course that, if made known in time to the Indians, would have prevented the commission from getting a single signature at this agency.

When it became generally known that the reduction was really going to be made it caused an intense feeling against the Sioux Commission among those who had signed the bill. They were made the targets for derision by the non-signers, who called them fools and dupes and told them they were now getting their pay in the same coin that had been received before whenever they were so foolish as to make contracts with the whites. The appointment of delegates to visit Washington in December, 1889, had the effect of quieting the excitement, as it was generally believed a statement of the facts in regard to the condition of the Indians would result in the allowance of the usual amount of beef. I regret to say that all efforts to secure this failed, although the justice of it was urged by the Sioux Commission, who argued that failure upon part of the Government to make the regular allowance of beef to these Indians for that year placed them in a compromising position with the Indians and made it appear that they had been acting in bad faith with them. When the delegates returned from Washington and it became known they were to be deprived of the million pounds of beef which they claimed they had been cheated out of by the Government, the change in the disposition of the Indians was at once apparent, and since that time there has been gradually growing among them a feeling of indifference as to the future, which I attribute to an entire loss of faith in the promises of the Government.

During the early spring a report reached these Indians that a great medicine man had appeared in the Wind River country, in Wyoming, whose mission was to resurrect and rehabilitate all the departed heroes of the tribe, and restore to these people in greater abundance than ever before known such herds of buffalo and other wild game as would make them entirely independent of aid from the whites, and that such confusion would be brought among their enemies that they would flee from the country leaving them in undisputed possession of the entire northwest for all time to come. Strange as it may seem, this story was believed by a large number of Indians and is this day. An Indian belonging to the Cheyenne River Agency who had lately visited the land where the new Christ is supposed to be sojourning temporarily came to this agency a few weeks since and before I learned of his presence he had succeeded in exciting the Indians living upon Wounded Knee Creek to such a pitch that many of them swooned away during the performance of the ceremonies which attends the recital of the wondrous things soon to come to pass, and one of the men died from the effects of the excitement. On Friday, 22d instant, about two thousand Indians gathered on White Clay Creek about 18 miles north of the agency to hold what they call the religious dance connected with the appearance of this wonderful being. Noticing the demoralizing effect of these meetings I instructed the police to order the gathering to disperse, but found the police were unable to do anything with them. I visited the locality where the Indians had assembled on Sunday, the 21th instant, accompanied by twenty of the police. The Indians probably heard of our coming for they had dispersed before we arrived at the grounds, several of the bucks, however, were standing around in the neighborhood of where the dance had been held. These men were stripped for fight, having removed their leggings and such other superfluous apparel as is usually worn by them and stood with Winchester in their hands and a good storing of cartridges belted around their waists prepared to do or die in defense of the new faith. They were quieted after a time by being made to understand that we had no desire to harm them but had come to order the people to their homes, who, it had been reported, were gathered here in violation of orders. While nothing serious may result from this new religion, as it is called by the Indians, I would greatly fear the consequences should there be no restriction placed upon it.

## CENSUS.

The census herewith given was taken on June 1, this year, and will, I think, be found very nearly correct. It is impossible to make an accurate count of the Indians without being prepared to do the work in one day. The Indians are very much opposed to being counted and resort to every expedient to keep their number from being decreased. We are obliged to depend largely upon the police, who are present when the census is taken, to prevent fraud, but in spite of every precaution some deception will be practiced. The following table will acquaint you with the result of the census taken:

Name of band.	Families.	Males over 18.	Males under 18.	Females under 14.	Females over 14.	Total all ages.	No. males between 6 and 16.
Oglalla Sioux.....	1,181	1,130	968	880	1,481	4,456	1,041
Mixed bloods.....	121	132	115	111	170	528	83
Northern Cheyennes.....	111	121	111	113	166	517	97
Total.....	1,413	1,386	1,224	1,104	1,817	5,501	1,221

## AGRICULTURE.

It has been fully demonstrated that neither whites nor Indians can make a success of farming in this section, and that aside from such garden products as mature early it is useless to attempt to raise anything without the aid of irrigation. Wheat has been given a fair test for three years in succession, and the best average attained was 5 bushels per acre. This year the average will not be over 3 bushels per acre. Corn will prove almost a total failure, and oats are no better. These Indians can never, therefore, be made self-supporting as farmers while living here, and the time spent in trying to make farmers of them is virtually thrown away.

## STOCK.

Stock-raising can be profitably followed by these people with the prospect of in time affording sufficient revenue to support them without aid from the Government. To accomplish this within a reasonable time it will be necessary for the allowance of beef to be kept up to such a point that the Indians will not be compelled to kill their stock to prevent starvation in their families. During the past fiscal year these Indians were obliged to consume 700,000 pounds of beef from their private herds, owing to the short ration allowed them by the Government.

This has had a discouraging effect and should this year's supply of beef be no greater than last the stock-raising industry will receive a set-back from which it can not recover for several years. These people should be required to care well for their cattle and hold them until the proceeds from the natural increase will be sufficient to provide for their wants during the entire year. In last year's report I gave the increase in horses and cattle for each year from 1836 to 1839; this year will not make a favorable comparison in cattle, owing to causes given above.

## SHOW BUSINESS.

The past year has seen the first steps taken to arrest the growing evil of permitting Indians to be taken from the reservation for show purposes. The injury already done is irreparable and will prove a curse to these people for many generations to come. Parties living along the line of railroad near the agency claiming to be respectable people have engaged in the occupation of stealing Indians for the shows at so much per head. These people would be highly indignant if they were accused of some petty crime; yet they have no hesitation in engaging in a business for which they really deserve a term in the penitentiary. Cody and Salsbury took away from this agency in the spring of 1839 seventy-two healthy young men to travel with the Wild West Show while making the tour of the continent. Five of these have died among strangers in a strange land while seven others have been sent home owing to their shattered health rendering them unfit for further service. I find it very difficult to get any information from these young men in regard to their treatment while away, but their condition upon arrival here speaks more forcibly than words and is sufficient proof that their lot was a hard one while in the service of the Wild West Show.

The Kickapoo Medicine Company have at all seasons of the year from seventy-five to one hundred young men in their service belonging to this agency. These Indians are procured through the services of middlemen, as before stated, without any guaranty being given that they will receive proper treatment and fair compensation for their services while away. Many of these Indians become stranded in distant States and write home to their friends for money to bring them back to the agency. One of these young men was taken from the cars at Rushville, Nebr., a few months ago, in a dying condition. The authorities of the town asked what should be done with him, as he had not a cent of money and could not be taken to the agency until his condition improved. I requested them to take the best possible care of him and I would contrive some means to pay whatever expense might be incurred. After remaining there several days the young man begged to be taken to his home to die. They started with him to the agency, but he died before half of the 25 miles had been traversed. The expense of caring for him while at Rushville, some \$15, was paid by his friends. This is merely an isolated case, but the record of suffering, demoralization, and death among the Indians traveling with shows, for one year, would fill a volume.

## FREIGHTING.

During the past year the Indians transported 1,978,091 pounds of Government freight from Rushville, Nebr., to the agency, a distance of 25 miles. For this they received \$9,890.45. In addition to the above they hauled for the contractor 300,000 feet of lumber from Gordon, Nebr., to the agency, a distance of 23 miles. Their compensation for this work was not so liberal as that paid by the Government; nevertheless it kept them occupied for a time and was certainly more profitable than doing nothing. No inconsiderable portion of this freight money was expended in the purchase of farming implements and house-furnishing goods, and, as preference is given to Indians who desire to make such use of their earnings, each year will add to the number of those who are striving to surround themselves with such articles of comfort and utility as evidence an advance toward civilization.

## FARMERS' REPORT.

*White Clay District—Agency Farmer.*

The White Clay district represents four-tenths of the Indians of this agency. The following report will acquaint you of the progress made by them during the past year:

Number and kind of houses built by Indians during the year (log).....	30
Dwelling houses occupied by Indians (log).....	442
Acres cultivated during the year.....	1,115
Acres under fence.....	5,600
Rods of fence made during the year.....	17,200
Tons of hay cut.....	2,200
Cords of wood cut.....	2,117
Stock owned by Indians, viz:	
Horses.....	4,200
Mules.....	26
Cattle.....	4,530
Swine.....	80
Domestic fowls.....	560
Private mowing-machines owned by Indians.....	23
Private horse and sulky rakes owned by Indians.....	25
Private wagons owned by Indians.....	27

*Wounded Knee District—Additional Farmer.*

The Wounded Knee district represents three-tenths of the Indians of this agency. The following is the additional farmer's report thereon:

Number and kind of houses built during the year by Indians (log)....	15
Dwelling-houses occupied by Indians (log).....	276
Acres cultivated during the year.....	400
Acres of sod broken during the year.....	200
Acres under fence.....	1,500
Rods of fence made during the year.....	3,000
Tons of hay cut during the year.....	300
Cords of wood cut during the year.....	200

Stock owned by Indians, viz:	
Horses .....	1,707
Mules .....	6
Cattle .....	1,600
Swine .....	97
Fowls .....	492
Number of private mowing-machines owned by Indians .....	15
Number of private horse and sulky rakes owned by Indians .....	10
Number of private wagons owned by Indians .....	17

*Medicine Root district—Additional farmer.*

The above district, representing two-tenths of the Indians at this agency, was almost a total failure as to crops this year owing to an extreme drought. The following report from the additional farmer will acquaint you with the progress being made there by the Indians:

Number and kind of houses built by Indians during the year (log) .....	12
Number and kind of dwelling-houses occupied by Indians (log) .....	223
Acres cultivated during the year .....	1,260
Acres of sod broken during the year .....	500
Acres under fence .....	1,782
Rods of fence erected during the year .....	1,736
Tons of hay cut .....	1,163
Cords of wood cut .....	736
Stock owned by Indians, viz:	
Horses .....	1,496
Mules .....	5
Cattle .....	2,030
Swine .....	60
Domestic fowls .....	498
Private mowing-machines owned by Indians .....	11
Private horse and sulky rakes owned by Indians .....	11
Private wagons owned by Indians .....	18

*Porcupine district—Additional farmer.*

The Porcupine district represents a smaller number of Indians than either of the other districts, being one-tenth of the Indians of this agency. The following is the additional farmer's report thereon:

Number and kind of houses built by Indians during the year (log) .....	13
Number and kind of dwelling-houses occupied by Indians (log) .....	107
Acres cultivated during the year .....	650
Acres of sod broken during the year .....	160
Acres under fence .....	2,973
Rods of fence made during the year .....	3,070
Tons of hay cut, during the year .....	972
Cords of wood cut during the year .....	473
Stock owned by Indians, viz:	
Horses .....	983
Mules .....	5
Cattle .....	1,843
Swine .....	37
Domestic fowls .....	39
Private mowing-machines owned by Indians .....	21
Private horse and sulky rakes owned by Indians .....	26
Private wagons owned by Indians .....	17

## COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

Although provision has been made for the appointment of Indian judges to act as a court for trial of Indian offenses, with a small compensation for their services, I have continued to settle all difficulties arising among them myself, believing the plan better calculated to suppress or keep in check such violations of law as are usually brought before

such courts. As Indians by a recent act of Congress have been made amenable to state laws for crimes of a serious character it leaves for adjudication by the agency court only cases of trivial importance which I consider can be more effectively suppressed by speedy trial and punishment—which the agent alone can give them—than by being held over for two or more weeks for trial at the regular term of Indian courts. During the last year there was an increase in the number of commititals, there being 93 against 46 for the previous year. Average number of days in guard-house with labor, 134. This in a measure was attributable to the distress of the past winter, resulting from loss of crops and short beef allowance, which led many of them to kill stock without permits and commit acts of pilfering which they had not been guilty of the previous year. The presence of a large number of "show" Indians during a portion of the year added many cases of women stealing and drunkenness which otherwise would not appear on the record.

While Indian courts may prove a success upon some agencies I would not advise the introduction of one here at the present time. I think an Indian court should be composed of full-blood Indians, having sufficient intelligence and progressiveness to make them desire the advancement of their people. On several occasions it seemed I had discovered such an Indian, but later something invariably occurred to convince me I had overestimated the man. This really should not occasion very great surprise. These people are merely beginners in the school of civilization and many years must necessarily elapse before the interests of the Indians have been so far overcome that we may safely invest them with authority as Indian judges or place them in any other independent capacity where intelligence and discretion are required.

## CHEYENNES.

The Cheyennes have continued to agitate the subject of removal to the Tongue River Agency during the entire year. They have now been at this agency seven years, and during all this time there has been a large faction of them clamoring for removal and refusing to regard this place as their home. Early this spring they gave unmistakable signs of a determination to leave without authority and join their friends in the north. The presence of two companies of troops placed at Oelrichs, Dak., about 20 miles from their camp on White River, had the effect of holding them back. Some action looking to the consolidation of the Cheyennes of these two agencies should be taken as soon as possible.

I do not understand why the Tongue River Cheyennes should not be brought here, where they properly belong, and have the same rights as the Sioux. I am well aware that such a course is objected to by land speculators and others who have no sympathy for the Indians, who think it no crime to do them the greatest wrong, and would be willing to see the last one of them perish if such a thing could be turned into profit by them. But is it right that the Government should be influenced by such men in its dealings with these people? I hope for humanity's sake that the time is not far distant when the interest of the Indian will be considered of paramount importance to the wishes of any unscrupulous politician or professional land-grabber.

## SCHOOLS.

During the greater part of the past year we had at this agency one Government boarding-school and eight day schools, also a mission boarding-school under direction of the Jesuit fathers.

The Government boarding-school is a large frame structure, built in 1833 and 1834, occupying a decidedly pleasant location near the agency quarters, with a rated capacity for 200 pupils. During the past year the average attendance was 166, which was found to be all that could be conveniently accommodated in the building. A large number of children were obliged to be refused owing to want of room. The school has made fair progress during the year, all things considered. There should be at least three more class-rooms in this school, with that number of additional teachers. If it requires fourteen class-rooms with that number of teachers for a school with about double the number of pupils we have here, it would certainly seem that if satisfactory results were expected at this school it should be made within the range of possibility to obtain them.

It may possibly be the agent's fault that the capacity of this school and the employé force were not long ago increased, but I have always thought it the duty of Indian inspectors and special agents, who are supposed to inspect and report upon the condition and requirements of schools, to make such recommendations as would be proper in matters of this kind. I have in mind a special agent who visited this agency during the past year, and after spending between three and four weeks inspecting No. 1 day school and this same boarding-school finally reported to your office that he had dis-

covered a leak in the roof of the latter building, through which the water had descended to a room occupied by a lady teacher; and he furthermore discovered that the laundry needed enlarging. I would give this official's name if I had not forgotten it. I did not get acquainted with him during the three or four weeks he remained here, only speaking to him once after he had been at the agency a week or more, when I had him report at the office to show by whose authority he had taken charge of the agency.

*No. 1 day school.*—This school is located at the agency, was built two years before the agency boarding-school, at a time when the Indians were aiming to live within sight of the commissary. Their hostility to schools about that time was open and determined. It is said that in these early days, after the agent had exhausted every conceivable project to get the Indians to move away from the agency and locate upon their farms, where they could produce something to add to their Government ration, one better acquainted with Indian character than himself suggested that building a school-house in their midst was an expedient never known to fail in such cases. The agent promptly acted upon the hint, and was both surprised and delighted to see the Indians feeling in every direction after they learned what use the building was intended for. The children attending this school are mostly orphans, whose grandparents are permitted to live near the agency on account of infirmities resulting from age.

*No. 2 day school.*—This school is located 4½ miles north of the agency, on White Clay Creek. Some few years since a large band of Indians was located near the school, forming what is known as the White Bird Camp. These Indians have nearly all moved away to more distant points, leaving only fifteen or twenty children living within a reasonable distance from the school.

*Killing of Frank E. Lewis.*—A change of teachers was made at this school on the 1st day of January last, when Mr. Frank E. Lewis, who formerly taught a day-school at Pass Creek, on Rosebud Reservation, assumed charge. Mr. Lewis was a most excellent young man, thoroughly capable and earnestly devoted to his work. Not having prepared himself fully for living in the school building, he had been making his home at the agency, going to school each morning and returning after school hours in the evening. On the afternoon of Friday, April 4, 1890, while Mr. Lewis was returning on horseback from his school, and having reached a point about 1 mile from his school where the road passes through a deep draw or ravine, he was fired upon by a young Indian, who had concealed himself in a clump of bushes bordering the road, and was instantly killed. There were no witnesses of the act, but the report of the gun was heard by several persons who reached the scene of the tragedy a few moments later in time to see the murderer gliding over the opposite hill.

The murderer proved to be a young man named Eagle Horse, who for several months before had been gradually wasting away with consumption, and had a few weeks before come from his home, some 8 miles from Lewis's school, to stop at a relative's house near where the shooting occurred for treatment by an Indian doctor or medicine man. The night previous to the shooting he had been very restless and most of the time delirious. His leaving the house with a gun about noon on the fatal day was objected to by his aunt, who was the only person at home. The young man said he thought he would like to eat some grouse, but he would only go a short distance from the house in search of some. When he returned to the house in the afternoon he informed his aunt that knowing what he was going to do he had killed a white man that he might have company on his journey. Then going to a hill about a half-mile distant from the house he shot himself, dying instantly. The unfortunate young man was undoubtedly in such condition of mind resulting from delirium as to have been irresponsible for the terrible act.

Lewis's death must have been instantaneous, as when he was found a few moments after the shooting he was lying in exactly the same position in which he fell, there being no evidence that he had made any movement. Inspectors Junkin and Armstrong were at the agency when this sad affair occurred. Upon their recommendation the school was ordered closed, as the attendance no longer justified its continuance.

*No. 3 day school.*—This day school is located on White Clay Creek, about 10 miles north from the agency. The country surrounding the school is partly fair farming land and well taken up by the Indians. The school buildings are very comfortable, being only lately put up, and is therefore an exception to the other day-school buildings.

*No. 4 day school.*—This day school is located on Wounded Knee Creek, 15 miles east from the agency. The attendance at this school has always been good, and the progress of the pupils quite satisfactory. The school buildings are not the best, but if not subjected to a heavy strain may stand for several years longer.

*No. 5 day school.*—This day school is on the same creek as No. 4, being 10 miles further north, and distant from the agency 18 miles. The Indians in the neighborhood still retain some of the ancient prejudice against schools, and it requires constant visits from the police and threats of taking up ration tickets to keep up a fair attendance.

*No. 6 day school.*—This day school is located on Porcupine Tail Creek, distant from

the agency 25 miles. It is the only school on this creek, and owing to the shifting of population since it was put up, is not properly located for convenience of the pupils. The building is among the poorest of the day schools, and at best can stand but a few years longer. When replaced by another it should be located several miles further north on the creek.

*No. 7 day school.*—This day school is distant from the agency 40 miles, being located on the American Horse Branch of Medicine Root Creek. Very good lands surround this school, it being in the creek valley, and are mostly taken up by the Indians. Progress at this school has been very fair, but some difficulty has been experienced in getting the children to school.

*No. 8 day school.*—This day school is located on the middle branch of Medicine Root Creek, at what is known as Little Wound's Camp, distant from the Agency 45 miles. This is the most distant school, and, as at Porcupine Tail, owing to the shifting of population, the school is left at one end of the settlement, and therefore inconvenient for attendance for much the larger number of pupils. The school building is very poor and must of necessity be abandoned within a few years. When a new building is put up it should occupy a more central location. The attendance at this school during the year has been entirely satisfactory and the progress made by the pupils very commendable.

The teacher at this and the other day schools succeeded during the year in getting permission from parents to have all the boys hair cut with a few exceptions. This was not accomplished without persistent effort and the exercise of considerable tact, as it is a religious belief among these Indians that the cutting of a boy's hair is invariably attended by some great calamity to the family.

The following shows the average attendance for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890:

Schools.	Attendance.	Schools.	Attendance.
No. 1, day.....	29	No. 6, day.....	23
No. 2, day.....	18	No. 7, day.....	21, 53
No. 3, day.....	32, 7	No. 8, day.....	30, 53
No. 4, day.....	25	Ogallala boarding.....	166
No. 5, day.....	29	Holy Rosary Mission.....	128

#### HOLY ROSARY MISSION.

This school is located on White Clay Creek, 5 miles north from the agency. The building is a substantial brick structure making no pretensions to architectural effect, but so arranged as to be properly adapted to the purpose for which it was built. The school is under the charge of Rev. John Jutz, S. J., who has as his assistants Rev. E. Perrig, S. J., nine lay brothers, and nine sisters of the Franciscan order. The school has just completed its second year, during which time the average number of pupils was 125. These people are doing a good work for the Indians, and certainly are deserving of such aid and encouragement as may be given them by the Government.

The missionary field at this agency is well supplied, there being represented the Episcopalian, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic denominations. Everything possible, therefore, is being done for the spiritual welfare of these Indians. To say that the results are all that could be desired would possibly be saying too much. The most casual observer can not fail to see that the work is beset with difficulties that would discourage any person not having in view a more substantial reward than the applause of this world. The persistence of the missionaries in the face of every discouragement shows their appreciation of the work before them and the value of any gain that may be made in the cause of Christianity. I submit herewith reports of missionaries as far as received, showing the progress made in their work during the past year.

Very respectfully,

H. D. GALLAGHER,  
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

#### REPORTS OF MISSIONARIES, PINE RIDGE AGENCY.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. DAK., September 5, 1890.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request for a report of our Presbyterian missionary work for the year just passed, I have to say that the general method of work has been much the same as in previous years, consisting chiefly in the conduct of preaching services and Sabbath school at the agency village and at our outposts on the different creeks.

No church buildings have been erected during the year just passed, but one new outpost has been established and two new native helpers have been engaged in the missionary work. Rev. and Mrs. Sterling, Misses Dickson and McCreight, Rev. Louis Mazawakinyanna and Mr. James Lynd continue as formerly. The new helpers are John Chaskel and Peter Tatekahna. These have proven themselves faithful and efficient. The former has conducted services successfully at the agency village, and has lived an exemplary life among his less-advanced people. The latter has awakened quite a marked interest in the study of the Dakota language on the part of young men and women, too old to learn English. A number of these old but earnest pupils are now able to read the Bible in their native tongue.

Besides the helpers mentioned, two Cheyenne boys, Eugene Standing Elk and Abe Somers, have been engaged as interpreters of services for their people and have had charge of two day schools under the charge of our church. The progress of their pupils has been necessarily slow and the results in actual knowledge of the English meager, but an interest has been awakened for study, and the young teachers themselves have been truly developed by their new responsibilities. We have been encouraged in our labors by real improvement in the character and home life of those Indians who had previously given evidence of genuine awakening; in some it is true we have been more or less disappointed. We have also been encouraged by a very regular attendance of quite a number at the different outposts and an apparent interest in hearing the word preached, although just at this writing there has been something of a backward movement, temporary we trust, on account of the revival of certain superstitious ideas and customs. The work for the children of the Government boarding-school is particularly fascinating because of the attentive interest shown by the pupils. I am pleased to acknowledge your interest in our work during this year, and favors shown us.

Yours truly,

H. D. GALLAGHER,  
United States Indian Agent.

CHARLES G. STERLING.

HOLY CROSS MISSION, Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak., September 3, 1890.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request I have the honor to submit a brief report of the missionary work of the Episcopal Church on this reserve.

Since at no corner of the world does a greater and more serious responsibility rest upon the church as a working body than right here among the Ogallalas. This responsibility is thus serious and great because of the almost unprecedented opportunities vouchsafed us, and because of the large and ever-increasing number of souls already caught within the meshes of the gospel net, ready to be now molded, developed, and trained in the way they should go to make good and loyal citizens of our country, an earnest of their citizenship in heaven. He who is merciful and ever ready to encourage and reward those who try to do honest, conscientious work for Him in His despised children has strengthened our hands and graciously blessed our labors during the past year. No previous year has been so full of the visible results of the husbandman's work. For all these tokens of His favor and goodness, and for the unmistakable signs of constant growth in grace and in righteousness of living on the part of the Christianized Indians, it is but honest to sing, "Doxologies, Laud Deo!"

Four services (two in English and two in the Dakota) are held every Lord's Day in the agency church. The day-school (which acts as a night school, especially in the evening) men and young women returned from the Eastern schools) is, furthermore, maintained in the same church from one year's end to the other, with a regularity of good attendance which is truly remarkable.

All over the reservation, in all fifteen congregations are regularly ministered to; every Sunday, twice, three, and even four times, and during the week, at least twice, in each congregation ministered to and instructed.

To carry on this work there are employed two clergymen and nine catechists (and some ten lay assistants), with an annual total salary of \$3,500.

During the past year two substantial and handsome chapels have been built at a cost of nearly \$5,000, thus increasing the number of our houses of prayer to seven. The missionary's house at the agency has also been enlarged and renovated at an outlay of some \$700. Plans are on hand to erect, early in the coming spring, a substantial quilt house, to cost in the neighborhood of \$2,500.

The past year has also been further signalized in the way of the extension of our work by the completion of the Rapid City boarding-school, intended expressly for the Pine Ridge Indian children. This structure is built of the prairie boulder. It is said to be a large and imposing pile. The cost is at least \$200,000. In short, the work bears evidence of growth on every side.

The number of baptisms, confirmations, and church marriages has been large during the year. With manifold signs of deepening growth all around us, we believe we are right in feeling very much encouraged in our work, and are, in consequence, emboldened to believe we can see bright days coming on apace to meet our Indians, as they themselves are going ahead, slowly, to be sure, but steadily, to meet that day of their temporal redemption, to wit, the day of their citizenship and self-support.

Next to the great source of all encouragement, I must here beg leave to express thus officially my sense of gratitude to you, as an officer and a man, for all the courtesies and helps you have always been ready to extend to me personally and to my co-workers.

I herewith append a statistical recapitulation of the past year's work.

Respectfully, yours,

H. D. GALLAGHER,  
United States Indian Agent.

CHAS. SMITH COOK, M. A.,  
Pastor in Charge.

SUMMARY.

Confirmations during the year	70
Baptisms during the year	222
Marriages during the year	25
Burials during the year	83
Membership (whites and Indians)	2,267
Contributions (estimated)	\$400
All salaries	\$3,500
Workers and assistants	21
Church buildings	7
Rectories	3
Churches built during the year	2
Expenditures on buildings during the year	\$5,000
Rapid City school (estimated)	\$20,000
Sunday-school scholars	610

REPORT OF ROSEBUD AGENCY.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. DAK., August 20, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report as agent for the Indians of the Rosebud Agency in compliance with instructions from the Office of Indian Affairs.

I assumed charge of this agency September 14, 1889, succeeding Col. L. F. Spencer, resigned, who transferred all public property to me in good order. The friendly council between him and the Indians before his departure showed the most amicable feeling existing among the people, who, meeting with me, expressed a desire to live in harmony and respect the wishes and orders of the "Great Father."

The threatened trouble among the Northern Cheyennes has not affected these Indians, notwithstanding reports to the contrary, while a few of the older, non-progressive ones, who have heretofore regarded themselves as the tribal authority, can not bring themselves to realize that the younger element now claim and assume equal authority, besides accepting this new order of things, have, with the assistance of some of the same stamp at other agencies, to regain control, and by making this, their last supreme effort, endeavored to create a feeling of discontent among the better disposed.

POPULATION OF INDIANS.

The recent census of these Indians aggregates 5,351, divided into the following bands:

Brulé No. 1	1,202
Brulé No. 2	750
Lofer	1,052
Waziahzalah	1,184
Two Kettle	228
Mixed	762
Northern	167

This census, being the first taken by me, has been as carefully and accurately taken as is possible, and I have reason to believe is correct. Every precaution has been taken to prevent duplication or overcount; the reserve was divided into districts and every district counted at the same time. Notwithstanding the Indians were fully aware that a correct count would probably result in reduced rations, no resistance or effort at duplication was made, but the inevitable accepted.

The reduction in numbers from former count is material and may be attributed in a very large degree to the many deaths among the people during the past two years, first from the epidemic of measles, followed during the past winter by the prevailing influenza, again followed by whooping-cough, each resulting fatally, not only among the children but also with the adult population. These, with the many deaths to a very large degree (aggravated by these causes), have made material inroads, and from hereditary disease (aggravated by these causes), have made material inroads, and most continue to a greater or less degree until better ventilated houses, more cleanly habits, and more uniform clothing is adopted. The log house, with dirt roof and floor, is not conducive to cleanliness. Poor ventilation with heated stoves, poorly clad children (in many cases bare of covering), with frequent exposure to change from intense heat in the house to the other extreme, cold out of doors, is not calculated to overcome the tendency to consumption and other hereditary diseases among this people. Until civilized and sanitary habits are fully adopted it is morally certain their number will decrease instead, as formerly, in their nomadic life, when their increase was moderate if not rapid. Over an area of 65 by 150 miles, with Indians scattered in every direction and located in over forty different camps, it is impossible to obtain a correct record of deaths. As supplies are issued, with the number represented, are given to each family, upon which basis care is taken that deaths or migration are not slow to be reported, white officials and others who have visited here have expressed surprise that this locality should have been selected and is still continued, surrounded as it is by barren sand-hills, in any camp among the people during the year.

LOCATION OF AGENCY.

This agency is located in the southwestern portion of the reserve set apart for these Indians, about 100 miles west of the Missouri River, 15 miles north of the northern boundary of Nebraska, distant from Fort Niobrara (our nearest military post) about 40 miles and 35 miles from Valentine, Nebr., our nearest railroad and shipping point. All officials and others who have visited here have expressed surprise that this locality should have been selected and is still continued, surrounded as it is by barren sand-hills,

where within a radius of 10 miles a white man could not make a living if dependent on the product of the soil.

It appears that in 1878 these Indians selected this locality, and it is an acknowledged fact that Indians do not, generally speaking, seek to become self-supporting, which is not surprising, they being promised by treaty to be supported "until able to support themselves." It would appear that they selected this place for the purpose of proving the impossibility of farming. On this account nearly all Indians have of late years been induced to establish camps at distances from the agency on creek bottoms, where some return could be got from labor performed. With the exception of those employed it has left the agency largely depopulated from formerly, and requires Indians to spend a large portion of their time on the road, traveling to and from the agency, the base of supplies, the majority living from 20 to 60 miles, and one camp 125 miles distant. It is therefore impossible for an agent or his assistants to give them the desired attention, a large portion of their time being necessarily consumed in traveling. The agency should be so located in the vicinity of the Indians where the agent can reach and supervise all parts at any time, and where the farmer can be constantly in their midst.

As the best agricultural land on this reserve lies east of the agency, the advisability of the

#### REMOVAL OF THE AGENCY

to that locality has been considered during the past year by the authorities, recommended by the honorable Sioux commissioners, and endorsed by all Senators and others who have visited this agency. By its removal it could be located in the center of the finest farming land on this reserve, where Indians could be within a reasonable distance on all sides. The present agency buildings are all old and in need of extensive repairs, the cost of which will aggregate nearly if not quite as much as to remove and rebuild. This important question should be settled at as early a date as possible that work may progress in an intelligent manner; that more schools may be located, and serves an incentive to induce Indians to locate on land in severalty, where they may be able to make permanent and desirable homes and become progressive. This object can never be fully attained while this people remain in the present undesirable and unsuitable locality.

#### FARMING.

The Indians have made favorable progress during the past year in their farming operations, to which especial attention has been given. The acreage under cultivation during the past year by actual measurement aggregates 4,332 acres. Heretofore these Indians have plowed and planted largely on sod ground which required no cultivation, for which purpose they would select new fields each year. I have this year induced many to replant their old plowing and properly cultivate and work the growing crop, to accomplish which required constant attention and perseverance. I am pleased to report that in nearly all cases where Indians are located on individual claims, or on good land, they have cultivated their fields to a commendable degree; many fields will compare favorably with those of white frontiersmen.

The past spring and early summer has been the best for crops for several years, especially on the eastern part of the reserve, which has been more favored with rains. The excessive heat of the past two months, with lack of rain and hot winds, which invariably prevail, has in many localities very much injured and in some instances entirely destroyed the growing crops. These hot winds and dry weather have especially destroyed small grain; and while oats were in fine condition in the early spring, a considerable quantity has not been worth cutting, which is demoralizing to any one, and especially Indians, and to supply the agency wants during the coming year, and Indians were informed cash would be paid for all delivered, which had induced many to make special efforts, but owing to the drought and hot winds there will be small returns. As a further inducement and to awaken a spirit of enterprise and rivalry, I propose during the next month to inaugurate at the agency an

#### AGRICULTURAL FAIR

and induce Indians to bring samples of their produce, also horses and cattle raised by themselves, for which prizes of some description will be awarded to those who make the best showing. The object of such rewards will be recognized, and the benefits to be gained will not be totally ignored by any.

#### ADDITIONAL FARMERS.

But two additional farmers have been allowed this agency during the past year; and as the time of these would be almost entirely consumed in traveling over the large territory attached to this agency in visiting many small and distant camps, leaving but

little, if any, time for instruction, the compensation authorized has been divided among a larger number of returned students and Indian assistants during the six working months of the year, allotting to each a smaller territory to oversee, with good results. A white and practical experienced farmer is required in charge of a district, over which he can travel twice each week, supervising Indians and other assistants in each camp. Such a plan has been adopted with satisfactory results. I have asked for six additional farmers for the present year, which I trust will be allowed. With the knowledge of what might be accomplished with these Indians in the way of farming were the necessary means allowed, it is discouraging to those having the work in charge that it is not given. Unless Indians are so located that the farmer can be amongst them all the time but little can or will be accomplished, as during his absence, which may be for two or three weeks, an Indian breaking an implement becomes discouraged and awaits his return. Others, while making a feeble attempt, will work while the farmer is with them, but on his departure operations are suspended.

Whether Indians become self-supporting or not by agriculture, it will, I think be conceded by those in position to judge that they must become civilized largely through that medium. Their greatest characteristic is their roving disposition, which must first be broken up, and can only be accomplished by requiring them to remain in one location, difficult for them to do, unless their time is occupied. The importance of this work, therefore, can not be overestimated.

As many of the creeks in the most desirable farming lands become dry during the summer, to prevent Indians abandoning such localities, a well-boring machine has been purchased by authority, with which wells for Indians are being bored, where advisable, with successful results. Seeing the advantages secured by getting water for themselves and stock at all times, I am now receiving applications from every side for wells.

During the past season I have established two small blacksmith shops in different parts of the reserve, in charge of young Indian mechanics, supervised by the district farmer, with most satisfactory results and saving Indians many trips to the agency. I have included in my annual estimate implements for use in such shops, for returned students and scholars from other schools who have learned or are desirous of learning the various trades. If such shops were placed in charge of practical mechanics, at a stated salary, and all articles manufactured, purchased, for cash, at same prices allowed to contractors, much good could be accomplished.

#### FENCING.

The cultivated land with additional quantity for future use has been properly fenced with barbed wire, furnished for that purpose; 75,000 pounds having been issued during the season. Indians are first required to set posts for same in advance, and to afterwards return the empty spools to the district farmer.

#### STOCK-RAISING.

Many Indians are giving this industry more attention and are making better provision for the care of their stock than heretofore; almost all are cutting sufficient hay for winter use. A large number have small lots of cows and young cattle. An issue to Indians of one hundred brood mares was made last year for the first time; in most instances they have received good care and attention; while some have died from disease, no loss has occurred through neglect. As a result of this issue many fine colts are now seen. Especial attention of farmers is given to this industry and many Indians now have comfortable stables for their stock. Work cattle are much more sought for by Indians now than formerly; but a few years since they accepted them reluctantly.

#### FREIGHTING

is much sought for at all times and performed in a satisfactory manner. During the past year there has been transported by the Indians from the railroad, 35 miles distant, all agency freight and supplies, which, with that to and from the traders, also building material to school houses in course of repairs, has aggregated at least 2,839,482 pounds, with earnings aggregating \$14,197.41. Fifty additional freight wagons are on hand and will be issued, when freighting begins, to the industrious and most deserving.

#### LAND IN SEVERALTY.

Until this reserve is surveyed it is not advisable to issue certificates to Indians for their land in severalty. One hundred have certificates for their claims of 320 acres, but owing to the difficulty of making correct description and confusion when correctly surveyed,

It is not deemed desirable to issue more at present. There are at least 300, including the above, living at present on their individual claims. The desirable portion of this reserve should be surveyed without delay, when it implements, etc., guaranteed by recent treaty are forthcoming, it will require but a short time to locate the majority of these Indians on their allotted lands.

The dividing line between Pine Ridge and Rosebud, changed by recent treaty from Pass Creek, east about 20 miles, to Black Pipe Creek, renders it necessary for about 99 families to remove onto the reserve set apart for this agency, which they are now preparing to do.

#### SCHOOL AND EDUCATIONAL WORK.

The school work of this agency has been satisfactorily conducted during the past year. There are 13 camp and 1 agency day-school buildings and 2 (Protestant Episcopal and Roman Catholic) mission boarding-schools on the reserve. Upon assuming charge I found 4 of the camp schools closed in consequence of the Indians having removed, leaving an insufficient number settled in the vicinity to warrant keeping the schools open. I have persuaded sufficient numbers to settle in the vicinity to open two of these with good results, and by removing one building to another locality and repopulating the other camp will have all in successful operation with the commencement of the school year, September 1.

All Government school-buildings have recently been thoroughly repaired, painted, and enlarged to accommodate 10 pupils each, with necessary conveniences. An additional room for sewing and other work for girls is much needed, for which I have submitted estimates. I have also submitted estimates for four additional school-buildings, to be located in camps, where Indians have asked for them and where I think they should be located.

The mission boarding-schools deserve special notice in addition to detailed reports of the superintendents submitted herewith.

St. Mary's, located about 15 miles east of the agency, built to accommodate 50 pupils, is under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church and charge of the Right Rev. W. H. Hare, bishop of Dakota, and immediate control of Miss Amelia Ives, assisted by four competent lady assistants and one industrial teacher. The enrollment has been 56, with a daily attendance of 47, supported in full by the church, except rations and annuities for the children. The high standard and reputation heretofore held by this school has been fully sustained if not advanced under its present able management as evidenced at the closing exercises of the present year, conducted under the personal supervision of Bishop Hare, witnessed and appreciated by a large concourse of those interested in this commendable work. The self-sacrificing labors of the ladies engaged in successfully conducting this school, isolated as they are from civilization and all social intercourse, can not be too highly commended; it is a credit to them and an example to all Christian workers.

St. Francis Roman Catholic Contract Mission Boarding-School is situated 8 miles southwest of the agency, under the supervision of Right Rev. M. Marty, bishop of the diocese, and the immediate control of Father Dignan, with a corps of able assistants. The buildings are arranged for accommodation of 100 scholars. The enrollment has been 119, the average attendance 81. Industrial shops for training the boys have recently been added to this school. In addition to the amount paid by the Government on the contract with this school the children receive their rations and annuities. The closing exercises in June last were creditable in every way and highly appreciated by the large audience present, myself one of the fortunate ones. It is questionable if any school could have made a better showing or more interesting exhibition with children of same age or opportunity. For the thoroughness of their work those having this school in charge are entitled to great credit.

The day-school located at the agency is conducted under difficulties, owing to the small number of families located in the vicinity and the proneness to change, requiring the indefatigable work of the one lady teacher (with a returned Carlisle student assistant), to keep the children properly and comfortably clothed. The enrollment during the past year has been 42, average attendance 32. In addition to other duties this teacher has had evening reading and singing classes for young people, which have been well attended and fully appreciated.

The other 12 day-schools are 10 Government buildings and 2 owned by the Protestant Episcopal Church, loaned to the Government for school purposes. These are located in camps varying in distance from the agency from 15 to 60 miles, consuming two weeks' time to visit all.

An able and efficient superintendent has had charge of this work during the past eight months. His appointment to another field of labor, and I advised that no successor be appointed, will materially increase the labor of the agent, by adding this to his other duties.

The total attendance at these schools, including the mission schools, during the past year has been 521; daily attendance, 420; added to this, 95 at the Carlisle and Genoa Industrial and Avoca and Immaculate Conception Mission Schools, making a total of 616 children of this agency attending school during the past year. I consider this showing very favorable for Indians, who a few years ago had no schools, for the reason (as was said) they would not send their children. Not only do they send (if by persuasion), but ask for more schools, and will compare favorably with other communities. If more facilities were provided, a better return could be made. Many children travel from 3 to 8 miles to and from school, and much epidemical sickness prevailing during the past year has rendered it necessary to close several schools for some time, as previously noted on quarterly school reports.

Experience has satisfactorily established the fact that where teachers are married, the man and wife in charge, with training by each in their proper sphere in and out of the school-room, more satisfactory results are attained. An isolated Indian camp, far from intercourse with any but Indians, is not a suitable place for single persons of either sex, especially ladies dependent in a great measure and no one to look to or depend upon but Indians, where their influence and authority is not felt and respected as desired. Young single men are out of place alone in such camps. They are not adapted to be in charge of a mixed school of boys and girls, many well advanced in years. Away from restraining influences, having to care for their own household, they can not be an example of home-life or set to the wants of families in camp or the industrial work for girls in the school. The efficiency of either or both of this class of teachers (of which I have had those who have done most creditable work among the Indians) does not refute the fact that married people, with the example of family and Christian life ever before the people, attending to the requirements of both sexes in the school and camp, can and will be more efficient, as experience has fully shown. Persons to fill these positions should be selected not for their educational qualifications only; those possessing the required qualification, combined with self-sacrificing interest and tact in teaching, civilizing, and Christian example, and training of this peculiar people should be selected, if possible, and when secured should receive compensation commensurate with their worth. It is not to be expected those so qualified will accept positions in isolated Indian camps, deprived of every social intercourse with civilization, at the same or less remuneration than where all the enjoyments of home comforts, society, and entertainment are obtainable.

An annual convention or exhibition was held at the agency at the close of the school year, to enable teachers to consult on uniform plans of teaching and compare notes and progress of pupils, each teacher being accompanied with some of their scholars, in all about 80. The result was most gratifying and satisfactory. The exercises were entered into very enthusiastically by both teachers and scholars and consisted of recitations, writing, drawing, and all the studies of the schools. The result was most satisfactory and would compare favorably with any school examination on the reserves or in the East, of children of same age; giving additional evidence that the time has passed to question the success or advisability of camp schools on the reserve. The result of this meeting surpassed all expectations, being the first time that children or teachers from the various schools met together for consultation or examination. It proved most gratifying to myself and others, whites and Indians present, and has stimulated teachers as well as scholars to greater efforts in the future and to prepare for the meeting to be held next year. With these evidences before them and the desire of Indians to keep their children at home, it is not surprising they are opposed to sending any to eastern schools. Several objected to allow children to attend this meeting, fearing the most advanced might be sent away.

The question is often repeated why a Government boarding-school is not built on this as on other agencies and so give advantages at home without necessity of sending children to Carlisle or other schools. It is hoped that the present advice, that one may be built here during the present year, will be realized.

The time has passed to question the advisability or success of camp or other schools on the reserve; it is now an established fact that no more civilizing influence can be adopted. Not only are the children trained to regularity, cleanliness, industry, and civilized habits in dress and living, but it is carried by them and these influences felt and made apparent in their families. A very perceptible difference may be seen in families living near and coming under the influence of the camp or other schools to those outside. It spreads the benefits derived by the few who may be sent to distant schools and attain higher education and civilization. If a higher education is to be desired, deserving and capable ones can be selected for advancement at eastern schools, but until means are provided to care for returned students it is labor and money lost to a large degree. Without permanent employment they naturally fall back to original camp life and being freed from recent restraint, not unfrequently use their liberty to excess.

## THE MISSIONARY WORK

at this agency is being ably carried on by the Protestant Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian, and recently by a representative of the Holland Reformed Church. Each of these representatives have and continue to accomplish much good among this people and are deserving of much credit for their earnest and self-sacrificing work. Only those familiar with the surroundings and difficulties under which these faithful Christians labor, can appreciate their work and privations as also the difficulties they have to contend with. All have rendered valuable assistance to the agent in the advancement of these people, which must be accomplished in a large degree, by the aid of Christianity. The reports of the several missionaries engaged in the work at this agency are herewith submitted.

## HOUSE BUILDING.

There are but few Indians on this agency not living in houses of their own construction, made with logs, the only expense to the Government being cost of doors, windows, and nails, with some necessary tools. A majority of these houses are built with dirt roofs, through which rain and snow penetrate, and with dirt floors; in some instances they will compare favorably with white settlers in construction and neatness. Could lumber for floors and shingles for roofs be furnished I am convinced they would build better and more healthful houses.

A shingle machine has been asked for, with which shingles could be manufactured here, also authority to saw lumber, the only expense for which would be the running of the mill, Indians being willing and anxious to furnish logs at the mill to be sawed for themselves, demonstrating the fact that they are desirous of doing their share towards procuring good homes.

## INDIAN POLICE.

There are at present 3 officers and 40 privates on the police force at this agency. Their usefulness can not be overestimated nor could their places be filled by white men. Each one is required to possess one or two good ponies, being frequently called upon to ride 50 to 100 miles. It must be acknowledged by those in position to judge that they accomplish at least double the amount of duty required of a United States cavalryman, who is furnished horse and all necessary equipments, not provided for an Indian policeman. Twice each month all are brought together for two days' drill by an agency employé (formerly a non-commissioned officer in the United States Army), and in their movements and tactics will compare favorably with the average company of regular troops. No Indian is accepted on the force unless properly married. They are enlisted for six months' service. For disobedience of orders (a rare occurrence) they are punished and not discharged. This plan has made them reliable and trusty.

## DANCING AND MORALITY.

The dancing among the Indians has its objectionable and demoralizing features. Among them are the men being clothed more in paint and feathers than in civilized dress, and their past exploits in time of hostility related to an appreciative audience of young people. While such dances can not be stopped entirely for some time to come, they are restricted to once a week, and prohibited in the working season.

The old-time custom of giving away or destroying property at the time of death; also the establishing of "ghost lodges" of those having died, where for a certain period articles of every description, including stock, wagons, etc., are collected and finally given away, has been prohibited. An allotted time was allowed to dispose of such, and all informed that in future they would not be tolerated. This order created consternation among the people, who protested vigorously to the extent of a threatened demonstration and resistance to the police when carrying out instructions to destroy all not disposed of within the time allowed. Notwithstanding this opposition the order has been successfully and effectually executed.

All Indians employed at the agency are required to be legally married, and the several missionaries are requested to report monthly all marriages performed by them. The stealing or buying of girls by young Indians is closely watched, as also the abandoning or throwing away of women with families, and when detected punished.

## MEDICINE.

Dr. A. J. Morris, who has been engaged as physician since December last, has succeeded to a creditable degree in gaining the confidence of the Indians, and his practice among them has steadily increased. Their scattered condition renders it impossible for

a physician to properly attend to his duties, making it unsatisfactory to himself and failing to give his patients proper attention. It is all-important for the whites as well as Indians in the vicinity of the agency that the physician's office be open at all times, and as he must necessarily be absent five or six days at a time in visiting distant camps, he should by all means have an assistant, who could remain at the office during such absence. A great many lives could have been saved among these people during the past year could they have had proper care and attention, for which purpose there should be a

## HOSPITAL.

established at the agency, where all obstinate cases, as also those of an epidemic form, could be brought and properly treated. The expense of such could be maintained at a nominal figure. There are young Indian couples here who, under the supervision of the physician and his assistant, could properly attend to the building and patients as hospital stewards.

## COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES

has not been organized at this agency, for the reason that no reliable Indians could be found to act as judges without compensation. When reliable and intelligent Indians can be secured for this purpose, I see no reason why it should not result in material benefits and relief to the agent.

## TRADERS.

There are two licensed traders at this agency, who have conducted their business in a satisfactory manner. No cases of injustice have been reported by the Indians during the year.

## CONCLUSION.

The Indians of this agency have during the past year made favorable advancement, considering the facilities and assistance allowed.

Much of the work and success of an agent must depend upon his assistants. For the cordial support and willing manner in which employés have attended to their respective duties my thanks are due and tendered.

For the support received from the office of Indian Affairs at all times I desire to acknowledge my appreciation.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. GEORGE WRIGHT,  
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORTS OF MISSIONARIES, ROSEBUD AGENCY.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. DAK., August 18, 1890.

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor and pleasure to report through you concerning the mission work under my charge on this reserve as follows:

So far as it was convenient to do so public services have been maintained on Sundays, holy days, and prayer days at each of the following chapels and stations: Church of Jesus, agency; Ephraïm, chapel, St. Mary's School; Calvary, chapel, Oak Creek; St. Mark's, chapel, Little Oak Creek; St. John's, chapel, Ring Thunder's camp; St. James', station, Pine Creek; St. Philip's, station, Little White River; St. Matthew's, station, White Thunder Creek; Gethsemane, chapel, Pass Creek; Holy Innocents, chapel, Red Stone Creek; St. Thomas', chapel, Corn Creek; St. Paul's, station, Black Pipe Creek; St. Barnabas's, station, Red Leaf camp; St. Peter's, station, Cut Meat Creek; St. Luke's, station, Scabby Creek. My own visits to these places have been monthly as a rule.

Services are also held both morning and evening in some of the camps while waiting for issues at the agency. Every where there is an increasing regard and respect for these religious assemblies, whether in church or in the open air.

At nearly all the above-mentioned points Sunday schools have been maintained, generally by English-speaking teachers, besides the usual course of instructions given in Dakota by native teachers. In every instance the reading and speaking of English is encouraged by both precept and example.

In the carrying on of this work I have been assisted by a native deacon, four native catechists, two lay readers, and other lay workers, teachers and friends of the mission. The character of these fellow-workers has been such as to set forward the cause of Christianity, education, and civilization among the people. Their homes have been the centers of a steadily growing influence for the better in everything. Every chapel, school, and station seems to be regarded by these childlike Dakotas as a light-house on a friendly island.

Inasmuch as was possible I have spent my time in personal visitations in the camps and homes of the people, inspecting the work of others and giving the sacraments of the church to ready and waiting souls.

I can not but note here an increasing interest in the matter of securing proper marriage relations among these people, both Indians and whites, which I am happy to say is fostered and encouraged by such authority as rests with "the powers that be." Associations of young men in the church have been formed from time to time for mutual aid and improvement, and are now likely to take a more permanent form of organization. Women's societies have been formed in several camps of those who were willing to engage in sewing and such like work for the benefit of the mission, either here or elsewhere. At their meetings some devotional exercises, readings, and conversation upon topics of general interest are intended to cultivate the heart and mind while the fingers are busily engaged in work for others. So much for the general work of the mission, to which I now add a few statistics:

Church, chapels, and stations.....	15
Number baptized last year.....	150
Total number baptized.....	1,312
Number confirmed last year.....	11
Total number confirmed.....	265
Number of marriages.....	14
Number of burials at agency.....	25

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Faithfully yours,

J. GEO. WRIGHT,  
United States Indian Agent.

AARON H. CLARK,  
Priest in Charge.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. DAK., August 27, 1890.

DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure of submitting the following report of the missionary work of the American Missionary Association for the year.

The circumstances have not been very favorable to moral and spiritual progress heretofore, but, at the present, I can see much hope for a change.

The past year brought many difficulties and hindrances to progress. The feasting and dancing, encouraged by the Sioux councilors, has had a marked effect in continuing those practices and giving a certain dignity to them, whereas they are training-schools for all that is best in moral and uncivilized. The unsettled condition of all on White River, Black Pipe, and Pass Creeks, and on the Niobrara has made it hard to do the most effective work among the people in these districts. And the almost total disregard for anything like lawful marriage relations in past years has borne its fruit during the current year. While perhaps there have been few cases of a man taking two or three wives, yet on the whole the Indians do not understand that polygamy is forbidden, and that they can not take and throw away wives at their pleasure. I have been glad to note action on your part in requiring the employees to be legally married. A case of this kind was brought to my notice. A mixed blood had been legally married, having good grounds for a divorce. It was denied him, since at that time no law touched the case. Since that time he has lived with another woman, but has never legally married her, fearing some legislation against such a case.

While this is an honest case, others wish to take advantage of the precedent, thus annulling all obligation in the marriage relation. Some action ought to be taken or some authority given to straighten these cases and enforce the legal obligations of the marriage relation. As this directly affects the family and home life, I feel it the duty of the missionary to bring it to your attention, and for the action of those in authority.

During the year preaching and teaching has been carried on at Park Street Church Station on White River, Louis Du Coteau in charge; at Burrell Station on the Niobrara, Francis Frazier in charge. These young men have been trained under the care of the Dakota Mission, and by means of their knowledge of English, thorough study of the Bible and Christian characters, they are producing marked effects on these communities. During the winter preaching and teaching was carried on at Northfield Station on Black Pipe Creek, by Bill Spotted Bear. As he returned to his home in spring, services have only been occasional since, but before winter I hope to complete this station and have it occupied by a native preacher.

On May 4, 1890, a council was called to organize a church at White River. After examination sixteen were admitted on profession of their faith and two from the Episcopal Church. Four of these were heads of families and were ready to be married according to the laws of the church and the State of South Dakota, one of the men being required to put away one of his wives. These are continuing steadfast and faithful.

And while I notice improvement in many as a result of preaching and instruction in Christian truth I also notice that some get worse. The medicine men see their power waning and so they wax strong in their efforts to keep up all the old superstitious and savage customs. Thus they are working up a special revelation and second coming of the Son of God to them. They make him teach—like many other theologians—just what they want.

The mission stations which we have occupied for five years are both outside of the present boundaries of the Rosebud Reserve, but they will be removed and rebuilt as soon as the people become settled.

The amount expended during the year for missionary work amounted to about \$2,500, part of which was for buildings.

I have found those among whom we have carried on work attentive and to some extent responsive to the teaching of the Gospel, and always willing to work for a fair compensation at anything in which I could give them employment, and I am grateful to yourself and the agency employees for uniform good will and favors granted.

Trusting that entire harmony may continue among all engaged in the work here,

I am, sincerely yours,

J. GEO. WRIGHT,  
United States Indian Agent.

JAMES F. CROSS,  
Missionary.

REPORT OF SISSETON AGENCY.

SISSETON AGENCY, S. DAK., September 20, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor of submitting my annual report of the Sisseton and Wahpeton tribes of Indians, living on and belonging to the Lake Traverse Reservation, South Dakota.

RESERVATION.

As stated in my last report, this reservation is triangular in form, with its southern point near Watertown, S. Dak., and reaching north about 80 miles, covering a small piece of North Dakota. It contains about 918,000 acres of land, of which there are taken for allotments about 124,000 acres, leaving of surplus lands 79,000 acres. It is prairie land, with some timber in the deep ravines and about the lakes and streams. The amount of timber provides no supply for the settlement of the country, and is almost wholly covered by the allotments already taken. The soil is rich, and all vegetation makes a wonderful growth whenever supplied with sufficient moisture.

SALE OF SURPLUS LANDS.

In November last commissioners of the General Government held a council with these Indians for the purpose of obtaining a proposition to sell their surplus lands. A proposition was obtained, signed by a large majority of the tribe, and the same is now before Congress for ratification. It is earnestly hoped that said agreement will be ratified, in order that these Indians may be relieved from a half-starved, half-clothed condition and placed in more comfortable circumstances.

AGENCY.

The agency is located on the east slope of the Coteaux, about 10 miles from the east line of the reservation, and about midway between the north and south lines. The buildings consist of a large warehouse (in which the offices of the agent and clerk are kept, also the police-room and dispensary), a jail, agent's residence, seven employes' residences, blacksmith and carpenter shops, stable, trader's store, and mill. There have been no general repairs upon these buildings for a long time. Some of the buildings were built upon a temporary foundation and are settling down and getting out of shape, and some of the roofs leak badly. A requisition has been made for authority to make necessary repairs, but as yet none has been received.

Brown's Valley, Minn., and Wilnot, S. Dak., are our nearest railroad towns. The former is on the Manitoba Railroad, 12 miles east, and Wilnot is on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, 10 miles southeast. There is a daily mail from Brown's Valley and a triweekly mail from Wilnot to the agency.

TRADERS.

There are two licensed traders at and near the agency. J. W. Hines has a store upon the agency ground and pays rent to the Government. He carries a small stock of goods and reports that his trade has not exceeded \$300 per month for the past year. David Faribault also has a store. His store is on his allotment, about one-half mile away. His stock is quite small, and he reports his sales very small, not exceeding \$200 per month for the past year. There has been no complaint of unfair dealing or anything to show that either of these traders has violated the law or abused his privileges in any way. They both have licenses on file and have their lists of prices properly posted.

CRIMES AND OFFENSES.

There have been two arrests made for horse-stealing. The accused and accusers were Indians of the reservation. Both of the accused were promptly arrested and turned over to the United States deputy marshal, and are awaiting trial. This constitutes all crimes reported except several minor offenses which have been settled, sometimes by compromise and sometimes by referees, after giving the parties a hearing and advice.

These people have not as yet made any use of the county courts, and are inclined to keep away from lawyers and justices' offices. They still insist that the agent shall hear and settle their troubles. I am ever ready to hear their troubles and advise them what is right and just, but when doing so I always notify them that they are citizens and are not bound to abide by the agent's decision, and advise them that the white man's court

is open to them. But they can not consent to pay out money for litigation as their white neighbors do.

In this connection I will state that, although the law of Congress and the Department authorities direct these Indians to the county courts for the settlement of all minor crimes and civil cases, still it is apparent that this course at present is impracticable. The authorities of the counties decline to audit any expense of prisoners, paupers, or litigants who hold lands under the allotment act. And all the information I have upon this subject convinces me that Indians and mixed bloods who hold lands under the allotment law will not have the same privileges as the white man in the county courts. Nor will prisoners', paupers', and litigants' expenses be paid. However, I hope I shall find that I am mistaken and that all is provided for.

#### BOARDING-SCHOOL.

Although the industrial boarding-school has been unfortunate on account of so many changes in superintendents and teachers, still the school work at this school for the past year has many satisfactory showings. There was a constant increase in the number of pupils, and the register shows the largest number of pupils since the school was established. The health of the school was excellent, and it required but little effort to fill the school with pupils. The last week of school shows an attendance of 130 pupils, and at the closing exercises on the last day there was a large gathering of parents and relatives of the pupils, and at least 200 took dinner with the pupils.

I know that this school has been well supplied with food, fuel, and clothing, and I know that great efforts have been made to make it acceptable and comfortable for the pupils, and the good health and spirits of the pupils are some proof of the same.

#### IMPROVEMENTS.

The school building and boys' house have each received two coats of paint on the outside, and many rooms inside have been painted, kalsomined, and repaired, and nearly all of the halls, dining and school rooms have been floored anew with hard wood. The steam-heating has been extended so that the entire school building is now heated by steam. A nice flag of the Government storm-flag patterns has been furnished for the use of the school, and it is in readiness to be displayed on all proper occasions.

#### NEW METHODS.

Water is forced through pipes from a spring some 20 rods distant by a hydraulic ram, and discharged in a large iron tank on the second floor of the school building. This tank holds over 40 barrels, and is the only fire protection on or about the premises; and with hose properly connected water can be carried to any part of the building below the tank. For this new method of furnishing water I have the especial thanks of the Indian boys, as they have been relieved from a disagreeable and laborious duty of pumping water an hour each day upon a mammoth pump operated with levers.

For the further relief of the boys and the general good of all, I have just placed in the wood-yard a two-horse tread-power for sawing wood. This red machine the boys welcome with their best wild whoops, and no wonder, as they have been relieved from buck-sawing some 200 cords of wood annually.

A substantial wire fence has been built inclosing some 250 acres of the school land, upon which there is abundance of good water, and the herd of stock no longer requires the constant attention of boys, and there is much less risk of loss than heretofore. I have introduced a full-blood red-pollled bull into the herd, and feel assured that there is no better stock in this country than these quiet, handsome red cattle.

This school is by no means unpopular; the people have full confidence that it is the intention and determination of the Government to make this a good school. It is now the third week of school for 1891, and the roll shows 75 pupils in attendance, and daily increasing. With these favorable showings, and with Captain Meeter as superintendent, I feel that we are all justified in expecting a successful school year for 1891.

Average attendance for the past year.....	95
Accommodations for.....	120

#### FARMER AND FARMING.

This section of country has suffered severely from drought for three successive seasons, and the people are so much discouraged that the usual farm work, such as plowing and preparing the ground for next year's crop, is done very reluctantly. The position of

farmer was authorized, commencing in April last. A mixed-blood of the tribe has tried to fill the position, and has rendered valuable services in many ways. He has visited all, and learned of their condition, and reported the same. The houses and out-buildings, the number of acres under cultivation, the kind of produce raised, cattle, horses, teams, etc., all these the farmer was required to become familiar with, and to be ready at all times to report upon any case that might be called up. However, it is evident that any instructions in farm work is not well received by these Indians, and they do not approve of the position of farmer. They honestly believe that they have sufficient opportunity to learn the best methods of farming by visiting the farms of white men all around the reservation, and those, too, who are known to be successful farmers. Knowing that all efforts at instruction are thrown away, unless well received, I have consented to recommend the discontinuance of the position. In this connection I will state that I am convinced from the uncertainty of a crop and the disheartened condition of the people that it will be unwise to continue the trial of growing so many acres of small grain, and instead there should be a much larger acreage of other products, such as potatoes, corn, beans, and millet.

#### THE GOOD-WILL MISSION SCHOOL.

This school is located about 2 miles northwest of the agency, is a contract school under the management of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, with W. K. Morris as superintendent. I have visited this school several times in the past year, and at my first call at the school-room I was satisfied that the teachers were good, efficient workers, and worthy of a position in a school-room, and I am pleased to see the same teachers in their positions for the coming year. There are good shops for industrial work, and the industrial work is in charge of good employes. The boys and girls have separate homes, and the Indian children are well cared for. I think the speaking of English has not been insisted upon with the determination and force which the importance of the question demands, but feel confident that the superintendent realizes the situation and will give this matter much attention in the future. I attended the closing exercises of this school at the close of the school year, and it was really interesting and worthy of praise.

Average attendance for 1890.....	100
Accommodations for.....	115

#### CENSUS.

The summary of census herewith inclosed for June 30, 1890, shows as follows:

School children between the ages of six and sixteen.....	367
Females over fourteen years of age.....	496
Males over eighteen years of age.....	383
All others.....	263
Total.....	1,509

This shows a small increase from last year, but it may come from a more careful enumeration instead of an actual increase.

#### INDIAN HOUSES.

Twenty-two frame houses have been built by the Government for the Indians the past year, and June 30, 1890, the farmer and police reports show as follows:

Frame houses.....	77
Log houses, shingle roofs.....	31
Log houses, dirt roofs.....	103
Total.....	211

These houses are not all occupied at any one time. A part of the frame houses are unoccupied during the cold weather, and a part of the log houses are unoccupied during the warm weather; and in many cases both the frame and log houses remain unoccupied in the summer months, and the tepee becomes the place of abode, and is often located near the house, so the house can be used for storage and emergencies.

These log houses with dirt roofs must be changed and improved or abandoned. There should be shingle roofs and two or more windows for all. I have so changed some thirty or more, and as soon as I can procure lumber will go on with these improvements. A small log house with dirt roof and one window is truly a loathsome sweat-box, and no wonder consumption holds its grip on its occupants.

## CHURCHES AND MISSIONARY WORK.

The Presbyterian Board of Home Missions have added another church to their number the past year, and now have six churches, with Rev. M. N. Adams in charge. The census shows 432 communicants, and value of church property, \$4,000; contributions, \$1,414.

The Protestant Episcopal churches are under the care of Rev. John Robinson, who reports three churches, with 142 communicants; value of church property, \$3,000; contributions, \$1,345. These churches afford much relief to the poor and destitute, and through the exertions and influence of the pastors and elders noble donations are obtained from distant people. In this connection I must mention or state that from one lady in Philadelphia Rev. Mr. Robinson has received as a donation to the poor Indian families the large sum of \$500. This has been distributed with care and scattered in small amounts among the poor. The lady's name is Miss Mary D. Fox, and although her name appears here without any authority of hers, still I feel that she can not censure me for reporting her good deeds. She has the thanks and kind wishes of hundreds whom she will never know or see, and must receive her reward from the consciousness of knowing that she has done a great and noble act of charity.

## GRAZING.

This is a troublesome matter, and I have been unable to obtain any instructions from the Indian Office further than is given in the honorable Commissioner's report for 1889. Allotted lands often join and make up large tracts of land, and the owners confer together and allow a herd to graze on such tract. Now such herds are constantly running far on the surplus lands, for the land lines are not marked, and many policemen would be unable to keep such herds within their bounds and strictly upon the allotted lands.

I have refused to give permission to any one to herd stock on the reservation, and have notified all that any permission for the herding of stock or the cutting of grass could not be given, and that white men either herding stock or cutting grass were trespassers and liable to arrest. Still there has been much herding and grass-cutting without authority, and it has been extremely difficult to prevent it. I hope this vexed question will be settled at an early day, for it is impossible to keep stock strictly within bounds, where allotted lands are mixed up with the surplus lands and no distinct land lines. And I am pleased to know that the herding season is past, and that no serious trouble has as yet resulted from this business.

## POLICE.

A captain and five privates constitute our police force. This force has acquitted itself with credit the past year, and in pursuing and capturing horse thieves some of the force have shown ability and daring worthy of notice. I am well satisfied that many crimes are checked and prevented from the Indians knowing that a police force is always in readiness and prompt to act when called. I consider the force indispensable so long as an agency is maintained.

## CONCLUSIONS.

The Indian that has completed his allotment is much in doubt about his citizenship and often soliloquizes thus: "I am a citizen, but I can not vote, I can not hold office, I can not sit on a jury, I can not lease my land, I can not get into the county courts; there is no chance for me to lose my money in law, and if I am ever so poor the county will not feed me as it feeds white paupers. I wonder if the sheriff of the county could come on the reservation and arrest me if I should commit some small crime. Then who would pay my board if I should be arrested? The county refuses. I have seven children; our allotments are all together; my neighbor has the same number of children, and all our allotments join and make quite a large tract of land. I wonder if my neighbor and I could lease this tract to a white man to herd upon, and if we can not give a written lease for a term of years? Could we give verbal permission to the white man to cut the grass and herd upon our lands? I do not know how much of a citizen I am. I think completing my allotment is one thing and completing my citizenship is quite another."

## LASTLY.

If these are the Indians that stood by the whites in time of war, and risked their property and lives in defending and caring for women and children taken as captives by the hostile Indians, why is it that they are left to suffer while thousands of other In-

dians who have been more or less hostile are well-fed and cared for? Is this poverty and suffering a necessary consequence in the education of self-support? I know of no other answer or explanation that could be given.

I feel that I have fully reported the situation and condition of these Indians, and have acted my part as their agent, and I shall wait with anxiety, hoping to hear something favorable in their behalf.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM MCKUSICK,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORT OF YANKTON AGENCY.

YANKTON AGENCY, S. DAK., August 20, 1890.

*Sir:* In compliance with Department instructions I have the honor to submit the thirty-first annual report of the affairs at this agency, being for the year ending June 30, 1890. I assumed charge of this agency on the 1st day of last April, relieving Maj. S. T. Leavy.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF AGENCY.

This agency was established and the site selected in the year 1859 in accordance with the treaty of April 19, 1858, in which Hon. Chas. E. Mix acted as commissioner on the part of the United States and sixteen chiefs and delegates on the part of the Yanktons. This agency was not fully established, however, until July 13, 1859, at which time Agent Redfield arrived with the first steam-boat load of Government stores and material for erecting the necessary buildings.

Previous to the treaty of 1858 the Yanktons occupied nearly the whole of that portion of the present State of South Dakota which lies between the Missouri and Big Sioux Rivers, including therein the fertile and magnificent valleys of the Vermillion, Sioux, and James Rivers, and embracing an area of over 12,500,000 acres, with a population not much exceeding 2,000 souls. Their villages extended as far south as Omaha and up the Missouri as far as Pierre.

This vast domain was ceded to the United States in consideration of the sum of \$1,600,000, payable in annuities during a period of fifty years, and certain other benefits amounting to about \$250,000.

The Indians reserved a body of land containing about 431,000 acres, which now constitutes this Yankton Reserve. They also withheld the Red Pipestone quarry—about a mile square—in Minnesota.

## YANKTON INDIANS.

The Yanktons undoubtedly entered this country from the north and northeast. They were a part of the great Dakota Nation. Tradition states that the Omahas occupied this region before them but were gradually driven out by the superior prowess of the Dakotas. Over the region of country thus ceded to the United States immense herds of buffalo ranged and grew fat upon the nutritious grasses which covered these smooth fertile plains affording to the Indians food (almost the only food they had), shelter, and clothing, while from their bones and horns weapons were made. Some of the old Indians on the reserve to-day point out chalk-rock cliffs where they have seen the buffalo stampeded, driven over, and killed in large numbers. No diminution in the vast numbers was discernible, however, until after the advance of civilization, since which time they have entirely disappeared.

## PEACEFUL DISPOSITION OF YANKTONS.

Since the treaty of 1858 peace and friendship have prevailed between the Yankton Indians and the whites, and so far as the Indians are concerned, they have observed the treaty stipulations both in letter and in spirit. During the Indian war and massacre in Minnesota in 1862-'63, when nearly all the Dakota tribes attacked the frontier settlements, the Yanktons remained quietly on their reserve, excepting some fifty or more who enlisted in the United States Army and did excellent service as scouts. Too much credit can not be given to the head men of the tribe who held the young men in check and kept them from entering the ranks of the hostiles.

It is a matter of regret that the Government of the United States could not have been equally as faithful and conscientious in the observance of its treaty stipulations and have thus proven to the world that governments, even if they are republics, could show some degree of gratitude to their friends who served them in their hour of need as well as to have shown such a spirit of liberality to their treacherous foes.

#### CIVILIZATION.

Notwithstanding the disadvantages under which these Indians have labored yet these people have shown a steady advance in civilization. They have nearly all adopted the habits of white people to some extent, and as a rule they are orderly and well behaved. There are some excellent workers among them and nearly all show a disposition to work at most any sort of labor when assured of a reasonable compensation. Great patience and forbearance, however, are required in working Indians as they tire easily and they have a poor appreciation of time and steady labor. Many of them continue the practice of gathering in large numbers or bands when plowing, planting, harvesting, thrashing, etc., yet it is observed there is a growing disposition to do their own work, each man for himself.

#### FARMING.

The Yanktons have been especially active in their farming operations this year, stimulated by the direction and superintendence of the additional farmers. They have cultivated more land and in a more thorough manner this season than heretofore. Besides this most of their farming operations have been conducted on their own allotments. Over 4,000 bushels of seed wheat were sown on 2,253 acres; this on as many as 420 separate farms; 1,503 acres of corn were also planted. During the early part of the season, and even up to nearly harvest time, the prospect was very encouraging for an abundant yield of all kinds of farm products, when the country was visited by a hot and blasting wind and severe drought, which continued for a month or more, seriously damaging this fair promise and materially decreasing the prospective yield. The estimated yield is shown in the table hereto annexed, which also includes the number of live stock.

#### FARMING DISTRICTS.

I have endeavored to systematize the farming operations of the Indians on this reserve with the opening up of farms on each adult's allotment, and accordingly have divided this reserve into six farming districts. The system requires one resident superintending farmer of Indian blood, an employé of the Government, in each district, who is required to visit each Indian's house within his district as often as once a week to direct and encourage their farming operations. These assistant farmers are required to make a weekly written report of the work accomplished.

Two adjoining districts constitute a division, which is under charge of a white additional farmer, who exercises a general direction over all the farming operations carried on in their division, requiring every adult Indian who has an allotment to cultivate his land to take care of his implements, to provide for his live-stock, see that house and surroundings are made comfortable and kept neat and orderly. He is also required to select sites for wells and to endeavor to instill in the minds of these people a regard for their houses. In my opinion these Indians have made considerable progress in civilization and permanent advance toward self-support through the efforts of these farmers.

#### OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Not only the farm work but nearly all the other work on this reserve, including the work at the agency shops, the repairing and building of Indian houses, the hauling of Government and other freight, repairing of roads, bridges, etc., is performed by Indian labor.

The opening up of farms on the allotments and the constructing of more comfortable houses and other civilizing tendencies has developed the need of a larger amount of mechanical work, and the force employed at the agency shops is inadequate to supply the increased demands. The tools furnished by the Government are also very inferior in quality, and the shop buildings themselves are in a very dilapidated condition.

The work performed by Indians is as follows: They have built 3 frame houses for Indian families; also new roofs, new floors, ceiling, windows, and doors have been placed on 32 log houses; 65 wagons have been repaired; 40 cupboards have been built for Indian houses; 50 hay-rieks have been constructed; also numerous wagon-boxes, well-curbs, frames for grind-stones, ladders, manufacturing of household articles in the tin shop, repairing of harnesses, boots, and shoes at the shoe and harness shop, and an enormous amount of work at the blacksmith shop in repairing farm machinery.

In this connection it may be well to say that the farm machinery furnished by the Government to the Indians is usually of inferior character, not suitable, and is insufficient for their needs.

#### AGENCY BUILDINGS.

By your authority the construction of three cottages for employés and a dwelling for the agent was commenced as soon after my arrival here in April as possible. But owing to the incomplete plans, the want of facilities for keeping workmen, insufficiency of material, and the difficulty of obtaining mechanics, as well as the pressure of other work, made it impossible to finish these buildings by June 30. The cottages built for the clerk, physician, and superintendent of shops, however, are nearly ready for occupancy. To complete the agent's dwelling will require considerable more time yet.

The wretched condition of the old cottonwood shops, the flour and saw mill and other buildings have been frequently described in former reports from this office and no improvements have been made on them.

In connection with the foregoing it might not be improper to state that the Government has as yet failed to provide a dwelling house for the interpreter, miller, farmer, and the shop employés, as stipulated in the treaty.

#### WATER SUPPLY.

The wind-mill which was erected here last fall to supply the boarding-school and agency with water from the Missouri River has proven a total failure. We still continue to be supplied with water by hauling in a wagon, which is very unsatisfactory and affords no protection in case of fire.

#### EDUCATION.

The industrial boarding-school at this agency has had a capacity of about 80 pupils; greatest number attending at any one time was 90; the average attendance during the year was over 79. This school, under the management of Prof. Wellington Rich and his corps of assistants, was raised to a higher standard of excellence than ever before. The Indians also seem to have appreciated their efforts, and an increased interest is manifest in the education of their children.

It is a matter of regret that Professor Rich could not have remained here another year. His assignment, however, to another and more extended field is a just recognition of his eminent services and qualifications.

*School farm.*—The farm connected with the Government school in charge of the industrial teacher, who with his assistant and the school-boys cultivate about 65 acres, is situated on bench land. There is about 20 inches of good soil under which is a compact mass of gumbo clay, which is impervious to water, and therefore in dry seasons, unless irrigated, is sure to be unproductive.

There were planted on the farm this year 50 acres of corn, 10 of oats, and the balance in potatoes, garden vegetables, etc. The farm was well cultivated, and there was a promise of an abundant yield in everything until the dry, hot winds of July blighted the prospects.

The report of Superintendent Mattoon is appended hereto.

#### MISSION SCHOOLS.

The St. Paul Mission school has during the past year, under the superintendence of Mrs. Johnston, preserved its unblemished character as an institution for the training of primary pupils. The character of the work performed is well shown in the politeness and good behavior of the pupils who attended it. It has a capacity for about 15 pupils.

The Presbyterian Mission day-school, under the management of Miss Abbie L. Miller, made successful progress. It has an average attendance of 13. The country is largely indebted to these missionary teachers for their zealous work among these people.

I invite attention to the reports made by the managers of these schools, which are appended hereto.

#### SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The unsafe condition of the old school building has been exposed from year to year in the reports. The soft salmon brick foundation and basement, full of rat-holes and resorts for lizards, toads, rattlesnakes, and other vermin, was well described by Superintendent Seidon in his report of 1888, and its wretched condition was fully brought to mind when a full-grown rattlesnake was seen crawling in the holes of the basement walls last June. However, by your authority, immediately after the closing of school, repairs

were commenced and are now being rapidly pushed forward. The old foundation has been removed and a good 24-inch wall has been placed under the building, which gives it a foundation of great solidity and strength.

The new school building for girls, completed on the last day of June, is a very substantial structure although some fault is found with its interior plans. It is a matter of regret that Professor Rich's plans for heating and ventilating could not have been adopted during its construction. Probably temporary heating appliances will have to be provided this winter.

The buildings, together with the mission schools, will probably afford educational facilities for nearly all the healthy children of school age on this reserve, which will be extremely gratifying to the Indians, as they dislike very much to have their children sent off to non-reservation schools. A table is appended giving you some idea of the results of sending children to non-reservation schools.

#### MISSIONARY WORK.

No more faithful missionary work has ever been performed anywhere than that executed by Rev. J. P. Williamson of the Presbyterian Church and Rev. J. H. Cook of the Episcopal Church at this agency. These zealous Christians have each devoted more than twenty years of their lives at this place, and the good accomplished by them has had great influence in civilizing and christianizing this people. Those charitable people who contribute for these missions would be well pleased could they be assured of the faithful manner in which their charities are expended here. I inclose herewith a report of each of the gentlemen above mentioned.

#### SANITARY CONDITION.

The sanitary condition of the Indians here is not good. An ability to resist the encroachment of disease is wanting. The epidemic of influenza which prevailed so extensively last winter was the cause of serious alarm among these people. The death rate increased largely. Their extreme poverty, an insufficiency of food, poorly constructed houses, and this rigorous climate made sad havoc, especially with young children at their homes. The school children, being well nursed and properly cared for, fortunately escaped without loss.

Consumption and scrofula, which were unknown among these Indians in their wild state seem now to have obtained a permanent hold on them and cause more deaths than all other diseases combined. Appended hereto is a report from the agency physician, Dr. May.

#### INDIAN COURT.

The Indian court at this agency is made up of three full-blooded Indian judges. The court assembles once a month, when they adjudicate such cases as are brought before them. Their decisions are usually just and equitable. I do not know that they could be improved upon by more highly educated judges. The bulk of the cases brought before them are for trespassing on each other's allotments and offenses growing out of loose marriage relations.

#### THE POLICE.

The police force consists of two officers and six privates. From my short acquaintance and observation I find the force to be very essential, if not indispensable.

The police are faithful in the discharge of their duties, quick to report to the calls and demands of the agent, and, as a rule, the force acquits itself very creditably. The Indians have learned to obey and respect them, and in my opinion they are deserving of better pay than they have heretofore received.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

In view of the liability of this country to long and continued drought and failure in supplying water from other plans, I recommend that an artesian well be drilled at this agency of sufficient capacity for furnishing power to run the mill and all necessary machinery about the shops, to supply agency and boarding-schools with water for household uses, bathing, and an adequate supply to serve as a fire protection and to irrigate school farm and garden in times of drought. This might require an outlay of from \$5,000 to \$6,000.

I recommend that the old saw-mill be condemned, and that all machinery belonging to it be sold or otherwise disposed of.

That the grist-mill be removed from its present location to a more suitable site and new machinery of new roller process for making flour be supplied.

That immediate steps be taken toward putting up well-ventilated and suitable cottages for Indian employes as the treaty requires, and that native material be used in their construction as far as possible; and further, that these houses be built on a plan that will serve as a pattern for Indian farm-houses.

That a telephone line be erected connecting this agency with a railroad town 30 miles distant.

That a hospital or home be erected for aged and diseased people.

That not less than five hundred cows be purchased and each Indian family supplied with one.

That an appropriation of \$2,500 be made for building bridges across Choteau Creek on main roads to the towns in Bon Homme County, the bridges being swept away by floods some years ago. I also append hereto the table of statistics.

Very respectfully,

E. W. FOSTER,  
United States Indian Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Indian children from Yankton Agency, S. Dak., who have attended non-reservation schools since 1878, and their subsequent history.

Name of school.	Number sent to school.			Number remaining at school.	Number died at school or returned home and died.	Number returned to supporting.	Number returned but not doing well.	Number not re-counted, for.
	Male.	Female.	Total.					
Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.	49	20	69	3	20	25	9	3
Industrial Training, Genoa, Nebr.	21	15	36	6	10	11		3
Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans.	21		21	17	1		12	7
Lincoln Institute, Philadelphia, Pa.	1		1		2			
St. Francis, Avoca, Minn.		9	9	1		4		1
White's Training, Wabasha, Ind.	1	3	4		1	5		
Hope Mission, Springfield, S. Dak.		37	37	27	3	5	12	

\* Fifty per cent. or more of those reported above as self-supporting are in Government employ.

#### REPORT OF AGENCY PHYSICIAN, YANKTON AGENCY.

YANKTON AGENCY, August 18, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report as agency physician of Yankton Indian Agency.

I arrived here on the 22d day of September, 1889, and assumed charge on the 1st day of October. I began my duties by riding around and visiting the Indians in order to become acquainted with them and to see their sanitary condition. I found the greater part of them in a rather poor sanitary condition; dirty, little to eat, living in little log houses, one room, a whole family eating and sleeping in the same room; a stove in the middle of room and the heat very great; soot roof, which leaks very bad when the weather is wet; ground floor, damp and foul. I find it of little use to try to do much for the sick in these houses, for if any acute trouble attacks them they are sure to die. But these things are being gradually improved; a good many new houses are being built and old ones repaired. The people who live in good houses are in much better condition than those who do not.

From a sanitary standpoint the prospects of these Indians are not very flattering. The change from a savage to a semi-civilized condition, poorly ventilated houses, and poorly cooked food make very rapid inroads into the health of these people. They are well versed in the use and action of the common remedies in general use at an agency, and it is not difficult to get them to follow out your instructions for two or three days, but after that if no change takes place for the better they will quit taking the medicine and often send for a "medicine man." They think the white man's medicine must cure at once and be a permanent cure, or else the physician is found fault with.

Fortunately many cases are of a trivial nature, take up much time and useless talking, and are easily cured. These cases must be met promptly, for in curing these trivial cases is the key to being called to more severe cases, and the success of your treatment gains or loses confidence in the white doctor.

Many bad cases are not reported to the doctor and he must ferret them out, as they will not come him, and they are often miles away where he can not visit them often.

If we had a hospital where they could be treated and fed a great many that grow gradually worse and finally die could be saved by proper treatment and nursing. Difficult and dangerous cases should have hospital care. The majority of cases of scrofula, ulcers, eye troubles, and skin diseases could be cured in a hospital. Consumption and scrofula complicated with other troubles being the principal causes of death, we have very little acute troubles.

Syphilis does not appear to be prevalent among these Indians. The following shows the actual number of cases estimated during the years 1889 and 1890: 565; births, 61; deaths, 67—of these 3 were white, 13 half-breeds. I have given here the actual number of cases treated. Have kept no record of those calling at the office for treatment, merely calling for one or two prescriptions.

Reliable statistics of births and deaths it seems impossible to procure. Deaths are reported when a coffin is wanted, and births are often not reported until the child is old enough to draw rations; but I have done the best I can to get a true record, and think it not far out of the way.

I am of the opinion that the population is steadily decreasing. The influenza man still has some influence among the older people. During the winter *la grippe* was very bad and was followed immediately by the whooping-cough, which brought on lung complications and caused a great many deaths.

Another thing I wish to speak of is, a half-dozen or more young people that have been attending school, some of them in Kansas and some in Nebraska and one I think from Hampton, have come home during the last year with severe lung trouble; two have died since coming home, and two other young men are suffering from consumption. I think these cases of consumption are the result of a scrofulous habit, inherited from their parents. This constitutional taint will prove a great hindrance to the welfare of these Indians. I think these young people who come home sick with lung trouble had they been left on the reservation at the industrial boarding-school would have lived longer.

THE SCHOOLS.

When I first assumed my duties here the scholars were suffering from a mild form of sore eye, which readily yielded to treatment. I found a good many afflicted with scrofula ulcers, a few bad cases, two or three cases being so bad we could not keep them, and sent them home.

The months of November and December the health of schools were good, sore eye trouble being all over, and cases of scrofula doing finely. In January teachers and scholars were prostrated with *la grippe*, but fortunately no deaths occurred. Several deaths have taken place among the scholars that were taken sick in school, went home, and after a few weeks or months of sickness died, most of them from consumption. If we had a hospital so we could put these cases in and treat them properly some of them could be saved that we now have to let go and die.

The sanitary condition of schools will be in a very much better condition now that we have a new school-house and the old one is being repaired. Everything about the schools has been kept clean and the food properly cooked. At the time of closing school the health of all scholars and employe's was good.

Respectfully submitted,

C. A. MAY,  
Agency Physician.

REPORTS OF MISSIONARIES, YANKTON AGENCY.

YANKTON AGENCY, August 15, 1890.

DEAR SIR: The work done by the Presbyterian Church among the Yankton Indians during the past year and the present standing of the work may be seen from the following statistics:

Number of missionaries.....	1
Number of female teachers.....	1
Number of native preachers.....	1
Number of church organizations.....	3
Number of communicants.....	393
Number of communicants received during year.....	61
Number of adult baptisms during the year.....	41
Number of infant baptisms during the year.....	16
Number of Christian marriages.....	43
Amount contributed by the Indians.....	\$583
Amount of aid received from Presbyterian board of missions.....	\$1,840

A comparison of these figures with those of last year shows an encouraging progress. The church membership has increased 11, and other lines proportionally. The character of the members, which is of more importance than numbers, we believe is also improving, and there is room to improve still more. The Christian Indians are not wanting in benevolence; indeed our Indian sisters outstrip many of their pale sisters in their woman's societies; yet the day of self-support of our churches is only dimly seen in the distant future, arm in arm with the day of independent citizenship that the Government is pressing on the Indians.

The public morals, though improving, and better than at most agencies, need the most careful culture and restraint. In the change from savage to civilized life this is the critical age for this people. It will require great patience, thought, and labor to lead them safely on to the threshold of upright independent citizenship; and in this the missionaries and officers of Government must unite their efforts, and be happy to say a present harmony has existed in this work the past year.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN P. WILLIAMSON,  
Missionary of Presbyterian Church.

GREENWOOD, S. DAK., August 12, 1890.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with your request, as missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in charge of her work on the Yankton Reserve, I herewith report to you. Since August 1, 1889, there have been—

Missionaries: Male 1, female 1.....	2
Native clergy.....	1
Native catechists.....	2
Church and 2 chapels.....	3
Baptisms: Infant 5, adult 16.....	21
Confirmed.....	58
Communicants in good standing.....	319
Marriages.....	15
Burials.....	39
Sunday-school teachers.....	15
Sunday-school scholars.....	159

Average attendance at chief service on Sundays at agency from 100 in summer to 200 in winter; at the chapels from 53 and 62 in summer to 100 and over in winter. Contributions for support of mission work:

From Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society.....	\$1,486.00
From Evangelical Educational Society, Protestant Episcopal Church, Education of Ministry.....	180.00
Offerings from congregations for incidental expenses and various Christian work.....	355.00
	2,021.00

This report does not include our mission boarding-school, St. Paul's, whose principal, I suppose, will herself report to you. There is nothing very special to note in the history of our work the past year. There has been a steady, quiet growth. Church and chapels have been well filled with worshippers; a goodly number have renewed their baptismal vows and have been confirmed and added to the list of communicants.

In my report last year I called attention to the necessity of some decisive action on the part of the Government with reference to marriage and divorce, the present loose state of these questions being the source of much trouble, annoyance, and demoralization. Since then, as I understand the difficulties, by the action of the "hands in severally law" they have passed under the laws of the State of South Dakota; they are citizens. If this is a fact, as I assume it to be, it takes the questions referred to out of the individual jurisdiction of the agent, for which he no doubt is very glad, and into the hands of the law. All this is a considerable gain with reference to these matters if the law is enforced.

But just now we are in a strange limbo. According to the law named he, the Indian, is a citizen, and yet he is held and treated as a ward of the Government, pronounced a free man and yet held in leading strings; "neither fish, fowl, deal, nor yet good red herring." What is to be done? The authority of what we had before seems to be removed and we have really as yet nothing to take its place. Either justice to the wronged must be made easy to obtain so that they may not be tempted to defy law and take matters into their own hands, or else the law must be vigorously executed and made honorable that people may be restrained by its augustity.

The fact is that although this reservation is a part of Charles Mix County and it is approaching a year since the Indians came nominally under the law, there is not in all this stretch of country, 15 by 30 miles, judge, justice of the peace, sheriff, or constable of the law or any representative of the law. Unless steps are taken to make the terms of the law a reality here I fear when the real state of the case comes to be understood by the Indians we may have a worse state of affairs in the matters spoken of above than we have had under the old régime. For certainly some show of law and order, even if it be imperfect, is better than the appearance without the reality.

Respectfully yours,

JOSEPH W. COOK.

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL OF ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, YANKTON AGENCY.

ST. PAUL'S INDIAN BOARDING-SCHOOL,  
Yankton Agency, August 23, 1890.

The progress of the pupils of this school has been very satisfactory during the past year, 1889-'90. All the children have been instructed in reading, writing, numbers, and oral physiology. Those who were sufficiently advanced have been instructed in other studies, viz. geography, United States history, grammar, composition, and map drawing. All the children have been in constant drill in exercises in the English language, and their progress has been extremely gratifying.

Our school is divided into five grades. We have endeavored to adopt, as far as practicable, the methods used in the graded schools for white children.

The record for the past year, 1889-'90, has been satisfactory. Two boys, Henry St. Pierre and George Marshall, were the only cases which required severe discipline. A determination on their part to run away to wild heathen dances, and to use the Dakota language, necessitated their dismissal from the school, such influence being a detriment to the smaller boys.

Boys are instructed in the use of such tools as are commonly used, also gardening, care of stock, and assist in the housework. Economy, thrift, and cleanliness are subjects on which great stress is laid. The larger boys have assisted in painting all of our buildings under a regular tradesman.

Our school is small, consequently more home than university feeling prevails. We are supplied with magazines and illustrated papers, which the children enjoy, and we find them a great help in giving our boys an intelligent idea of many of their school lessons. At the beginning of the school year we dread the appearance among us of solicitors for outside schools. Such things unsettle the minds of all children. If superintendents of such institutions would correspond with the principals or superintendents of schools on the reservations instead of sending direct to pupils who are enrolled in other schools, it would be more satisfactory, and certainly would not retard our work as much as their present system.

I often think if children were compelled to enter school promptly at the beginning of the year, it would be a great advantage. Parents, as well as children, do not realize the disadvantages of delay. The excuse of assisting in farm-work is often only an excuse that they may remain at home to roam over the hills on their ponies, with no particular aim, occasionally doing a little work, but most frequently riding their ponies and visiting.

Very respectfully,

JASE H. JOHNSON,  
Principal St. Paul's School.

## REPORTS OF AGENTS IN IDAHO.

## REPORT OF FORT HALL AGENCY.

FORT HALL INDIAN AGENCY,  
Ross Fork, Idaho, August 22, 1890.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from your office, I herewith submit this, my first annual report.

## SITUATION, AREA, AND RESOURCES.

This reservation is situated in the southeastern portion of Idaho, in Bingham County, and embraces about 950,000 acres, divided as follows: One-tenth wild hay land; two-tenths farming land; five-tenths grazing land, and two-tenths rocky, mountainous land, upon which grows a considerable amount of scrubby timber—pine, and cedar.

The land referred to as farming land can only be used successfully as such by means of irrigation; and the reservation's greatest need is water, or rather the means to properly store and conduct water to the various points most suitable for farming. This could be accomplished almost exclusively by Indian labor, by building substantial reservoirs, canals, and ditches.

## LAND IN SEVERALTY.

Until some provisions are made for an increased supply of water, it is absurd to ask the Indians to take their land in severalty, from the fact that not one in ten of those willing to farm could get their 160 or even 80 acres covered by water. In most cases their "farms" comprise from 2 to 10 acres, scattered along in the bends of the creeks coming out of the mountains. In many instances 160 acres would take in a dozen or more of their little cultivated patches called farms, including their log cabins and fences.

With the needed water at hand it is more than probable that they could be induced to take their land in severalty, and also to gain the consent of the Indians at Lemhi Agency to remove to this reservation.

## POPULATION.

A careful and complete census taken in June last shows the population of the reservation to be as follows:

Shoshones:	
Male.....	499
Female.....	480
Bannacks:	
Male.....	251
Female.....	263
Total.....	1,493

Number of above who are of school age, between six and sixteen, 187.

## EDUCATION.

Notwithstanding the fact that a majority of the Indians are strongly prejudiced against educating their children, we have succeeded in placing about 100 children in the boarding and industrial school, which, I am happy to say, has been ably conducted during the past year by Hon. John Y. Williams, present superintendent.

For full particulars, see school statistics.

Their aversion to the school is mostly due to the influence of the

## "MEDICINE MEN,"

who still hold a powerful influence over their superstitious subjects. I am fully convinced (after more than twenty years intercourse with them) that the so-called "medicine men" have been by far the greatest drawback to their civilization. It is next to impossible for an agent to punish them for their misdeeds, from the fact that no Indian policeman can be induced to arrest one of them; neither will any member of the tribe appear as a witness against one of them, believing as they do that a "medicine man"

has supernatural power and to incur his displeasure would place the offender entirely at his mercy. I would here respectfully recommend that the Government arrest and remove from the reservation every "big medicine man" from both tribes.

## INDIAN POLICE.

The Indian police, fifteen in number, have rendered valuable service, and have certainly been of great assistance in maintaining order; but their pay being so small it taxes the ingenuity of the agent to keep the best men on the force, and other than the best would be worse than none.

## THE COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

There are at this agency three judges of the court of Indian offenses, who were authorized for eight months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, at a salary of \$8 per month each. The names of the present incumbents are Joe Wheeler, Billy George, and John Mopier. The first two are full-blooded Shoshones, and the last a full-blooded Bannack.

Joe Wheeler, the oldest of the trio, both in years and service, is a Shoshone, about fifty-one years old, and was appointed December 1, 1888. He has money in the bank; is the wealthiest and one of the most influential Indians on the reservation. He dresses wholly in citizens' clothes, favors schools and civilization, and is a man of honesty and integrity.

Billy George, the youngest of the three, is also a Shoshone, about thirty-one years old, and was appointed April 1, 1890. He is considered one of the head men of the Shoshones and has considerable influence among the Bannacks, with whom he participated in their outbreak in 1878. He went to Washington, D. C., with others, two years ago, since which time he has made more real advancement towards civilization than any other Indian on the reservation. He wears his hair cut short like a white man, and except when at work wears a white shirt, fine black suit, and other clothing to match, and bears the sobriquet of "the dudo Indian." His house is moderately well furnished, he keeps his family clean and well dressed, sends his children to school, and induces others to do the same; is a man of both physical and moral courage, honest and upright, and so far has proven himself to be a good man for the position.

John Mopier is a Bannack, about thirty-three years old, and was appointed May 1, 1890. He is also a chief or head man in his tribe, and went to Washington two years ago; but, like the most of his tribe, usually wears full Indian dress, well ornamented. However, at present when on duty he wears a fine dark blue suit, which was presented him by the carnival committee while in Ogden, Utah, last 4th of July. Mopier, while not as far advanced as the two Shoshone judges, does very well, but lacks self-reliance. He is an honest, genial fellow, and favors the school, but, only having held the position a few months, is not as persistent a worker in procuring children for the school as the other two judges.

Wheeler speaks English sufficiently well to be understood; the other two do not.

There have been about fifty trials before the court during the year, more than half of which were in reference to the boundaries of their natural hay meadows, 5 for wife-beating, 1 for rape, 8 for drunkenness, 3 for stealing other Indians' squaws, 1 for trading off property issued by the Government, 5 for larceny, and a few minor offenses.

There has been no official record kept of the proceedings of the court.

In most instances we have been reasonably lenient for the first offense, unless it was an aggravated case, but usually on a repetition of the offense the guilty party is made to wear "Oregon boots" (a heavy steel band around one or both ankles) for a period varying from ten to sixty days, and, what is a still greater punishment, is compelled to work.

The court is conducted as nearly as practicable like other courts of justice, except that witnesses are not sworn, and attorneys are dispensed with, which probably accounts for the fact that no guilty party ever escapes punishment on account of a technicality of the law. Witnesses and principals tell the truth as a rule. Contradictions of importance seldom occur in their testimony. In fact, it is seldom necessary to produce witnesses, as the defendant rarely denies a crime of which he is guilty.

The general influence of the court can not be otherwise than beneficial, as it teaches the Indians self-reliance and self-government. The decisions of the court are invariably accepted by the Indians as final, and as a rule give universal satisfaction.

## CRIMES.

Of a serious nature that have been committed during the year are as follows: One white man killed by an Indian while off the reservation hunting. The murderer was arrested by the Indian police and delivered to the civil authorities of Wyoming, where the crime was committed, and while in jail awaiting trial committed suicide. One Mexican, liv-

ing with a half-breed woman, was killed by a half-breed, tried by the civil authorities, and acquitted on the grounds of self-defense. One squaw shot by her husband, who afterwards shot and killed himself.

## MISSIONARY WORK

has been conducted by the Connecticut Indian Association, who have kept constantly on the ground two Eastern ladies, Miss Amelia J. Frost and Miss Ella Styles, who have been untiring in their good work, which, I am glad to say, will be greatly facilitated now that we have gained the consent of the Indians, with the sanction of the Department, for the association to occupy 160 acres of land, on which they propose to erect in the near future suitable buildings and make proper improvements: all of which will add to their prospect of ultimate success.

## EMPLOYÉS.

The employés are without exception strictly temperate, upright, and reliable men, ever ready to do their work and do it well, patient with the Indians, and agreeable companions.

## SANITARY.

See report of agency physician, herewith.

## PROSPECTIVE FINANCES OF THE INDIANS.

The sale of the "Pocatello town site" still "hangs fire," notwithstanding the Indians relinquished their right to the same over three years since. However, I think it safe to predict that the sale of lots will take place within the next six months, and that it will place to the credit of these Indians not less—and if properly conducted a great deal more—than \$200,000, which, with the \$6,000 annually derived from the sale of the southern portion of the reservation, if judiciously expended, together with a little thrift and energy on the part of the Indians, should certainly place them beyond the need of Government aid.

## CONCLUSION.

Stern facts compel me to say that the advancement of these Indians as a whole has been so slow during the last six or eight years that to one constantly on the ground it is almost imperceptible. True, some have advanced materially, while many others have been on a stand-still, and it is equally true that others have deteriorated, and seem to have no more aim in life than a dumb brute. All they want is enough to eat, with as little exertion on their part as possible. Half rations with no work is preferable to a full stomach that requires manual labor to fill. They are entirely devoid of gratitude, chronic growlers, never satisfied with what is being done for them, shiftless, careless, wasteful, and extravagant, taking no heed for the morrow, and what is worse, for the long winter before them.

This state of affairs is, no doubt, mostly due to the influence of the "medicine men," who lead the more worthless and shiftless members of the tribe to believe that all the dead Indians and game will soon be resurrected, and that the whole white race will soon die, but that in order to bring around this great event the Indians must adhere strictly to their old heathenish ways and customs. It may be possible that these "medicine men" really believe this absurdity, but it is more probable that, like the late Brigham Young, they realize that education and enlightenment would curtail their power, which would mean that they would have to "rustle" for a living like the balance.

This is not a "rose-colored" report, but plain facts nevertheless.

Very respectfully,

S. G. FISHER,  
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORT OF PHYSICIAN, FORT HALL AGENCY.

FORT HALL AGENCY, August 22, 1890.

SIR: It is with much pleasure I submit this, my second annual report of the sanitary condition of this agency and school.

Number of cases treated during the year ending June 30, 1890, 222; births according to the last census, 24; deaths, 18; causes of death, pneumonia 5, consumption 3, croup 1, acute bronchitis 1, acute diarrhoea 1, scrofula 1, suicide 2, killed 2, drowned 1.

It is with much gratification that I report no fatal epidemics either at the school or on the reservation. This at the school is in a great measure due to the improved sanitary conditions. Considering the Indian's disregard for all sanitary laws, in the decrease of venereal diseases there is much to be hoped for.

There was quite an unusual amount of surgery the past year in which I was quite successful and thereby gained in prestige over the native "medicine men," but their evil influence is much to be deplored and it is with much regret that I have to report little or no progress in breaking up their power, and it is only in surgery that I have obtained any decisive victory; yet I am called upon by them and their families for treatment. They are the greatest drawback to the civilizing of the tribe by keeping constantly before them the evil that will come should they disregard their commands, and by keeping fresh in their memories the old superstitions, and it would be a wise plan to adopt some measure for their removal.

Contrary to my report of last year, I do not believe a hospital would prove a success, for, should an Indian (no matter from what cause) die, it would forever after be tabooed as an infernal machine, a contrivance of the evil spirit for catching poor deluded Indians, and the Indian medicine men would say, "I told you so," and that would settle it, and the hospital would have to be abandoned; and while it is very inconvenient to treat a patient at camp, those who are suffering from diseases of a serious nature are in nearly all cases brought to the agency there to receive closer attention and such treatment and food as would be impossible at their camps, the agent always finding room for the sick; so, everything considered, it would hardly justify the expense necessary to build and furnish attendants for a hospital.

Not only has the doctor a good office practice for the dispensing of medicine to the more trivial cases, but is frequently requested to call at the lodges.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. MILLER, M. D.,  
Agency Physician.

## REPORT OF LEMHI AGENCY.

LEMHI AGENCY, IDAHO, August 12, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of this agency. Having assumed charge of this agency the 1st day of April last, I am not able to make as satisfactory a report as I wish.

This reservation is situated about the middle of the Lemhi Valley, in Lemhi County, Idaho, and contains about 125,000 acres of land, principally grazing-land. There are about 1,000 acres of tillable land now that irrigation ditches cover, which the Indians are partially cultivating. They have about 610 acres of this under fence, in small patches from 4 or 5 acres to 15 acres. Usually three or four Indian farmers join in together and fence quite a field, and then each one will take his patch or portion for his farm; and some others farm a little field by themselves, as there are no allotments made here. If there was an appropriation made to clear up the land along the river bottom and build irrigation-ditches, there could be got about 3,000 acres good tillable land for the Indians, and this land produces wheat, oats, tame grasses, and vegetables in abundance.

I have forty-five of the Indians farming this season. I encouraged them all I possibly could, and they have taken hold with a considerable energy, and their crops are quite promising, although the grasshoppers did them a considerable damage. I shall endeavor to have them seed down their old land to tame grass and break up new land for their grain, so as to raise more hay for their stock, as the stock range here is so eaten out and destroyed by the continued drought that the Indians will have to depend on hay to carry their stock through the winter as well as the whites. Of late the feed has got so short and the winters so long and severe that it is next to impossible for any kind of stock to pull through the winter without feed, and those that do live through are dead poor, and it takes them nearly all the summer to recuperate.

These Indians generally are contented and satisfied, although of late as their rations get short they say that they get heap hungry, and I have no doubt they do, as they get no beef from the 1st of July to the 1st of October. It seems to me that this should be remedied, as it would only take a few more steers to furnish beef the other three months. Some of the Indians give me this kind of an argument when I try to persuade them to go to farming: They say during the farming season they have no beef and but little flour, coffee, and sugar; that they have to go away in the mountains to hunt and make their own living; and there is a great deal of truth in it. The fish this season were scarce, as that is their main dependence for meat during these three months they have no beef. They tell me that they think the Government should treat them in that respect as well as they do other Indians, as they have always been friends of the white man, and other Indians get beef the year around.

Quite a good many of these Indians have wagons, and their own teams and are industrious and always ready and willing to work and earn themselves money. Some of them work for white men. They cut and deliver all the wood that is used for the school and agency purposes. Also haul all the Government freight and supplies with their own teams from Red Rock, Mont., to the agency, a distance of 70 miles.

I completed taking the census of these Indians a short time ago. I could only get 460. Males over eighteen years, 151; females over fourteen, 173; boys and girls over

six and under sixteen, 52; male and female children under six years, 77. From as reliable information as I can gather a complete census would number about 650.

My police I have to say are obedient, faithful, and efficient, attend well to their duties, and have a good influence over evil-doers on the reservation, and I am glad to say that these Indians generally are well disposed. Of course there are some that will get drunk whenever they can get liquor, but we are getting the traffic pretty well broken up. What little they do get they get from Chinamen, and I have been unable to get evidence enough yet to convict them. I am glad to say that there have been no depredations committed on the reservation either by the Indians or whites.

The sanitary condition of these Indians is very good. As a rule they are very superstitious and always seem to have great confidence in their native medicine men, but through the able management and skillful treatment by Dr. M. A. Miller, the agency physician of their diseases, he is fast overcoming their prejudices and they are fast losing confidence in their medicine men. They begin to think that the white man's medicine is good.

It affords me pleasure to inform you that my employes are obedient, competent, faithful, and industrious, which means success to an agency. There is a great field of work before me and all other Indian agents and those connected with the Indian service in general, a work that requires the most faithful care, attention, and judgment, and untiring energy to bring about the desired results.

The school at this agency was closed the 30th day of June, 1889, as a failure. The honorable Commissioner ordered me to re-open it when I took charge, which I did. It has now been running four months in a satisfactory way and is in a flourishing condition, although it is small yet. I have 16 pupils and hope to soon swell that number to 25, which is about what the school buildings will accommodate. I have had considerable hard work to persuade them to let me have that number, as through their prejudices and superstitions the most of the Indians are strictly opposed to a school. Those I have are very contented and like the school, and I am glad to say that they are learning much faster in both their books and industrial training than I had expected or hardly hoped for, and I see no reason now why this school can not be made a perfect success; and with such a competent corps of school employes as I now have, I feel sure that the school will be a success.

A short time ago my principal teacher and matron resigned and I have employed a female for principal teacher, a Mrs. P. Fuller, a Christian lady and an accomplished teacher of much experience in both Indian and white schools. She has had charge about a month and I can see a vast difference in the progress of the pupils. I have always believed that in small Indian schools female teachers were the best, as I believe that they are better adapted to teach and civilize the Indian children than men, and have the work more at heart.

I have no courts of Indian offenses. I believe there has never been such a court established here. I have no use for one, as the Indians are very peaceably disposed.

I hope to be able to make my next annual report much more satisfactory to myself and the Department.

Respectfully,

E. NASHOLDS,  
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

#### REPORT OF NEZ PERCÉ'S AGENCY.

NEZ PERCÉ'S INDIAN AGENCY, IDAHO,  
September 15, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report:

I assumed charge of this agency January 1, last, relieving Special Agent George W. Gordon. In the twelve months prior to my taking charge of the agency, five different persons had been in charge; each was here for a short time only. About all that the person in charge could do was to keep the agency property together, ready to turn over to his successor. The affairs of the agency were necessarily, in a great measure, at a standstill; steps looking to the advancement of the tribe and the improvement of the agency could not be given the attention they should.

#### AGRICULTURE.

Last year the season was dry, and there was a partial failure of crops; the usual quantity of grain and hay was not raised. This was followed by an unusually severe and prolonged winter; the Indians exhausted all their feed, and fed grain reserved for seed to their stock. After the opening of the late spring the Indians had to wait for their

horses to recuperate on the native bunch-grass before planting operations were commenced. In their extremity for seed-grain the Government came to the relief of the Indians, and furnished 1,000 bushels of seed-wheat, which was issued to the Indians. That the money expended for seed was put to a good purpose is evidenced, I think, by the abundant harvest.

Although the planting season was late, the season for growing and maturing the crop has been favorable. No rains have interfered with the harvest, and the crop has been secured in good condition. Irrigation is used to some extent in gardens. I have succeeded in getting some Indians to commence farming, by breaking and sowing a small area, who have heretofore made no effort in that direction. The item of barb-wire for fencing is an important one. The Government, by its liberal allowance for the same, has enabled me to have beginnings made on allotments, which I would otherwise not have been able to do. On the whole the Indians have made fairly good progress in agriculture during the past year.

#### INDIAN COURTS.

With reference to the court of Indian offenses, pay for the Indian judges was authorized for only eight months of the year, and their services were discontinued February 23 last, two months after my assuming charge. I have had one case of gambling, one of attempted rape, and one of drunkenness, which were punished by fine and imprisonment. It is hoped that the services of the Indian judges will be continued through the current year, as they seem to dispose of these minor offenses in a satisfactory manner.

#### MISSIONARIES.

The Catholics have a church with two missionaries in charge of the missionary work. The Presbyterians have one missionary and three congregations. The Indians have two church buildings, and one is owned by the Government; the preaching is done by Indian ministers.

#### ALLOTMENT.

The work of allotment, in charge of Special Agent Alice C. Fletcher, is progressing. About 1,000 allotments have been made, and Miss Fletcher hopes to finish the work this year. There is no serious opposition to the work this summer. So many have taken their allotments that the opposition of those who would be disposed to oppose it (if there is any such) is not felt. The work is slow and tedious, as the Indian, while he will take his allotment, in many instances does not see the necessity of being in a hurry about it.

#### SANITARY.

The health of the tribe has been very good; there has been nothing of an epidemic character among them, nor any unusual sickness. During the school session many of the children were afflicted for a time with sore eyes, but they were successfully treated by the agency physician. The Indians seem to have a growing confidence in the skill of the physician. While the medicine man is not extinct, he is gradually losing caste among the Indians of this tribe.

#### CRIMES.

There have been no Indians punished for crimes committed against State laws. One white man has been convicted of selling whisky to an Indian. There have been no other convictions of whites for crimes committed against Indians. As a rule the Indians are not turbulent or disposed to conduct themselves disorderly.

#### STOCK ON THE RESERVATION.

The stock question is one of the most perplexing questions connected with the administration of agency affairs. The reservation is virtually surrounded by settlements of whites. There is a great area of the public domain unoccupied upon which the stock of the whites range. They cross the imaginary line dividing the reservation from the land of the white settlers. Their presence on the reservation is a source of constant annoyance. Sometimes they break into the inclosures of the Indians and damage growing crops. There are no great herds, but they are found here and there among the Indian

stock. It is impossible to keep the reservation clear with the police, owing to the extent of the boundary line. Thus far I have not been able to reach any satisfactory way of dealing with the matter.

## JOSEPH'S BAND.

The small remnant of Joseph's band of Nez Percés located on this reservation are doing very well in learning the white man's ways. There are 150 or more of them, and with few exceptions they wear citizen dress and have their hair cut short. They have not much personal property, but their homes show evidences of industry and thrift, and generally they manifest a willingness to send their children to school.

## RAILROAD.

Under authority from the honorable Secretary of the Interior the Spokane and Palouse Railway Company have surveyed a route through the reservation, but nothing further has been done. The Indians, I think, will not oppose the building of the road if fairly dealt with in the matter of compensation for "right of way," etc.

## BUILDINGS.

The agency, a short time before I assumed charge of agency affairs, was segregated from the school and removed from Fort Lapwal to the present location. The buildings provided for agency use are totally inadequate to meet the demands of the service; this applies to dwellings for employes. The fences are old and posts rotten; they should be rebuilt. The buildings and fences do not make a creditable appearance, and the agent can not remedy the existing state of affairs unless furnished with material to make the necessary repairs.

## SCHOOLS.

The school is under a separate management and is designated as the "Fort Lapwal Boarding-School." There is a superintendent and 15 employes, of whom 10 are white and 5 are Indian. It is located 3 miles south of the agency; school was maintained eight months during the year. The average attendance was 76, and the highest average for any one month was 115. The expenditures for the year were, for salaries of teachers, \$6,722.95; for all other expenses, \$8,874.98. The scope of the school work will be extended for the ensuing year; a school will also be opened by the agent in the agency school building, which will make the school facilities of the reservation ample.

## GAMBLING AND DRUNKENNESS.

Owing to the fact that no person was in charge permanently last year, the discipline became very lax. No earnest effort was made to suppress the vices of gambling and drinking. These vices are not prevalent among the tribe as a tribe, but to a comparative small number. It has been a difficult matter to reach them, as the whisky is procured off the reservation in another State; however, I am endeavoring to break up the nefarious traffic.

## CONCLUSION.

The statistical report, in which is given in detail statistics of the agency for the year, is inclosed. The population is placed at 1,715, of which 300 is estimated; the number of actual names obtained is 1,415. The Indians are making progress in civilization; still the blanket Indian is more numerous than he should be. I found many more "blanket" Indians here than I anticipated on coming to assume charge of the agency.

The employes have been busy and faithful to their work, and the work of the miller, blacksmith, and carpenter increases as agricultural pursuits become more general among the tribe.

Very respectfully submitted,

WARREN D. ROBBINS,  
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORTS OF AGENTS IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

## REPORT OF QUAPAW AGENCY.

QUAPAW AGENCY, IND. T., August 30, 1890.

SIR: In compliance with Department instructions and your printed circular of June 1, 1890, I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

## LOCATION AND AREA.

Quapaw Agency is situated in the northeast corner of the Indian Territory, and is bounded on the north by Kansas, east by Missouri, and on the south and west by the Cherokee Nation, and comprises an area of 212,298 acres, of which 140,583 acres is tillable land.

## WATER AND CLIMATE.

The crystal waters of Elk River, running through the Seneca Reserve; Lost Creek, crossing the Shawnee and Wyandotte Reserve; Spring River, traversing the Quapaw and Peoria Reserves and bounding the Ottawa Nation on the east, the Neosho River being the western boundary of the agency; the numerous creeks and clear cold springs, the mild salubrious climate, the rich alluvial soil, and abundant mineral resources make this the destined home of a happy, prosperous, and densely populated country.

## AGENCY.

The agent's residence is beautifully located in the edge of the prairie, on the high undulating land of the Shawnee Reserve. The clerk's office, physician's residence, commissary, carpenter-shop, and Shawnee blacksmith-shop, as well as the old agency and Government farm, are located here. Being only 4 miles from the flourishing town of Seneca, Mo., the many visitors and advanced condition of the Indians make this a sociable as well as a healthy location.

## Statistics of the tribes.

Names.	Popu- lation.	Area.	No. of allot- ments.
		Acres.	
Western Miamis.....	69	17,083	65
Peorias.....	169	33,218	165
Ottawas.....	137	14,860	117
Modocs.....	81	4,040	56
Eastern Shawnees.....	79	15,044	72
Senecas.....	255	51,958	221
Wyandottes.....	288	21,406	190
Quapaws.....	153	56,685	

The Quapaws have not taken their allotments, as they have a bill before Congress to allow them allotments of 200 acres per capita, as has already been done in favor of the Peorias and Miamis. Well knowing that should their bill fail to become a law they only have one year to take their allotments, under the "Dawes bill" they have selected their claims, and are renting them and doing better than ever before.

## LANDS IN SEVERALTY.

I would like here to draw your attention to the skillful manner in which Special Allotting Agent Spencer Hartwig and his surveyor, Captain Power, have portioned out the different allotments to the several tribes of Indians at this agency. It has been done with a correctness and fairness that is worthy of much praise, and has caused a general sense of satisfaction.

It is my opinion that allotting the land to the different tribes in severalty has done more to inspire them with a pride of ownership and build them up more rapidly than

any one thing that has ever been done for them. In proof of which I submit the following table, taken from the statistics just completed, which shows the general result of this measure on all the tribes of this agency:

Table showing the amount of land broken, etc.

Names.	No. in severalty.	Land broken.	Rods fenced.
		Acres.	
Senecas.....	65	500	14,000
Wyandottes.....	82	250	7,310
Eastern Shawnees.....	19	200	12,000
Modocs.....	17	10	210
Peorias.....	45	300	21,000
Miamis.....	21	310	17,531
Ottawas.....	37	340	5,000
Quapaws.....		690	24,000

#### SENECAS.

This historic tribe now numbers only 255 souls. They are a civil, quiet, and, many of them, very hard-working people. They are zealous supporters of education, and, as may be expected, there has been very few crimes committed among them. They annually elect a chief, second chief, clerk, and three councilmen among their tribe, who grant renters' permits subject to the approval of the agent, adjust many small offenses, and suppress quarrels and bickerings among their people. They are rapidly advancing in agriculture, and their future is very promising.

#### EASTERN SHAWNEES.

This tribe continues to make progress, and has promised me to forever discontinue their favorite custom, "the stamp dance."

#### THE MIAMIS, PEORIAS, WYANDOTTES, AND OTTAWAS.

These tribes still hold their own among the most progressive Indians. They have now taken their allotments, and are manifesting great pride and interest in their individual farms, and I think there is no doubt but that this will incite them to greater efforts in the future. These tribes have mingled and intermingled with the whites to a large extent, which has tended in a great measure to counteract the inherent lethargy of the true Indian.

#### THE QUAPAWS.

The Quapaws, who have hitherto been considered among the most unprogressive of the several tribes at this agency, have, during the past year, shown more energy, thrift, and industry than in any other previous year; they have fenced and broken more land than any other tribe. As previously stated, they have not yet taken their allotments, as they do not feel satisfied with less than 200 acres per capita. As the Miamis on the southwest and Peorias on the south of them have received that quantity, they can not understand why they should have less when they have an abundance of good land and feel themselves well qualified to take care of it. I would respectfully recommend that the aforesaid 200 acres be allowed them.

#### MODOCS.

The Modocs are still a dependent people; but with the help and encouragement of the farmers they have improved their farms materially this year; but, owing to the dryness of the season and the soil not being so well adapted for agriculture, the crops have not yielded as abundantly as has been hoped for.

The Modocs, though slow, are, as a rule, steady and industrious, and being greatly in need of assistance, I make a point of employing them when an opportunity presents itself, such as chopping wood, hauling, etc. They take a deep interest in the day school, and many of them are active church members. I have estimated for 20 young brood mares and 50 heifers for this tribe, and hope to be allowed to put this stock into their hands at once, as they are greatly in need of them.

#### RATIONS.

The Modoc has been the only tribe to which rations have been supplied during the past year, and since the close of the fiscal year (June 30, 1890) they have been entirely discontinued with the exception of ten old ones, who are quite unable to provide for themselves.

#### BOARDING-SCHOOLS.

*Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte boarding-school.*—The inclosed report of Andrew Atchison, superintendent, speaks for itself in regard to the condition of this school, and although Mr. Atchison has been but a short time among us, he has already won the favor of both children and employes. This school, notwithstanding and in spite of the disadvantages spoken of by the superintendent, has been well attended and well managed during the past year.

The new building, which is now in progress, will be of lasting benefit to this school, as hitherto it has been very insufficiently provided with accommodation for the number of persons occupying it.

*Quapaw school.*—It will be unnecessary for me to say much about this school, as the report of the superintendent, Mr. Harwood Hall, is so complete that it would be but reiteration to do so. I will only, therefore, add that I consider the school to be in a healthy and growing condition, and that with the co-operation of my able superintendent and efficient employes to assist me in the work of building up the school I hope to be able to send in my next annual report an enrollment of 60 or 70 pupils.

During the past year an addition has been made to this school, and two others are now in progress. These buildings were greatly needed and will be thoroughly appreciated by every one, as they will add greatly to the comfort and prosperity of all connected with the school.

#### DAY SCHOOLS.

The Department realized several years ago the necessity of erecting three good frame day-school buildings, located respectively on the Peoria, Miami, and Modoc Reservations. These schools have been well attended and are an important factor in the educational interests at this agency. I am sorry to report that the dreaded "la grippe" finally succeeded in closing up the Miami school, which I hope, however, to be allowed to reopen during the coming year.

Too much can not be said in praise of the Modoc day school. It has always a good attendance, and I am told that every child over eight years can read and write.

The Peoria day school, though not showing as many Indian children in attendance as the Modocs, has nevertheless been well patronized by white pupils, whose parents pay a tuition fee for the benefit of the tribe.

#### SANITARY.

I forward you the report of J. S. Lindley, the agency physician, and will simply add that with the exception of the epidemic influenza, which caused much suffering during the winter and early spring, the general health of the Indians, both at the schools and at large, has been good during the year, as the physician's reports have shown from time to time.

I desire to call your especial attention to that part of the physician's report that refers to the Modocs—their great need of hospital accommodations. I fully indorse all that he says concerning them, and believe that much good could be accomplished and much suffering relieved by the erection of a small hospital at this agency.

#### MISSIONARY WORK.

The missionary work has been by no means neglected at this agency, the Methodist Episcopal Church having been ably represented by Rev. W. S. Browning, the Baptists by Rev. Mr. Hogan, and the Methodist Episcopal Church South by Rev. E. H. Lemming, all of whom have done good missionary work. But "The Society of Friends" have taken the lead in this work, as they have had five representatives, viz: J. Hubbard, Robert K. Quiggin, J. M. Hall, C. W. Goddard, and Mary Ellis, all of whom have been good and faithful workers in the missionary field of labor. All these denominations have contributed liberal funds for the support of the good work they have undertaken.

## STOCK RAISING.

This reservation is noted for its rich, luxuriant grasses. The "grazing tax" is a fruitful source of raising revenue for the Quapaws. Most of the Indians own small bands of cattle, while a number have growing herds. The health of these cattle has been exceptionally good up to date. Many of the allottees have fenced their lands and to these pastures are confined the cattle from off the reservation.

## COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

The court of Indian offenses, I regret to say, was not authorized at this agency last year. I have asked that this much needed branch of the service be established this year, that the over-burdened duties of the agent may be lightened, and the duty of adjusting misdemeanors necessarily incident to a population of over 1,200 be put into the hands of their own citizens.

My duties have increased with the general progress of the tribes composing this agency.

## INDIAN POLICE.

My police consist of 1 captain and 6 privates. They have kept good order among the Indians. The alacrity with which they respond to the call of duty and a readiness to arrest even their own kindred, if necessary, is indicative of the zeal of these trusted preservers of the peace.

## CONCLUSION.

I have been treated courteously by the Department during my first year of service and have been afforded many facilities for the education and advancement of the Indians under my charge, for all of which I am deeply indebted to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Thanking you most heartily for past favors and asking a continuance of the same, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant.

T. J. MOORE,  
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SENECA, SHAWNEE, AND WYANDOTTE SCHOOL.

QUAPAW AGENCY, August 28, 1890.

In accordance with instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report:  
*Location.*—The Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte boarding-school is located on the Wyandotte reserve, 4 miles southwest of the Quapaw Agency, 8 miles west of the Missouri State line, and one-half mile from Shawnee station, on the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad.

*History.*—The school was organized by the Friends' Church in 1872 and was conducted as a contract school for one year; since that time it has been a Government school. It has always been well patronized by the Indians, and many of its graduates have won fine credit in other schools, and not a few have married and built comfortable, self-sustaining homes.

The enrollment of the school was as large ten years ago as the past year. It has varied somewhat from year to year on account of change of agents and superintendents and varies considerably from quarter to quarter of each year on account of the occupation of the older children on their home farms. The enrollment the past year has been 109 and the average attendance since I took charge May 20, 1890, has been 73. We should enroll 139 children if we had sufficient capacity.

The condition in civilization of the tribes for which this school was established is such that there would be increase for transporting children to a distant school for education if fair industrial courses and an additional literary teacher were authorized at the Seneca, etc., school. It is very important that this school should be thoroughly equipped to offer a grammar-school course of study and training for boys in at least four useful trades. The Department regulations say *there must be no waste in the school work* lest the Government should lose and the Indians should learn a bad habit. But the pupils at this school have wasted about \$150 worth of shoes the past year because we have no shoe-maker and repair shop.

*Buildings.*—(1) School-room and boys' dormitory combined.  
(2) Dining-room and girls' dormitory and employes' room.  
(3) Laundry and ware rooms.  
(4) Store-room and carpenter shop.  
(5) Ice-house.  
(6) Barn.

*Description of buildings.*—No. 1 in fair condition.

No. 2, a large story-and-half structure, 150 feet through the center, made up of six additions, all of cheap workmanship and poor finish; the roof worn out. The girls' dormitory is an upper half-story, with a floor capacity of 1,000 square feet, including closets. The floor will hold only seventeen double beds, yet it has accommodated more than 60 girls for many years, more than 3 girls to each bed. And worse still, the dormitory has now only seven half-windows, which, if opened, will let the damp air enter under the beds. This dormitory could hardly be considered to the credit of a poor missionary school in Africa, but the United States Government floats over it the stars and stripes.

No. 3 is an old building of the poorest construction possible, a weatherboarded box, 16 by 40, which was built in 1872, which has become a nuisance. I have asked authority, through the agent, to have this building removed to a new site. The authority was granted, and the work begun, but the building was too frail, and broke to pieces in moving.

No. 4 is a very good one-story box building, but only large enough for a carpenter shop.

No. 5 is in good condition for its purpose.

No. 6 is a log structure, too small and in poor condition.

*Farm.*—The farm contains 160 acres of soil so poor that they had not tried to raise any corn or small grain for a number of seasons passed. When I took charge of the school it was too late to plant, but the employes and Indians agree that the land is too poor to raise hoggard-lice. There is no stream or pond on the farm and we have no stock well. To raise hogs, cattle, sheep, ducks, etc., is almost impossible. With skilled farming, I believe our land can produce well; without this the farm stands as a disgraceful failure right where the Indians should see an attractive example of success.

*School, etc.*—The school has done as well as could be expected for the force of teachers. We need a teacher who can teach music and the higher studies of the course published by the Indian Department.

*Industrial department.*—(1) Farming has been poor; needs with stock-raising the entire attention of a skilled foreman.

(2) Stock-raising has been almost a failure.

(3) Gardening has been a fair success.

(4) Carpentry has not been taught. We have the tools, but no one has time or skill to teach their use successfully.

(5) Sewing: Seamstresses and assistant have done most of the sewing giving but little instruction.

(6) Cooking: Larger girls assist in kitchen and dining-room, but very little instruction given.

(7) Laundry: Larger girls assist in the laundry, but very little instruction given.

To improve these departments I have given the following instructions: A systematic course of lessons, illustrated by practice, must be given the Indian children in each department of manual labor. These lessons should be given separate from the regular work of the detail. A record of the progress made and the grade of work done by each pupil should be entered carefully in a register at the close of each week. Specimens of work done by each detail should be preserved and exhibited to excite generous competition among both pupils and employes. A cabinet for samples of children's labor in kitchen, laundry, sewing-room, carpenter shop, etc., will be provided and certificates of merit given to worthy pupils by the superintendent.

## RECOMMENDATIONS.

I. *Buildings and repairs urgently called for.*—(1) Laundry and bath-room combined.  
(2) Store-room. Present store-room belongs to carpenter shop; entirely too small.  
(3) Three-room cottage for superintendent's family residence and office; no convenience for these things in present buildings.

(4) Blacksmith shop. We have a set of tools but no shop.

(5) House and shed for wagons and all farm machinery. Two wagons, mower, and all farm machinery have been out in weather too long. Some of the neighboring Indians are better off than the Seneca school in this line. If the Government can not furnish lumber, I shall erect a hay-shed for the purpose.

(6) Roof of girls' dormitory should be raised the height of a full story and replaced with new shingles. Authority to purchase new shingles for this purpose was granted last year and the shingles are on the ground. The old roof leaks everywhere, and this can not be endured when the cold autumn rains come. Many repairs are needed in the lower story of the same building.

II. *—New employes needed.*—(1) A skilled farmer and a stock-raiser.

(2) A harness and shoe maker.

(3) A carpenter and wagon-maker.

If proper men were appointed in these places, the returns in work for this agency and in goods for the market would pay their salaries. We should have a carpenter who has both head and hands; who can teach the boys to put a house on paper or on the ground; who can make or repair the wood-work of a wagon; who can interest the boys and show them the significance and value of wood-work in general.

III. *—Salaries of employes.*—That of superintendent should be raised, as asked by the agent heretofore, to \$1,000. The salaries of the seamstress, cook, and laundress are too low by \$10 per month. At present wages they can save nothing; better for them to contract for board and clothing.

IV. *—Stock-well and cistern.*—A stock-well at barn and a cistern at the laundry have long been needed.

In conclusion permit me to commend you for the energy, activity, and wisdom which you have shown in the discharge of your duties and to assure you that what I ask for the Seneca school springs from a deep sense of the needs of the Indian children who gather around my chair, whose homes I have visited, and with whose parents I am familiar.

Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW ATCHISON,  
Superintendent Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte Boarding-School.

Hon. T. J. MOORE,  
United States Indian Agent.

## REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF QUAPAW SCHOOL.

QUAPAW BOARDING-SCHOOL,  
Quapaw Agency, Ind. T., August 28, 1890.

SIR: Pursuant to instructions, I have the honor to make the following report of the Quapaw Boarding-School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890. I assumed charge on the 20th of May last, having been transferred from the Seneca, Shawnee, etc., Indian school on that date.

The Quapaw school was established in 1872 as a contract school under the charge of Asa Tuttle, and is situated 12 miles north of the agency and 6 miles southwest of Baxter Springs, Kans. The site is an excellent one. The school grounds and farm are composed of 320 acres, the land being surveyed and set aside by Special Allotting Agent Howard in 1885. There are 200 acres in cultivation, 60 acres in orchard and 110 acres in pasture. Four large and never-failing springs afford living water for the stock, and comprise the headwaters of Rock Creek, a stream that flows through the pasture.

In April, 1887, the main building was destroyed by fire, since which time the capacity of the school has been reduced one-half. There are now six frame buildings, five of which are one story in height and in a bad state of repair. The class rooms and boys' dormitory are in a structure 100 by 30 feet, which was formerly used as a commissary for the soldiers, but was removed to this place in 1880. The store-room and carpenter shop are in a building 20 by 30 feet; employes' dining-room and kitchen, 18 by 30 feet; laundry, paint-room, and clothes-room, 14 by 18 feet; two sleeping apartments, 14 by 28 feet. The girls' dormitory, living rooms, dining-room, and kitchen are located in a building 20 by 40 feet, two-story, which was erected last spring, and the only building that is in good condition. Authority, however, has been granted to erect two new buildings, one of which will be added to the girls' quarters and the other used as sewing-room and dining-room and kitchen and sleeping apartments for employes. These structures are erected here and there, somewhat on the cottage style, with a court in the center.

The capacity of the school is 40, and the average attendance for the past year was 39. The girls were instructed in bed-making, cooking, baking, and general kitchen and dining-room work, washing, ironing, sweeping, care of milk, mending and mending their own as well as the boys' garments, and in all household affairs. A detail is made every two weeks. The boys have been taught farm and garden work, care of horses, cattle, and swine, milking, wood-chopping, keeping grounds tidy, and buildings and fences in repair, sweeping play-rooms, assisting in laundry, kitchen, etc.

With the assistance of the boys, regularly detailed, the industrial teacher cultivated 15 acres in garden, etc. All of the early vegetables did very well and the supply was more than could be used. Some of the later vegetables were cut short with the dry weather of June and July, but a sufficient quantity of potatoes, cabbage, sweet potatoes, cabbins, squash, pumpkins, and turnips for winter use, to supply the needs of the school, are now on hand.

The class-room or intellectual training of the pupils progressed reasonably well. The course of study is for five grades, allowing one year for each grade:

*First grade.*—Learning to speak English, chart and primer; writing letters, short words, and their names; counting and writing numbers to 10.

*Second grade.*—First reader completed; spelling words in reading lesson and common words phonetically; arithmetic, reading and writing numbers continued; writing, copying lessons on slats and No. 1 copy-book.

*Third grade.*—Second reader, writing from dictation with proper use of capitals and punctuation marks; spelling words in reading lesson; arithmetic, addition, subtraction of small numbers, and to 6's of multiplication table; writing.

*Fourth grade.*—Third reader and simple language lessons, easy composition; arithmetic, addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division completed; geography, primary; writing, spelling.

*Fifth grade.*—Fourth reader, composition, letter writing; arithmetic, compound numbers and factoring; geography, United States history, map drawing, spelling, writing, health primer, and alcohol and hygiene.

The school as a whole during the past year has not been as successful as it should, owing to misunderstandings between my predecessor and the other employes, but I think the effect of the demoralized condition of things was in a great measure repaired before the close of the school year. I find the children quite bright and quick to learn, both in industrial and classwork. They evince a desire to work, and endeavor to excel.

I would recommend that, in addition to the industries already taught, a carpenter and blacksmith shop combined be added, one instructor for the department employed, and the boys instructed therein. I would also recommend that poultry be raised at the school, and the girls taught to care for them.

Indian children as a rule are especially fond of music, and I am convinced that a teacher to teach them vocal and instrumental music would be as great a help in elevating the children at this school as could be devised.

A laundry, barn, bath-house, hospital, boys' sitting and reading room are very much needed.

In closing I desire to acknowledge my sincere thanks for the many favors and acts of courtesy shown me, and for your kindly manifested interest in the success of this, as well as the Seneca, Shawnee, etc., school during my incumbency.

Very respectfully,

Maj. T. J. MOORE,  
United States Indian Agent.

HARWOOD HALL,  
Superintendent.

#### REPORT OF PHYSICIAN, QUAPAW AGENCY.

QUAPAW AGENCY, IND. T., July 1, 1890.

Sir: I have the honor to hand you herewith my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

*The medicine man.*—There is hardly a trace of this character left among any of the tribes of this agency. A very few of the older Modocs and Quapaws are yet inclined to adhere to some of their superstitious customs of treating disease, yet in a very short time even these will accept the rational treatment of the white man.

*Epidemics.*—No serious epidemics have occurred during the year. Influenza visited nearly every family upon the reservation last winter, yet very few fatal cases were primarily the result of this epidemic. Pulmonary consumption was prematurely developed in those predisposed to this malady by an attack of "la grippe," but those attacked suffered very little from the latter disease.

*Hospital.*—In connection with the need of hospital accommodations at this agency, I wish to say a few words in regard to the great decrease in the Modoc tribe. Seventeen years ago 152 of these people were removed from Oregon to a small tract of land near the agency. From a somewhat imperfect account kept at the agency I find there have been over 170 deaths and only about 100 births during that time. Nearly all these deaths have occurred upon their reservation, a very few having returned to their native soil to die. We thus see there have been deaths: two deaths to one birth. The records show also that more than 81 per cent. of all these deaths was either the result of a scrofula or some form of pulmonary trouble.

What is the cause of this great decrease in population of these unfortunate people? Because of the change of mode in living and in all the conditions that make up their daily life the transition from a wild to a civilized state has been a trying one with these Indians. In the uncivilized state their principal diet was buffalo meat, the supply of which was quite abundant. They roamed the forests and depended upon their own efforts for support. Since they came to the Indian Ter-

ritory many of them live in cabins with dirt floors, and often with walls plastered until air-tight. If light is admitted at all it is only through a single window, and without any means of ventilation whatsoever. Many of these huts consist of but a single room, and this is crowded to many times its capacity. In winter these are kept at a high temperature, and are practically dry at all times. Exhalations from dogs and persons, with apita from consumptives and pus from scrofulous sores, are allowed to lodge on the walls and floors. These are rapidly dried in high temperature and suspended in the already impure air of the room, and is breathed over and over again by the inmates, thereby transmitting the germ of disease.

While the Indian is as amenable to treatment as the white man when that treatment is faithfully carried out, yet the preventive treatment is the one that will do the most good to the greatest number of these Modocs, as I am convinced that the prevalence of scrofula and tuberculosis among them is traceable largely to these new conditions of living and subsistence. The new methods of living and the new supply of food proved a poor substitute, so far as health was concerned, for the out-door exercise, the dried buffalo meat, and the clear running water. There was a time, no doubt, when these diseases could have been at least modified by hospital accommodations and hygienic precautions, yet at this late date little can be hoped for more than to make life more comfortable for them and save the younger ones from premature deaths. Unless something is done to give the physician better and more efficient means of carrying out his treatment, the tribe will almost be wiped from existence within the next ten years.

A small hospital erected at or near the agency would save these people much unnecessary suffering and give the physician an opportunity to superintend his work and have his instructions strictly observed. Not only would this benefit Modocs, but other tribes living far away from the agency could see accommodations here that it is impossible for them to otherwise have.

*Boarding-schools.*—Much has been done and is now being done to improve the sanitary condition of these schools. Aside from the epidemic of la grippe last winter, no diseases of any consequence have prevailed. Not a single death has occurred since I came to the agency, nor is there one recorded for several years before I came. When the buildings now under course of erection are completed, the dormitories will be spacious and well ventilated and will add much to the healthfulness and comfort of the children.

*Births and deaths.*—It is impossible to report correctly the number of births and deaths, as many occur in the remote parts of the reservation without the knowledge of the physician.

Respectfully,

JOHN S. LINDLEY,  
Agency Physician.

Maj. T. J. MOORE,  
United States Indian Agent.

#### REPORT OF UNION AGENCY.

UNION AGENCY,  
Muscogee, Ind. T., September 10, 1890.

Sir: The following report of Union Agency for the year ending September 1, 1890, is respectfully submitted.

Union Agency has a jurisdiction over an area of some 20,000,000 acres and embraces the Cherokee, Creek, Seminole, Choctaw, and Chickasaw tribes or nations, numbering in round numbers about 67,000 citizens, as follows:

Cherokees, natives and adopted whites and freedmen	25,000
Creeks, natives and adopted whites and freedmen	15,000
Seminoles, natives and adopted whites and freedmen	2,000
Choctaws, natives and adopted whites and freedmen	18,000
Chickasaws, natives and adopted whites and freedmen	6,100
Total	67,000

There are also within the limits of the agency a mixed population of whites, negroes, and others numbering about 141,500, who may be classified as follows:

Farm laborers and mechanics under permit and their families	48,000
Licensed traders, Government employes, employes of railroads and coal mines and their families	26,000
Claimants to Indian citizenship and their families	1,500
Sojourners, prospectors, and visitors	2,000
Miscellaneous class, embracing intruders, cattle men, and squatters, unlawfully in the country	61,000

As stated in a previous report this population is as unlike as possible in education and occupation and with the fewest possible interests in common. The citizen population of 67,000 is made up of about 10,000 Indians of full blood, 31,000 of mixed blood, and 15,000 intermarried whites and freedmen. The non-citizen population embraces men of almost every station in life, the majority of whom are law-abiding people and an honor to the country in which they have cast their lots. The minority, however, comprising the intruding cattle men, farmers, squatters, gamblers, and like ilk, are of a far different class. The cattle men and squatters are as a rule men of "good standing" in their own homes, yet they trespass upon Indian lands because their money and influence enable them to override the laws of the country and by buying the use of some citizen's name and "right," they graze their herds and cultivate their farms in open and bold defiance of the power of the Government.

## GOVERNMENT.

In the matter of government it may be truthfully said that the residents of this agency are surfeited. Each of the five nations has its own constitution and code of laws, with courts to enforce them; three United States courts severally and jointly exercise jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases, and this agency has been given large powers for the suppression of the whisky traffic, gambling, and kindred evils.

Yet with all this it is patent to the close observer that there are proportionately little enforcement of law and a greater need for an improved judicial system. Under the present arrangement conflicts of jurisdiction have arisen that are a disgrace to the judicial system of the government. This very complicated condition tends to leave hundreds of cases for which there appears to be no remedy. Under the criminal statute I am advised by the Federal grand jury of the Paris, Tex., court that there are no penalties under the United States laws for the following crimes: Forgery, swindling, embezzlement, seduction, disposing of mortgaged property, assault with intent to rape, burglary in the daytime, fraudulent disposition of property.

The United States court for the Indian Territory has provided well for the big fish, but there are many cases wherein the amount at issue will not justify the advance of the necessary fees before suit can be entered. There is now no remedy in these cases. Formerly this agency adjusted all such matters by acting as an arbitrator. This was inexpensive, as no fees were charged, and proved very satisfactory to the people. The Department ruling that all controversies between the Indians and non-citizens should be referred to the courts works a hardship upon many and subjects them to an injustice not easily seen by those not familiar with the conditions here existing.

The United States courts are all hampered in their operations by a scarcity of funds. The apprehension of many criminals is prevented thereby and the commission of crime encouraged. Congress should remedy this matter by liberal appropriations of many times the amount now made available. The courts can not operate without money.

The Indian people make many complaints about the court, the nature of which is shown by the attached letter from Hon. Edmund McCurtain, ex-chief of the Choctaw Nation.

One provision of the present court bill that is unwise and unjust is that barring the United States court from jurisdiction in controversies between citizens of the same nation. I would recommend its repeal or that it be so amended as to permit any citizen to elect for himself whether or not he will bring the suit in the United States court. As at present provided adopted citizens of some of the Nations are constrained in the protection of their property to return to the old "shot-gun policy" which prevailed before the court was established. The court ought to be able to protect all our people alike— which it is not—for in some Nations the adopted citizen is not allowed to sue, although often made defendant. I speak from experience and personal observation.

## LAND IN SEVERALTY.

The last report of this agency upon this subject met with considerable outspoken refutation. But the fact that some of those who, from policy, publicly denied that allotment was the best solution of present difficulties, privately favored such a move, is the best proof of its growing favor. One year ago there were few who openly and publicly advocated an allotment of lands. The ice once well broken many have plunged into the argument until it is now probable that this will be the leading issue in the ensuing political campaign of the Cherokee Nation, perhaps others. The full-bloods are thinking for themselves. They are no longer the blind followers of the half-breed and the adopted citizen. They are realizing who are decrying the taking of lands in severalty, yet lay out for themselves large farms in the richest bottoms, graze the free grass of the country, reap revenues from the coal interests, and keep their hands upon the national purse-strings. The full-blood has been requited with the skim-milk after the rich cream of Indian politics has been skimmed for the benefit of those who run the machine.

The pro rata share of each Indian is each year less than the year before, due to an increased population or the taking of the lands for railroad and other corporate and individual purposes. The complications which already present themselves will lead to the enrichment of the entire legal fraternity and keep several wheels of justice constantly in motion. Unless the Government of the United States awakes from its lethargic inactivity and enforces its treaty obligations with these people, it would be more humane to end the matter at one fell swoop.

I have every reason to believe the facts that develop themselves from a study of the records of this agency. A large number (almost all) of the very prominent Indians of the five tribes (whose views upon this question were not previously known) have been

afforded an opportunity to express themselves preparatory to this report. *Three-fourths of their expressions favor the division of their lands.* There are besides some among these now opposed who would favor land in severalty if they only knew of some plan whereby the interests of the people might be fully protected. They do not desire an allotment of 160 acres, but a full apportionment of their entire landed estate. This plan, to be followed by an equitable division of their moneys, would draw about it the favor of many who are at this time in opposition.

## INTRUDERS.

The question of intrusion upon the lands of the Indian nations comprising this agency is one of great moment. Basing my estimate upon reports from time to time filed at this agency, I am led to believe that there are over 60,000 persons (men, women, and children) within the limits of this agency contrary to law or without authority of law.

Each of the five nations has its distinct permit system. All non-citizens who labor in the Territory are subject to a permit tax varying from \$2.60 to \$12 per annum. The method of collecting this tax varies in the several nations, and in some it is very carelessly carried out; so much so that large numbers of persons openly and boastingly defy the national authorities and the Government of the United States to remove them. They say, with some degree of truth, that all the Government does is "to try to bludge" them. This only serves to make them stronger and their removal more difficult.

There is not a single intruder in the Seminole nation, the last one having been removed the first of September by the Indian police of this agency.

The Cherokee nation has quite a number of these persons, many of whom pretend to claim rights of citizenship owing to the protection the United States has extended over that class.

The Creeks are not greatly troubled, though the authority of the agency has occasionally been exercised during the year.

The Choctaws have a larger number of intruders than either of these nations mentioned, but it remains for the Chickasaw nation to come to the front with its many thousands. Notwithstanding your recent orders regarding intruders in that nation, I am advised that these men are banding together for mutual protection and intend to resist to the last effort to dislodge them. The truth is that this class have actually squatted and settled upon the best lands in the nation and have gone to work making their homes there, preparing to homestead their claims when opportunity affords. Thousands of acres of the best farming and grazing lands are now held by them, and their herds of horses and cattle range the entire country. The Chickasaws are very anxious to rid their country of this class, and, as you know, I have written you many times regarding it.

In compliance with your instructions on July 21, last, I issued a notice to all persons residing in the Chickasaw nation contrary to law, or without authority of law, that they "must remove with their movable property from within the Chickasaw Nation and the Indian Territory by or before the first day of November, 1890, and that any crop or crops that may be planted by them in the said Chickasaw Nation will be so planted at their own risk." In some places the people have heeded this warning and are either complying with the laws or preparing to move. In other neighborhoods they treat the notice with contempt and merely laugh at the idea of being disturbed at this late day. If, however, the Department will permit this agency to carry out the treaty obligations of the Government, I apprehend but little difficulty in convincing the doubters of the honest intent of the Government and of its power to enforce its obligations.

One of the chief difficulties in enforcing the provisions of the permit system arises from the fact that the individual Indians persuade the non-citizens that the tax is unjust and they ought not and need not pay it. Then when the citizen wants to rid himself of the non-citizen he raises a complaint upon the grounds that the non-citizen has no permit. The trouble thus originates from the Indian himself in the majority of cases. Each of the nations has a law imposing a penalty upon the Indian citizen for employing a non-citizen, who has no permit, but the Cherokee, so far as I can learn, is the only nation enforcing the law. The Indians are thus untrue to themselves and their nation.

Full authority ought to be given to remove from the limits of the agency any and all persons proper subjects for removal, but that the nation making the complaint be required to manifest its good faith by prosecuting the citizen under the laws, as provided. If the Indian laws were enforced against the Indian citizen little difficulty would be experienced in the enforcement of the law against the non-citizen. He would then be constrained to pay his permit tax, for he could not find work without a permit.

The permit collector of Pickens County, Chickasaw Nation, as I am advised, is now preparing lists of intruders in that county, which lists will aggregate eight or ten thousand names of heads of families. This list will be furnished the Department in due course of time.

## INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

A report of the grand jury of the Paris, Tex., United States court states that a large majority of the crimes which have been investigated are directly due to the introduction of liquor into this country. A previous jury at Fort Smith is credited with the report that of several hundred cases coming before it 95 per cent. were directly traceable to intoxicating liquors. Being upon the ground where the scenes and circumstances of the crimes committed are familiar, I heartily endorse the position taken by these juries, and have accordingly been a persistent and unrelenting foe to the whisky traffic in this country.

Owing to a misunderstanding, there arose a difference between the agency and the Pacific Express Company, operating along the lines of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railways in the Territory, as to the right of Indian police acting under my orders to seize packages of liquor while in charge of the express company. The following curtailed correspondence sets forth the facts:

MUSKOGEE, IND. T., April 11, 1890.

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your communication of April 9 instant, relative to the jurisdiction of the Indian police to search the premises of the railroad and express companies in the Indian Territory for the purpose of ascertaining if any intoxicating liquors can be found. You say that you have taken some pains to have the matter looked up with a view to ascertaining what authority in law there was for such procedure; that you have been unable to find any law or regulation granting to the Indian police power to make such search; that the Indian agent, subagent, or superintendent of Indian affairs is to a certain extent clothed with such power, but you do not find any other officer so clothed. You ask that I elicit to you the authority of statute or furnish copy of instructions issued from the Interior Department under which Indian police are at present exercising the right of searching your offices in the Indian Territory.

In reply I have to inform you that section 213 Revised Statutes provides that no ardent spirits shall be introduced into the Indian country; that every person who sells, exchanges, gives, barter, or disposes of any spirituous liquors or wine to any Indian under the charge of any Indian superintendent, or agent, or introduces or attempts to introduce any spirituous liquor or wine into the Indian country shall be punishable by imprisonment, etc. Section 214 authorizes the Indian agent or commanding officer at military post who has reason to suspect or is informed that any white person or Indian is about to introduce, or has introduced, any spirituous liquor or wine into the Indian Nation, to cause the boats, stores, packages, sleds, or pieces of deposit of such person to be searched; and provides further that it shall be the duty of any person in the service of the United States, or of any Indian, to take and destroy any ardent spirits or wine found in the Indian country.

Section 165 Revised Statutes authorizes the President to prescribe such regulations as he may see fit for carrying into effect the provisions of any act relating to Indian affairs. The honorable Attorney-General, in 7 Opinions, 131, held as a general rule the direction of the President is to be presumed in all instructions or orders issuing from the competent Department. In the case of Wilcox v. Johnson (13 Peters, 498) it was held that the President speaks and acts through the heads of the several Departments in relation to subjects which appertain to their respective duties.

This agency has been furnished with a copy of "Regulations of the Indian Department," approved by the honorable Secretary of the Interior September 22, 1884, containing rules and regulations for the government of the Indian police service. Rule 21 provides that Indian police will be especially vigilant in detecting and arresting the perpetrators of certain crimes and misdemeanors, among which I had enumerated selling intoxicating liquors or having them in possession. These general rules and regulations would seem to be sufficient authority for the searches made by the Indian police, and this position is strengthened by the fact that the Indian police have for many years past exercised this authority unquestioned by the express companies.

Among the complaints made by you at our personal interview was that the Indian police had deputized other persons to make these searches for them, and that occasionally large crowds of people followed the express office and that Indian police would at times make indiscriminate searches and occasionally injure packages which did not contain intoxicating liquors. These matters I promised to remedy, and I herewith inclose to you a copy of a notice issued to the Indian police in the premises, by which you will see that they are directed in making these seizures to examine or search only such packages as there are reasonable grounds for suspecting contain intoxicating liquor, and that this examination must be made in the presence of the railroad or express agent. Outside persons must not be present.

I also inclose to you a copy of a circular issued in February last, warning Indian police that they must first have some reasonable suspicion that a certain package contains intoxicants; that packages must be opened with due care for their contents, and that they would be held responsible for all damages incurred by using unnecessary violence in opening packages or want of attention and consideration for their contents.

The question would naturally arise as to the classification of intoxicants. Section 2139 prohibits the introduction of spirituous liquor or wine, but under date of July 3, 1883, this agency was directed by the Indian Office to issue notice to traders in the Territory relative to intoxicants, wherein were classed elixir, essences, patent medicines, and compounds of any kind that were intoxicating, which were reaffirmed by transmission to me under date of September 13, 1887.

Very respectfully,

L. E. BENNETT,  
United States Indian Agent.

O. W. CASE, Esq.,  
Assistant Superintendent Pacific Express Company, St. Louis, Mo.

## THE PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

St. Louis, Mo., May 22, 1890.

DEAR SIR: I inclose herewith copy of letter received from the honorable Secretary of the Interior in reply to mine transmitting to him correspondence had between us.

The Secretary appears to be satisfied with your understanding of your duties in the premises and I am not sure that I am not also of the same mind. I do not believe that I shall have any further

cause for complaint, unless it is found that your assistants can not be compelled to obey your instructions. At any rate, we now have some foundation to work from, and I wish to assure you that I do not wish to interpose any obstacles to your administration of your duties as now understood.

Yours respectfully,

O. W. CASE.

L. E. BENNETT, Esq.,  
Indian Agent, Muskogee, Ind. T.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Washington, May 11, 1890.

DEAR SIR: I have for some time been considering your communication of April 22, 1890, which was duly received, relating to the transportation of alcoholic liquors into the Indian Territory by your company.

I am quick to believe that your company has no disposition to transport any forbidden articles into that Territory, and that whatever may thus be sent is contrary to your desires and interests; but upon an examination into the subject I believe that the Indian agent at Muskogee, Mr. Bennett, is inclined to enforce the law with a due regard to your rights, and I can not criticize the manner in which he has instructed his police. I believe that his present instructions are as moderate as the condition of the case will allow, and if the police obey the same you will suffer no more than the necessity of the business requires. At all events, I am not inclined to give him any further directions until I have some assurance that he is varying from the course he has marked out for himself and his assistants.

Hoping that you will let me hear from you if any grievances occur further than indicated,

Yours most respectfully,

JOHN W. NOBLE,  
Secretary.

O. W. CASE, Esq.,  
Assistant Superintendent Pacific Express Company, St. Louis, Mo.

The Pacific Express Company has shown good faith in this matter. The investigation developed the fact that large quantities of intoxicants were thus being conveyed into the Territory, and with a desire to prevent this as far as possible the express company has ordered its shipping agents in the States not to receive any package of liquor for Territory points, and that they must satisfy themselves that packages do not contain intoxicating liquors before receiving them. This has had a good effect, and the traffic through this channel is 75 per cent. less than a year ago.

## EDUCATION.

There are no schools under my supervision, the educational interests of each of the five nations comprising the agency being supported and managed by the nations themselves. I have, however, endeavored to secure for this report full statistics of the school work within the agency, but have not been as successful as I wished. There is a growing interest in educational matters from year to year, each of the several nations making liberal appropriations for school purposes.

## CHEROKEE SCHOOLS.

The Cherokees annually appropriate over \$50,000 for the support of their different educational institutions. They have something over 100 primary schools, an orphan asylum, a female seminary, completed in May, 1889, at a cost of over \$60,000, and a male seminary, costing several years ago some \$90,000. In addition to the foregoing, mission schools with an aggregate capacity of about 1,200 pupils are conducted under the supervision of the different religious denominations at various points in the nation.

## CHOCTAW SCHOOLS.

The Choctaw Nation appropriates annually for its schools \$76,609.10, and supports 190 common schools, about 20 per cent. of which are for the freedmen. Also

	Capacity.
Spencer Academy .....	120
New Hope Seminary .....	120
Wheelock Orphan Asylum .....	60
Armstrong Orphan Asylum .....	60

Every town of any size in the nation has a school conducted by some mission society, thereby affording ample facilities for the education of the non-citizen youth, as well as for the citizen.

## CREEK SCHOOLS.

The Creek Nation keeps pace with the times in educational matters, increasing its appropriations and school facilities as necessity demands, requiring a higher standard of efficiency for its teachers than formerly and improved and better methods of instruction.

This nation during the year suffered a serious loss in the destruction by fire of Wealaka Mission, one of the largest schools in the nation and which cost them over \$40,000. The Creeks have set apart an annual sum of \$76,483.40 to be used as a permanent school fund.

## CHICKASAW SCHOOLS.

The Chickasaw Nation annually expends \$65,000 in support of its schools, which include an orphan school at Lebanon with a capacity of 60 pupils, generally well filled, board, clothing, and tuition here being furnished,

Bloomfield Female Academy .....	Capacity..	30
Wapanucka Female School.....	do.....	30
Chickasaw Manual Labor School.....	do.....	60

and 15 neighborhood schools, where tuition is furnished for 10 pupils each. An appropriation was made at the last meeting of council for another school near Stonewall. No provision is made for the education of the freedmen in the Chickasaw Nation, and the ignorance among this race is most deplorable.

## SEMINOLE SCHOOLS.

There has been no response to my requests for information regarding educational matters among the Seminoles. These people are, however, fully alive to the times, and their new academy near the center of the nation, costing over \$40,000, will soon be ready for occupancy. Their common schools are ample for the accommodation of all children of school age.

Taken as a whole, I do not believe that any State in the Union more thoroughly provides for the education of its citizens than has been done by these several nations for their youths.

It would be money never better laid out if the United States would provide an advanced agricultural college at some central point in the Territory where the young men and women of the five tribes might be furthered in their search for knowledge. Such a school as Haskell or Carlisle is what is needed.

## RELIGION AND CHRISTIANITY.

"A Christian school, planted in the midst of a people, becomes one of the most powerful agencies in the work of civilization." Nowhere, more than within the limits of this agency, has this statement been so noticeably verified. From the earliest history of these nations, missionaries, representatives of the several denominations, were among them, enduring the hardships and privations of pioneer life doing the Master's work. A few of these veterans are still with us, and as they look back upon the benighted condition in which they found these people fifty years ago, and consider them now keeping pace with the rapid advance of civilization, who would deny them the feeling of satisfaction they must experience, the natural pride in a good work well done. They have not yet reached the end of their usefulness. New churches are being built, new schools are founded each year, new enterprises projected for permanent and substantial progress in civilization.

The Baptists in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have 90 churches, with a membership of 4,560, comprising 930 Indians, 1,125 negroes, 2,445 whites, 60 ordained ministers, of whom 15 are Indians, 20 are negroes, and 25 are white. The value of church property is \$15,000. There are three schools owned and controlled by the Baptists—the Atoka Baptist Academy, the Freedman Academy at Kullis Inla, and the Dawes Academy near Berwyn, aggregating in value the sum of \$9,500. These schools taught during the last school year an average of 250 pupils.

In the Cherokee Nation the Baptists have 63 churches, with a membership of 4,750, comprising 2,000 Indians and whites, and 2,750 negroes. The value of their church property, including churches, meeting-houses, and parsonages, is \$20,500. Their school work in this nation is of a high order of excellence.

In the Creek Nation the membership of their 90 churches is estimated at 2,915; of these members 1,900 are Indians and whites and 1,015 negroes. Their church property is valued at \$22,000. Plans have been made for a new church to be erected at Muscogee, and the work will be speedily pushed to completion, at a cost of about \$5,000. The value of their school property in the Creek Nation is more than \$16,000, and the excellence of the training afforded by their schools is attested by the worth of the young men and women who graduate from them.

I regret that other religious societies have not placed me in possession of such information as will enable me to make an equally concise statement of the work done by them

within the limits of this agency, the details of which are more fully set out in my former report.

The Methodists and Presbyterians, however, have largely increased the number of their churches and added to their membership during the year, and have expended considerable sums of money in enlarging their school facilities to meet the necessities of an increasing population and a growing demand for educational advantages.

The Roman Catholics have churches at Atoka, Krebs, Savanna, McAlester, and Lehigh, in the Choctaw Nation, and at Purcell in the Chickasaw Nation. They also have schools at Krebs, Lehigh, and Purcell, the one at Purcell being principally for girls and young ladies. The Catholics have "stations" at Muscogee, Ardmore, Boggy Depot, Tishomingo, Vinita, Silver City, White Bear, Erin Springs, and several other places. Six Catholic priests and thirteen sisters are working in this cause.

I am indebted to the Rev. J. McC. Leiper for the following statistics of Sunday-schools in the five nations comprising this agency:

	Sunday-schools	Teachers	Scholars	Total
Presbyterian .....	44	271	2,475	2,746
Baptist .....	65	335	2,591	2,926
Methodist .....	116	562	4,130	4,692
Congregationalist .....	5	25	200	225
Christian .....	30	150	1,050	1,200
Moravian .....	2	8	70	73
Total .....	362	1,341	10,525	11,866

## FINANCES.

The financial condition of the several Indian nations is subject to various fluctuations. The Creeks are in a fine shape, as they have an annual school fund of \$76,483.40, and their scrip and warrants are at par. There will soon be a payment of about \$75,000 upon their current indebtedness, and the present Congress has authorized the disbursement to the people of \$100,000, to be paid per capita.

The Choctaw national finances are also in good shape. Their warrants are classed at par, and they have quite \$100,000 in their treasury. The Choctaw Nation receives from the United States Government—

Interest on trust funds .....	\$61,362.65
Coal mines and railroads .....	81,978.10
Total from these two sources .....	143,340.75

The annual appropriations are—

For schools .....	70,609.10
Blind, cripple, and idiotic .....	4,500.00
General council .....	9,000.00
Salaries of national and county officers .....	53,990.00
Total .....	148,105.10

There is but little known at the agency relative to Chickasaw finances. So far as I can learn, the nation is not having any trouble on that score.

The Seminoles are financially prosperous, owing to the judicious sale made of the Oklahoma lands.

The Cherokees are considerably embarrassed financially. Their scrip is greatly depreciated, and they had not enough money to pay off their school-teachers at the close of the school year. The failure of the nation to receive the usual tax upon the "strip" has changed their finances. The loss of this lease money will be severely felt all over the nation.

## RAILWAYS.

There has been but little railway building during the last year, though unusual activity was manifested before Congress in the efforts of the various interests to secure legislation.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad has 249 miles of main track, extending from the Kansas to the Texas line through the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, and Chickasaw Nations. This road is in the hands of receivers appointed by the judge of the United States circuit court. The road-bed and rolling-stock have been greatly bettered and the road is now doing a paying business.

The St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad runs from Fort Smith, Ark., to Paris, Tex., through the Choctaw Nation. This company also operates the old Atlantic and Pacific line from Seneca, Mo., to Sapulpa, Creek Nation, a distance of about 110 miles. These roads are now in the hands of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé system.

The Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railroad operates a line from Gainesville, Tex., to Porell, Chickasaw Nation, and there connects with the main line of the Santa Fé system, running through Oklahoma and the Cherokee Strip.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway has, during the year, tapped the north-west corner of the Chickasaw country.

The Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railroad is operating a through line from northwest to southeast, its route extending through the Cherokee and Creek Nations from near Coffeyville, Kans., to Fort Smith, Ark. This road has set the good example of fencing its right of way, thus saving the stock of the Indians along the road and avoiding much litigation.

The Denison and Washita Railway has had its charter renewed, but has done very little building.

A number of other roads are either chartered or are striving for charters. Among them the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf; the Paris, Choctaw and Little Rock; the Parsons and Pacific; the Chicago, Okmulgee and Gulf; the Fort Smith and El Paso. Many surveying parties are now in the field, and were one-fourth of the roads projected actually constructed the Indian country would be literally gridironed.

The Choctaw Coal and Railway Company have built during the year about 80 miles of track of their line, extending east and west through the Choctaw, Creek, and Seminole Nations from Oklahoma to the Eastern markets. The completed road connects the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the St. Louis and San Francisco roads. The road-bed, rolling-stock, and all of the road's equipments are conceded to excel any in operation in the Western country. Many valuable coal and timber interests, from which considerable revenue will be derived by the Choctaw Nation, have been developed by the building of this road, and the company deserves every encouragement in their legitimate operations. The management has, however, far exceeded its chartered rights and openly and boldly usurped privileges that were never intended to be conferred upon any corporation. Among its acts may be mentioned—

(1) Taking and fencing a right-of-way strip of 200 feet (their charter allows 100 feet), thus fraudulently and by force acquiring in the Choctaw Nation some 2,000 acres of land.

(2) *Town-siting.*—The management of the road has surveyed and laid out in lots, blocks, and streets large portions of the public domain, which they lease and sell to Indians and whites, obstructing and changing the public highways, in violation of Choctaw laws, excluding by force the Indian citizens from building upon or occupying land to which they have an inherent right, and compelling them to defend that right in the Federal courts.

(3) *Leasing the Indian lands.*—For months the company had its agents and employes scattered over the Choctaw, Creek, and Seminole countries, procuring leases of coal lands from the ignorant Indians. These leases were for a section of 4 square miles, or 2,560 acres, and were to be controlled by the lessee for a period of ninety-nine years, and for some two months representatives of the company have besought Congress to pass an act to legalize the same, thereby creating for this company a monopoly of the coal lands in the Indian country. At this time it can not be determined how far-reaching the evil effects of such legislation would be. Nor can I believe that Congress will so far forget the treaty pledges of the United States, which guaranty to the Choctaw Nation the right of self-government, as to pass an act in the interests of an alien corporation that will practically place beyond the control of the national council so great a portion of its domain for the period of a century. Such legislation appears to me to be in direct opposition to the policy heretofore pursued in Indian matters, and to work an effectual estoppel to the accomplishment of the end desired—the upbuilding of the Indians and their final absorption into American citizenship.

It is a source of pleasure to me, and I hope it may inure to the benefit of the Indians, that I happened in Washington in time to ventilate this swindle and show the greed of these men who asked this legislation. The Indian people who had not been in ignorance of the existence of these leases and had been rather amused than alarmed at their glaringly illegal provisions, were now fully aroused to the danger that menaced them should these leases be sanctioned by Congress, and urged and authorized me to protest against their approval. Chief Perryman and Delegate Moore, of the Creeks, the Chickasaw delegates for their people, and Delegate Adair, in behalf of the Cherokees, and Delegate Stanley, of the Choctaws, encouraged and assisted me in the opposition to the measure, and when I returned to the agency I was personally urged by more than a hundred Indian citizens and was presented with petitions signed by over a thousand

Choctaw Indians protesting against the proposed legislation. As I write I am in receipt of requests from the Choctaw people urging me to intercede with the President to veto any bill conferring upon the company any benefit not guaranteed under the Choctaw laws.

The original bill was withdrawn, the representatives of the company being unable to defend so gross an imposition upon the people as an investigation proved it to be, and a modified bill which has since been further revised was substituted, and it is to this last and least objectionable bill that the foregoing refers.

In opposing the adoption of the resolution legalizing these leases I urged as my reasons for such opposition the incalculable injury they would work to the future welfare of the Indians, the drawbacks to the carrying out of the policy of the Administration in Indian matters, and submitted for the consideration of the Indian Office a report, supported by affidavits, evidencing the unwarranted assumption of the managers of the company and the extent to which they have exceeded their previously chartered rights, and supporting the many complaints filed in this office by Choctaw officials and individual citizens, that their laws had been ignored and their rights had been disregarded.

In your report to the Secretary you submit these papers with the suggestion that "they do not appear to be pertinent to the consideration of the matter of the leases referred to in the resolution." In this connection I would respectfully say, not in a spirit of criticism upon the actions of a superior officer, but in justification of my own action in the matter, that this course appears like ignoring one of the principal causes why these leases should not be approved. In making laws for the Indian people the effect thereof should be fully considered, and laws in the interest or to the advantage of corporations should be enacted, taking into consideration the use or abuse made by said corporations of former privileges granted.

By an act of Congress approved February 18, 1888, the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company is—

authorized to take and use for all purposes of railway, and for no other purpose, a right of way of 100 feet in width through said Indian Territory for said main line and branch of railway, and to take and use a strip of land 200 feet in width, with a length of 3,000 feet, in addition to right of way, for stations for every 10 miles of road. \* \* \* *Provided*, That no more than said addition of land shall be taken for any one station. *And provided further*, That no part of the lands herein authorized to be taken shall be leased or sold by the company, and they shall not be used except in such manner and for such purposes as shall be necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said railroad, telegraph, and telephone lines.

And provided, in section 7—

That the officers, servants, and employes of said company, necessary to the construction and management of said road, shall be allowed to reside, while so engaged, upon such right of way, but subject to the provisions of the Indian intercourse laws, and such rules and regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with said intercourse laws.

If then, as I intended to show by the papers submitted, the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company or its employes have fenced a right of way strip of land 200 feet in width instead of 100 feet, and have laid off at their stations town sites of several thousand feet in width which they have surveyed and fenced and leased and sold to the exclusion of the Indians who refused to accede to their demands, and have done this without authority of law and in violation of the intercourse law, which, under section 7, of their charter, it is incumbent upon all officers, servants, and employes to observe, should not these acts be urged as a good and sufficient reason why a law should not be made furthering this company in its "effort looking toward the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their lands" or its "attempt to secure from the Indian any further grant of land or its occupancy," which is clearly prohibited in section 10 of said charter. If, under the restrictions imposed by the charter, this company has already usurped so great a portion of the Choctaw domain, showing a disposition to completely ignore the Indians' rights in the premises, it would seem to me that the effect of the proposed legislation should be carefully considered, lest still greater power be conferred upon this avaricious company enabling them to inflict further wrongs, more lasting in their effects upon these people who already have cause for bitter complaint.

Section 2116 Revised Statutes of the United States provides that—

No purchase, grant, lease, or other conveyance of lands, or of any title or claim thereto, from any Indian nation or tribe of Indians shall be of validity in law or equity unless the same be made by treaty or convention entered into pursuant to the Constitution. Every person who, not being employed under the authority of the United States, attempts to negotiate such treaty or convention, or treat with any such nation or tribe of Indians for the title or purchase of any lands by them claimed or held, is liable to a penalty of \$1,000.

Section 2118 Revised Statutes United States provides that—

Every person who makes a settlement on any lands belonging, secured, or granted by treaty with the United States to any Indian tribe, or surveys or attempts to survey such lands, or to designate any of the boundaries by marking trees or otherwise, is liable to a penalty of \$1,000. The

President may, moreover, take such measures and employ such military force as he may judge necessary to remove any such person from the lands.

Until these laws are repealed they should be enforced, and it matters not whether it be the laborer, who through ignorance of the law or inability so to do fails to pay his permit tax, or the wealthy corporation with millions to back it, that boldly overrides the Indian law and defies the authority of the United States, the person or persons who violated these laws should be amenable to the penalties imposed for such violation.

No one more heartily approves any legitimate enterprise that will advance the interests of the Indians or develop their country than does your obedient servant. The Indians themselves are progressive, and ready to lend their assistance and extend the protection of their laws over any enterprise that will not work them a positive injury; and I believe, had the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company shown a disposition to respect the laws, and deeming them insufficient for the protection of their interests, gone to the Choctaw council, shown wherein the laws were defective or insufficient and asked for their modification, they would have experienced no difficulty in securing the concessions desired. The laws of the Choctaw Nation are liberal and their requirements easily met. The Osage Mining Company and other coal mining corporations have operated successfully and profitably for a period of eighteen years under the present laws of the nation.

There have been many harsh and unwarranted criticisms upon my course in opposing the passage of this bill. Critics have, however, been somewhat guarded in their statements, reminding me of barking dogs that dare not bite, or of the cry of "stop thief" of the robber who would distract attention from his lawless acts. Before I entered my first protest I knew the strength of the corporation with which these weak and almost defenseless wards of the Government had to contend, and that the managers would make a bitter and unscrupulous fight, and that open boasts were made that they would oust me from a position where I could oppose and expose their corruption. But with a conscientious conviction of duty toward the Indian wards under my charge, and having right and justice upon my side, I opposed the measure as persistently and strenuously as possible, for

They are slaves who fear to speak  
For the fallen and the weak,  
They are slaves who will not choose  
Hatred, scolding, and abuse,  
Rather than in silence shrink  
From the truth they needs must think.

#### INDIAN POLICE.

The police force of this agency consists of 3 officers and 10 privates, and the high standard of efficiency attained heretofore has been fully maintained during the past year. All deserve honorable mention. They are zealous and fearless in the discharge of their duties and prompt in the execution of orders. They are men of good standing and considerable influence in the communities from which they are chosen, and to their precept and example and to their persistent, untiring efforts in the interest of law and order may be attributed much of the peace and harmony and advanced social status noticeable within the limits of this agency. They are ready at all times to make personal sacrifices of time or money in the interest of the service. It must necessarily be so; otherwise no efficient and trustworthy man could be found who would discharge the arduous and dangerous duties devolving upon an Indian police at this agency.

The pay of \$10 per month is a mere pittance and should be more than doubled, and an additional number assigned to this agency.

The Indian police were for some little time during the year considerably hampered in their work by the erroneous position taken by a commissioner of the Paris, Tex., United States court. In December last Captain La Flore, acting under instructions from this office, broke up the gambling dens at Ardmore, burned their tables, cards, and gaming devices, and disarmed the gamblers. Upon the complaint of one Doc Foster, from whom two pistols were taken, a warrant was issued for Captain La Flore's arrest on the charge of larceny. He was placed under bond, as were two Fort Smith deputy marshals who assisted him, to appear at the April term of court, when the charge against them was ignored. Although this arrest was made upon the erroneous supposition that an Indian policeman was a local officer who had no jurisdiction over a non-citizen, its effect was to encourage law-breakers in their lawlessness, and until a decision was rendered releasing Captain La Flore, thereby refuting the statements of the gamblers that the "courts would protect them," the Indian police were of necessity compelled to desist

from taking any action that would endanger their liberties or cause them annoyance from arrest.

The court officials have since expressed their regrets at this occurrence, and have in person and by letter tendered me their fullest assistance in my efforts to suppress the whiskey traffic and kindred evils so far as their jurisdiction extends within the limits of this agency.

#### LICENSED TRADERS.

At this writing there are nearly 200 licensed traders under the jurisdiction of this agency. Seven are in the Cherokee, 40 in the Creek, 47 in the Chickasaw, and 50 in the Choctaw Nation. There are no licensed traders among the Seminoles. The number of traders has materially increased during the past few months, and there are many more prospective.

As this is a subject about which there is much inquiry for information, and this report is intended for the public, I will briefly review the laws and treaties thereon. The laws of the United States provide, in substance, that any loyal person, a citizen of the United States, of good moral character, shall be permitted to trade with any Indian tribe, upon giving bond to the United States, etc. That the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall have the sole power and authority to appoint traders to the Indian tribes, and to make such rules and regulations as he may deem just and proper.

The rules and regulations adopted under this law provide:

First. For the good character of the applicant.

Second. Prohibit sale of wine, beer, cider, intoxicating liquor or compounds composed in part of alcohol or whisky, and the emblems of foreign powers.

Third. Applications must be made through the agent, who must submit his views upon the matter.

Fourth. Satisfactory testimonials of unexceptional character and fitness must accompany the application; limits license to one year, and applications for renewal must be made thirty days before expiration.

Fifth. Limits trade to place named in license.

Sixth. Bond must be in penal sum of \$10,000, executed by persons licensed and at least two good sureties; requires approval of United States judge, commissioner, or attorney.

Seventh. Principals responsible for conduct and acts of their employe(s), and license may be revoked.

Eighth. Licenses may be revoked by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs whenever, in his opinion, there has been an infraction of the laws and regulations, or the conditions of the license.

Blank bonds and applications are furnished at this agency free of cost to any applicant writing or calling therefor.

The rules of the Department, regulations of treaty, and Indian laws bearing upon this subject require:

In the Cherokee Nation (except Canadian district) the consent of the national council. In Canadian district no action by the Indian authorities is required.

In the Creek nation there is a rule of the Indian Office (not observed) that when the council is in session its consent must be had; when council is not in session the consent of Creek delegates (if there be any) is required, otherwise the consent of the Creek chief. The observed rule is to require approval of the chief only, regardless of the council or delegates.

In the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations the trader is required to obtain a permit from the chief of the nation in which he proposes to trade.

The Seminole Nation has no traders, but the requirements are similar to the Creeks.

The tax upon traders varies in the several nations and upon the different classes of business. In some instances it amounts to \$700 per annum.

The present system is quite unjust in many instances and should be remedied.

Your order that "all persons who carry on business among the five civilized tribes, merchants, hotel-keepers, peddlers, lawyers, physicians, etc.," are classed as traders, has been pretty generally promulgated. In some instances parties have applied for license; in others they deny your authority or power to compel them to observe the law. One case of this character was sent you some two weeks since, but as yet I am not advised of your action.

In my opinion it was unwise to repeal the penalty of forfeiture under section 2133 Revised Statutes, and the same should be restored if the traderships under Department supervision are to be continued.

## NEWS JOURNALS.

The following statistics have been furnished by the proprietors of the several papers mentioned:

Name.	Published at -	Management.	Circulation.
Advocate.....	Tablequah.....	Cherokee.....	.....
Arrow.....	Tablequah.....	do.....	550
Brother in Red.....	Muskogee.....	Methodist.....	1,840
Citizen.....	Atoka.....	Choctaw.....	1,320
Chiefly.....	Vidalia.....	Cherokee.....	1,054
Courier.....	Ardmore.....	White.....	1,835
Enterprise.....	Paul's Valley.....	do.....	.....
Herald.....	Wynnewood.....	do.....	.....
Journal.....	Edwards.....	Creek.....	1,000
Missionary.....	Atoka.....	Baptist.....	1,000
Phoenix.....	Muskogee.....	Creek.....	1,440
Register.....	Purecell.....	White.....	613
Sentinel.....	Webber's Falls.....	Cherokee.....	570
Telephone.....	Tablequah.....	do.....	500
Topic.....	Purecell.....	White.....	550
Topics.....	Krebs.....	do.....	.....

The Choctaw people in their constitution provide "that the printing press shall be free to every person and no law shall ever be made to restrain the rights thereof. The free communication of opinion is one of the inviolable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write, and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty."

## AGENCY BUILDINGS.

Acting upon the authority granted by you one year ago, I made an effort to sell to the Creek Nation the buildings belonging to this agency and to relinquish to the Creek Nation the section of land properly belonging thereto. This offer was unceremoniously declined, and, though I have had no official information from the chief in answer to said offer, I am advised by several members of council that the matter was tabled by the council. Soon after council adjourned several Creek freedmen attempted to jump the section which I had located, claiming that the Government had forfeited its rights to the land. After considerable trouble and expense, the trespassers were removed and kept off the Government section.

The buildings are still used as a private school by Mr. I. A. Cain, who has had them free of rent for about seven years. The repairs have not been kept up, however, and unless some disposition is made of the buildings it will soon be necessary that the Government expend several hundred dollars for repairs, in order to preserve them. I am satisfied they can be sold to the Creek Nation if the Department will agree to receive a reasonable sum, as was done in the case of the Seminole agency buildings.

## CENSUS.

Although an annual order has been issued this agency to take a census of the Indians under its jurisdiction, no funds for this purpose have ever been placed at its disposal and the work was not undertaken. This year Congress provided the necessary funds to be used in connection with the general census of the United States and the work is progressing, under the charge of special census agents.

I am advised that these agents have been considerably embarrassed, however, from various causes and the work is not advanced nearly so much as was hoped for. One difficulty arose from the selection of a number of enumerators who were not competent for the task assigned, and another from the opposition of the Indian people, in some localities refusing to be enrolled or to give any information to the enumerators. Mr. Thomas Donaldson, who has charge of the work, and his special assistants, Messrs. Ward, Lane, Merritt, and John Donaldson, have done remarkably well, however, under the circumstances. Yet, if there had been appointed some competent person well acquainted with the country and who had the confidence of the people, much time, trouble, and consequent expense would have been saved. I have endeavored to assist these agents as far as I could and have written many letters urging the people to give in their reports. And only a few days since I published a general letter of advice upon this subject. The taking of the census is a wise and expedient move. I believe the statistics obtained will be very valuable to the Indians and the Government.

## CHICKASAW TROUBLE.

In April, 1889, the Chickasaw National Legislature disfranchised about one hundred and fifty intermarried whites in that nation. This caused a considerable dissatisfaction and came near leading to serious disturbances. The biennial election in the Chickasaw Nation was held August 13, 1890. Quite a body of those disfranchised gathered at the voting precincts, and a number of them were boisterous in their declaration of their right to vote and their determination to enforce that right. The majority of these men were, however, inclined to peaceful actions, and their influence, enforced by the presence of a detail of Indian police prevailed. So that, while at one time there was an apparent demand for the intervention of the military, the election finally passed without any outbreak.

I attended in person at the Oakland polling place and communicated personally with many of the voters at other precincts. The position of the Department was thus officially placed before the people, and it was to this effort, more than to anything else, that is generally attributed the quietude.

I am advised that those who have been disfranchised will place their grievances before Congress this winter, in the hope of obtaining some redress.

## CHICKASAW FREEDMEN.

The Chickasaw freedmen continue in the same deplorable condition depicted in previous reports of this agency. Regardless of all legal considerations there are moral and humane reasons which demand these people should be looked after. The responsibility rests upon the United States for the pitiable ignorance of these people and the distressing abasement of their rights; and it is a responsibility which the Government can not shirk. The Chickasaw freedman are a poor, unfortunate, distressed people.

## CHEROKEE STRIP.

The Indian police of this agency were notified in February last that their services were no longer required upon the Cherokee strip, since the War Department had been requested to assume police control thereof. The cattle men who have occupied that country for many years are now either marketing their cattle or sending them into the home country of the five tribes for future grazing. In December next there will remain only a few scattering heads.

## CREEK PER CAPITA.

By an act of Congress, approved August 19, 1890, \$100,000 were appropriated to satisfy the obligations of the United States, as set forth in the third article of the Creek treaty of 1880.

The traders have made large advances to the annuitants, it being estimated reliably that nearly \$200,000 in "head rights" have already been sold. In my judgment the Government should, if possible, prevent, in future, such anticipations of the Indian funds. The money ought to be placed in the hands of the annuitant free from any entanglement or obligations assumed in advance of the payment. If the Indians had the money, they could buy at least 50 per cent. more than they receive in advances upon the prospect of receiving these funds.

Numbers of persons, who, drawing their annuity in other nations, yet have a tinge of Creek blood, are coming into the nation to share the fund. In fact, it is a custom for many mixed-bloods to migrate from nation to nation whenever there is a prospective per capita payment. A number thus draw annuity in more than one nation. I personally know a family who draw among the Creeks, the Choctaws, and the Cherokees. In my opinion, they are only entitled to share in the funds of one nation.

## DELAWARE FUNDS.

The late Delaware tribe of Indians located in the Cherokee Nation are semi-annually paid a per capita derived from interest on their general fund held in trust. They have been very anxious to receive their principal, and, as you have the matter in detail, have petitioned almost unanimously for its distribution. It ought to be paid to them.

## PUBLIC LIBRARY.

As a movement calculated to educate the people, I mention the effort now being made by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the Indian Territory to establish a free public library at Muskogee, with branches spoken of elsewhere. This is directly educational and should receive all possible encouragement.

## THE INSANE.

There is no provision of law for taking care of the insane within the jurisdiction of this agency. In the protection of the lives of the people and as a guard against self-violence, I have been forced to order several of these persons chained until their friends could be reached. There is a class, less dangerous, who roam the country in an inhuman sort of way, which it is the duty of the United States Government to look after. They are not citizens of this Indian country, are intruders and trespassers, and ought to be returned by the Government to the States from whence they came, or the Government should provide an asylum for their safe-keeping. Some of them might be saved as useful members of society if they had proper treatment. Both sexes are represented.

## CORONER.

I can not conceive that it was intended an Indian agent's duties should ever extend to acting as ex-officio coroner; but whether so *de jure*, I have been constrained to so act *de facto*. There is no provision under present law for a coroner, although such a functionary is needed almost every day. In my opinion Congress should remedy this matter by the enactment of a law similar to the Arkansas statute upon this subject.

## AGENT'S VISITS.

No one who is not brought directly and personally into contact with the residents of the Indian Territory can properly appreciate the dependence with which the people rely upon this agency for information upon all matters touching their legal and equitable rights and privileges. Much responsibility is thus thrown upon the agency and its work augmented. I uniformly endeavor to properly advise all who write or call for information, and often issue bulletins or "news items" containing information upon matters of general public interest. The newspapers of the Territory have kindly published these bulletins, thus placing their contents before the whole people.

I have personally visited a large portion of the agency reservation during the past twelve months, much to the benefit of the people and to my own gratification. Being thus personally brought into relations with the people, I have ever endeavored to advise and explain to them such questions as they were in doubt upon. It has occurred to me, and mature reflection emphasizes the conclusion, that it would be much to the interest of the service if the agent was authorized by you to make these visits and to impart to the people such information as may be called for and he may be able to give. There are hundreds of questions, upon matters of the deepest moment to the people, which they daily ask. Some of these queries are sent to you that I may be instructed, but I regret to say that upon many matters the information is not forthcoming.

The agency was visited last April by Indian Inspector Hon. Benjamin H. Miller, who carefully inspected the matters connected therewith, and whose report has been duly made. Capt. Jack Crawford, special agent of the Department of Justice was here in July upon special service, upon which you are already advised. We have also been visited by General E. Whittlesey, secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners, and Maj. T. J. Nowsham, a special agent under the honorable the Secretary of the Interior. Special Agent George W. Parker was at the agency pursuing his investigation in the celebrated "Wattcase." Special Agent and Commissioner John W. Wallace was engaged several months investigating the matter of the Shawees, Delawares, and freedmen of the Cherokee Nation.

I feel sure it would be greatly to the benefit of the Indian people of this agency if you could personally visit us for a few weeks or months, were that possible. The Indians of the five tribes, in my opinion, must either be understood and their rights protected or it will not be many years until they are crowded out of their last homes. They need your advice, your counsel, your assistance. You can not intelligently act unless you understand their condition, unless you personally realize the environments with which they are surrounded. These conditions can not be made known to you by correspondence. I do not believe there is a pen trenchant nor eloquent enough to plead their cause with that degree of justice and equity its merit deserves.

The rights of these people demand more consideration from the Government than has heretofore been given them. These Indians do not ask for mercy, but for simple justice—such as is guaranteed to all and accorded to almost every other free American—protection in their property and personal liberties. That the United States Government does not give them this is an incontrovertible fact, of which the proof is upon every hand and which is emphasized every day.

In closing I would earnestly urge upon the Department the pressing necessity for some final determination of the question of rejected citizenship claims in the several nations.

These cases are growing more complex every day, and present an increasing embarrassment to the nations and to the Government.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEO E. BENNETT,  
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## LETTER OF EDMUND MCCURRIAN TO AGENT OF UNION AGENCY.

SACs Sacs, IOWA, T., August 25, 1890.

DEAR SIR: I am just in receipt of yours of August 16, inviting me to contribute my thoughts or suggestions for the interest of the Indians to be used in your annual report.

We as a nation are prosperous and happy. There were no disturbances or riots to mar the public peace during the past year. We have just passed through an exciting political struggle, and now that it is over, the people are all settled down as before the election and there is no hard feeling existing between the members of the two political parties.

The people generally are satisfied with the present system of government, with however the exception of the new United States courts attached to the Territory. There are in my parts of the law that are objectionable, and particularly that part which allows Indians to take out citizenship papers and become citizens of the United States. As a rule the party applying themselves to this section of the law are those who have acquired an education, the right of allegiance to the United States, and the property of their race. I know of no cases of persons applying for citizenship who have committed any offenses for which they should be punished by law, etc. After they take out their citizenship papers, they have no more to do.

Of course I do not advise that you should have the law repealed, but it may be that you will have some of its worst features changed, or some part of it removed, so as to be more objectionable. I would suggest that the law be so amended that the courts should have jurisdiction over crimes committed by Indians previous to their becoming citizens of the United States.

Another objectionable feature of the new system of government is the law. The whites have all the advantage of the law in this law. They can pay any kind of a fine, and they can get an Indian, and bring him up before the court and run him. It is worth \$200, and the whites can run them, but they can not collect unless he is worth \$200, so that amount is exempt from taxation. The class of whites that come to this country never have any property and never accumulate anything while here, and when they get in debt to us we have no way of collecting it. It is presumed that the law establishing the United States court was made for the protection of the Indians and not for his oppression. And we can do a help but think that so powerful and enlightened a Government as the United States will not allow laws to exist for the oppression and ruin of a weak tribe of Indians.

There is another matter that threatens to ruin our government, and it may be probable that you can assist us in wiping it all the longer. I refer to the Tucker family, who have been striving for years to prove their citizenship. Their claims were rejected by you and by the Department, and we thought this last was final and that it was closed. But I see in the papers that they have reopened their case. If this be so, and they have new evidence, our nation ought to be notified, so that it can protect its interests. Perhaps I will be nothing, and our only dependence now is through your powerful aid. There are four or five hundred of these Tucker family, and should they win their case they will take thousands of acres of land from us.

I submit these suggestions for your earnest consideration, and respectfully ask that you will do us all you can.

Very truly,

Hon. LEO E. BENNETT,  
United States Indian Agent, Muskogee, Ind. T.

EDMUND MCCURRIAN.

## REPORT OF AGENT IN IOWA.

## REPORT OF SAC AND FOX AGENCY, IOWA.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, IOWA, August 15, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to hereby submit my annual report and statistical information regarding the affairs and conditions of the Indians of the Sac and Fox Indian Reservation.

The "reservation" is not a reservation, for the reason that the land is owned by the Indians, paid for with their own money, the deeds being held in trust by the governor of Iowa. It contains 1,142 acres of land and is located in Tama County, Iowa, 2½ miles from the town of Tama, 4½ miles from Toledo, Iowa; 15 miles from Marshalltown, Iowa; 54 miles from Cedar Rapids, Iowa. The Iowa River runs through the land, affording abundance of water for the Indians and their ponies. The tracks of both the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, and the Chicago and Northwestern Railway cross the reservation; consequently these Indians attract a great deal of attention from the eyes and lips of the traveling public. "Why their present condition?" is one of the commonest of questions, and yet no one seems to be able to satisfactorily answer that "why."

As I assumed charge of the affairs of this agency June 5, 1890, I can only speak of matters occurring prior to that date by proxy. It is not my purpose to romance or to

make the Department think I am "doing a great work" among these people, but to give the facts as they actually exist. I have lived near these people twenty years and I can see but very little progress among them during that time, as a whole. There are individual Indians who have made some progress towards civilization; and the tribe, as a whole, has made progress in various ways, but it has been very, very little. They dress just the same, with the exception that some of the young men wear parts of citizen's dress. Yet when they are around the camps this is largely discarded. The squaws dress about the same as they did.

In the way of building houses these Indians have made some progress. Instead of building their dwellings of bark and rushes they now build the sides of their houses of boards, with bark and rush roofs. The interior, however, is the same old story of twenty years ago. A platform about 1 foot from the ground, about 5 or 6 feet wide, runs along the sides, on which they sleep and lounge. The cooking is done over an open fire in the center or at each end of the house. They have no furniture, toys, or household materials except a few cooking utensils. The village consists of about thirty of these houses, in each of which from ten to fifteen people reside. There are other houses, similar in construction, scattered over the reservation. As I said before, in the matter of erecting dwelling-houses they have progressed, but it is discouragingly slow.

Their every-day habits of life have not changed to speak of. They plant more corn, potatoes, beans, etc., than they did a few years ago and the men do a little more work in the fields; but even in this they are very deficient. They have from 600 to 900 acres of good farm land and yet they cultivate less than 150 acres. They use their best land for pasturage for their 700 head of ponies. By cultivating this land as they should, as would an industrious white man, they would in a few years be out of debt and independent of begging, borrowing, or trusting. To-day, through their recklessness and ignorance in common business methods, they are heavily in debt to the merchants of this and surrounding towns; I think this indebtedness will amount to \$12,000.

There are some of the Indians who would like to cultivate more land, but the chiefs say: "No; pony want grass," and that settles it. It would seem to me that the agent should have authority to say what land would be farmed and how much; but it seems that such is not the case, at least at this agency. Until such authority is given I believe that little progress can be looked for in the direction of agriculture.

Much of this land has never been broken up. This should be done and the ground divided up into patches of from 1 to 5 acres, and then the squaws and industrious men would farm it. They have no plows to break it with or horses large enough for that kind of work.

This year the drouth has injured their crops to a considerable extent. Corn that was planted late will not yield anything; other pieces that were planted earlier will return a fair yield. Their beans, one of their staple products, were badly injured by the hot weather and will yield scarcely more than a fourth of a crop. There is one thing sure, these people are far from being practical farmers; they need a good deal of instruction with that part of their work.

Another thing that greatly interferes with their successful agricultural work is the fact that many of them go away in the fall hunting, trapping, and roaming about generally. They return in the spring too late to properly prepare the ground for their crops; consequently the seed is not put in the ground until the season is far advanced and the plants do not properly mature. I hear much complaint because of their roaming about, camping on other people's land, etc., but I understand that I have no power to prevent their leaving the reservation when they so desire.

The health of these people generally is unusually good. Last winter the "grippe" was quite disastrous to them, but aside from that, taking into consideration their habits of life, the condition of their health is "indeed remarkable," especially as they do their own doctoring. Only a few of them will take white man's medicine.

I had no trouble taking the census this year, which was "indeed remarkable," as this census has always been a source of much bother. Last year the agent was over three weeks in getting the names, and even then had to have the help of some of the influential friends of the Indians. This year they seemed more willing.

They have a herd of about 700 ponies, which contains many handsome animals. They are small, but very pretty. Some of the Indians have very good luck in selling them, yet their sale is slow, because they are not, as a rule, broken to drive and ride. A few of the Indians raise chickens and turkeys, but besides the ponies (and one cow and calf, the property of Joseph Tesson) there is no live stock on the reservation. They ought to raise hogs, and I am informed that some of them tried to do so a few years ago, but the hogs died—probably starved to death. A practical farmer would be of great benefit in teaching these people how to raise and care for stock.

There is no school on the reservation at present. A Mr. Batty, an elderly Quaker gentleman, was appointed teacher here June 31, 1889, and served till January 1, 1890,

when he was removed. During that time he was unsuccessful in organizing a school, not, however, I believe, through any fault of his, but because he was handicapped by the agent, who desired his removal that he might nominate his wife for the position, as the records show. Mr. Batty was a conscientious gentleman, and when he saw how things were going and that it was impossible for him to do any good he so wrote the Department and the school was closed. I am informed that a school will be again opened in the near future and that some much-needed improvements and additions will be made to the school building. I hope the school will be a success, but I doubt if much good can ever be accomplished in the way of education unless the agent can have authority to compel the Indians to send their children to school and to not punish those who desire to go.

These people have been sadly neglected in many ways, and in many respects that is just what they desire. They have, provided they could get enough to eat, a supreme desire to be let alone. And that is just what the Government should not do; they have been let alone too long. These people should be put under reservation rule, a small industrial school erected, and the Indians given to understand, kindly but firmly, that they must progress. The agent should be vested with authority that is now wanting and a stronger hand laid on these people in every way. In a few years a marked difference would be apparent and the Indians themselves would bless the change that had occurred in their management. When you say to any one here that has lived among the Indians that the Indians have progressed, you are laughed at, and yet they have progressed, but to the eyes of the ordinary observer it has been so very slow as to be scarcely discernible. At the same rate of progression it would be many years before they would attain the standing of an ordinary white man.

Everything about the work, since I took charge, has been very pleasant. I have had many talks with the Indians and been with them a great deal and not a cross word has passed between us. As I am not allowed a regular interpreter, I find it very difficult to make myself clearly understood, as their knowledge of the English language is limited. They can talk enough to do their trading but it is almost an impossibility to explain an ordinary transaction to them. I can not see how business can properly and satisfactorily be transacted with them without the aid of an interpreter at the present time.

The women, I think, had they opportunity to do so. They are modest, shy, and virtuous; it is almost impossible for a stranger to converse with them; they attend strictly to their own affairs. I notice some very light-colored children around the camps, which, I presume, is due to Pottawatomic and Winnebago strains of blood.

I have no "theory" as regards the proper way for speedily getting these people on the right road, but I can give facts and they are simple, viz: kindness, firmness, authority to act, energy, honesty, integrity, and business ability in the agent, properly backed and indorsed by the Department of the Interior. These things would soon work out the question of civilization among the Indians of the Sac and Fox Reservation in Iowa.

The general appearance of these people, to-day, instead of being one of thrift and prosperity and intelligence, is one of filth, ignorance, laziness, and poverty. The camps present anything but an attractive appearance. The men, in the summer, lie around in nakedness and never have a thought of the morrow; "exist to-day; let the morrow care for itself." They are quiet, peaceable, and courteous in their manners; they never insult anybody or meddle with anybody else's affairs. A white woman could be around the camps without the least fear as to harm or insult, other than the "shocking of her nerves" by the exposure of nudeness. The squaws are much more modest about their persons. These people are no fools by any means, as one will soon learn by doing business with them; but they are Indians, clinging tenaciously to their Indian habits, customs, and methods. Some of them have good brains and would make smart men, had they the necessary education. They are just like white people in many respects, only their natures have been trained to run in different grooves.

There are a few of the men who get drunk whenever they have an opportunity, but fortunately that opportunity does not exist very often. I can only report one case of drunkenness since I took charge, to my personal knowledge, and he got away before I could catch him and hid in the brush, or he would have been punished. I have frequently talked temperance to them and they understand that a drunken Indian will always be punished.

There has been a woman missionary here for a number of years, sustained by the Presbyterian Board of Missionaries, and her friends claim she is doing good. Personally, I have not been able to discover any of the fruits of her work, in a religious sense, but I hope that her work will bring good returns. She has had her rooms in town, but the society is now erecting a mission-house nearer the reservation. I shall do all in my power to aid them in their work.

In answer to the letter of the Commissioner dated August 1, 1890, regarding a "court

of Indian offenses." I would say: There has never been such a court here, and I do not know as I can advise the organization of such a court as is contemplated in the Book of Instructions. It would be impossible to get three Indians, outside of the chief and councilmen, to act as judges. If the chiefs or councilmen were appointed the value of the court would be destroyed, as the same conditions as now exist would result. This band of Indians is controlled by about ten persons who have all the say and whose words are law, in a measure. To select judges from them would accomplish nothing, nor do I think they would understand the meaning or jurisdiction of the office. To select judges from outside the chieftainship would be an impossibility, because the Indians would be afraid to act. I would suggest that the agent act as judge and that he be vested with the authority set forth in the Book of Instructions. Give the agent this authority, assisted by a policeman (white) and a small guard-house, and he could work wonders among these people in the way of obedience. Such a court would be all right, provided the agent did not abuse his authority, in which case he could work much harm and should be at once removed.

I would also recommend that this agency be supplied with a farmer, a good practical man. His services would be of immense value about the reservation provided that these Indians are to be taken hold of differently in the future than in the past.

I would also recommend the erection of a dwelling for teacher and family; dwelling for farmer and family; dwelling for agent and family; large barn, store-houses, etc. By grouping these buildings together a good showing would be made and the Indians would see that something was going to be done.

The time has come when the white people of the surrounding vicinity demand that either these Indians must progress or be removed from here. If the Government will take a stronger hold of them the people will do all in their power to aid them on the road to progression. The civilization of these people is not a difficult matter; it is simply a question of "authority." Heretofore the method of civilization has not been unlike putting a herd of wild horses into a field with a wagon, harness, saddle, and bridle, and expect that they would turn out, in a few years, fancy driving and saddle horses, without the aid of any other force. You can not tame horses that way, nor can you civilize Indians in that manner; it takes authoritative force, tempered by kindness and consideration, in both cases.

This report, I believe, contains all that it is contemplated to cover. I give below the condensed census required.

## CENSUS REPORT.

Males.....	202
Females.....	197
Total.....	399
<hr/>	
Males above eighteen years of age.....	96
Females above fourteen years of age.....	128
Number of school age (between six and sixteen years).....	105
Number of births during the year.....	14
Number of deaths during the year.....	18

I am, yours respectfully,

W. R. LESSER,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORT OF AGENT IN KANSAS.

## REPORT OF POTTAWATOMIE AND GREAT NEMAHIA AGENCY.

POTTAWATOMIE AND GREAT NEMAHIA AGENCY,  
*Hoyt, Kans., August 20, 1890.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in circular letter, dated June 1, 1890, I have the honor to submit the following report of the Indians within the agency, and the affairs thereof, for the fiscal year ending June 30, last.

## POPULATION.

The population of the five tribes embraced in the agency, with statistical information required in reference thereto, is embodied in the following statement, viz:

Tribe.	Total number on reserve.	Males above 18 years of age.	Females above 11 years of age.	School children between 6 and 16.
Prairie band of Pottawatomies.....	162	113	115	108
Kickapoo.....	237	55	69	52
Iowa.....	165	41	59	48
Sac and Fox of Missouri.....	77	16	26	27
Chippewa and Christian.....	75	19	16	27
Total.....	1,016	274	276	262

## AREA AND LOCATION OF RESERVATIONS.

The extent and location of the reservations occupied by these five tribes are shown by the following table, viz:

Tribe.	Number of acres in reservation.	Location of reservation.
Prairie band of Pottawatomies.....	77,357	Jackson County, Kans.
Kickapoo.....	19,137	Brown County, Kans.
Iowa.....	16,000	Do.
Sac and Fox of Missouri.....	8,013	Southeastern Nebraska.
Chippewa and Christian.....	4,395	Franklin County, Kans.
Total.....	124,922	

## AGRICULTURE AND STOCK-RAISING.

The reservation of the Prairie band is well watered by living streams, and is otherwise as a body well adapted to grazing purposes, but probably not more than one-half of it could be successfully farmed, owing to its broken nature, and the frequent outcropping of rock on the many high points. The soil is best suited to the production of corn, potatoes, and garden vegetables, though wheat, oats, and flax are grown on the reservation and in the surrounding country with varying success. The soil develops astonishing qualities in case of drought, as has been experienced the present season. Many fields of corn that day after day seemed totally destroyed by hot and scorching winds revived each night, and with the assistance of but few light showers have succeeded in maturing about one-fourth of a crop.

The Indians have utilized a fair proportion of the most productive lands in the creation of about 120 fields, or farms, ranging in area from 3 to 200 acres. These have been further improved by the erection of small but neat and substantial dwellings, generally inclosed with neat fences, the planting of fruit-trees in many instances, and generally by the erection of suitable stabling for a portion, at least, of their horses, as well as shedding for their agricultural implements. Their fences are hog tight, and are perhaps the best to be found in any community in this section of country. Their method of planting corn and potatoes at least is nearly if not quite equal to that of their white neighbors; but it seems when this part is performed they do not realize the importance of thorough cultivation, and the allurements of a dance or feast are too strong to be resisted in a majority of instances, and the crops are left to struggle through the weeds and untouched earth as best they may. They, however, realize fair yields in ordinary years of the crops named, besides raising garden vegetables of various kinds sufficient for their families. All of these Indians have ponies of improved stock, which are annually increased; a number of them own cattle, and others are ambitious to obtain them.

The reservation of the Kickapoo Indians is not only well adapted to grazing purposes, but is nearly all suitable for farming, and capable of producing large yields of corn, potatoes, and vegetables, and paying yields of wheat, oats, flax, and rye. The land is really far superior to that of the Pottawatomie Reservation. The Kickapoos receive but a small

annuity payment, and have necessarily developed more application to agricultural pursuits than tribes receiving more liberal annuities. They have during the year broken 200 acres of prairie, and inclosed 2,600 acres of new land, besides cultivating moderately well that already in cultivation. Owing to more favorable conditions than existed on the reservation of the Prairie band, the Kickapoos will have better crops than those Indians, besides benefitting from a much larger yield of grass.

These Indians are demonstrating in many ways a desire for individual proprietorship, and are undoubtedly qualified, not only to obtain a maintenance from the soil, but to successfully transact ordinary business with their white neighbors. They are slowly increasing their number of horses, hogs, and cattle, and are taking great interest in planting fruit-trees and the improvement of their homes generally.

The reservation of the Iowa Indians, though much broken, contains a large proportion of valuable farming lands. The entire reservation is inclosed, either for farming or grazing purposes, and many of the Indians manifest excellent judgment in the management of their affairs. If it were not for their unfortunate love of intoxicants their intelligence and knowledge of agriculture and stock-raising would accomplish for them, as a community, a happy condition. As it is, there is much to admire in their conduct and the management of their affairs. All of the crops raised in northern Kansas and southern Nebraska are successfully grown by these Indians. They own a sufficient number of horses to work their farms, and cattle and hogs in limited numbers.

The reservation of the Sac and Fox of Missouri Indians is not only the most productive in the agency, but also contains the largest proportion of tillable land. Out of a total of 8,013 acres about 5,000 are in cultivation that produce, in good seasons, as much as 80 bushels of corn and 10 bushels of wheat per acre, as well as large yields of all other crops common to this section of the United States. Notwithstanding the severe drought of the present season the yield of wheat was fair and about a half crop of corn will be realized. These Indians own horses and hogs in limited numbers, and a few raised cattle.

Owing to the receipt of liberal annuities and the great productiveness of their lands, a maintenance is secured to them with little effort on their part. Progressiveness is rather impeded than stimulated thereby with a majority of the tribe, and dissipation, to which they are addicted, is probably increased by the ease of a situation not enjoyed as the result of healthful occupation. There are, however, exceptions to this condition on the part of men who are temperate and industrious, and avail themselves of the advantages spread before them by accumulating property, increasing their domestic comforts, and fitting their families for the duties of citizenship.

An unfortunate controversy in reference to the rights of certain persons to membership in the tribe, continuing for nearly one and a half years, has had a demoralizing effect upon the Indians, and for some time past, owing to the residence of the applicants upon the reservation, many of the Indians have absented themselves therefrom. It is to be hoped that this matter may be speedily settled.

The reservation of the Chippewa and Christian Indians is the poorest in the agency, though located in a fertile and prosperous section of country. A variety of crops are raised, with a moderate amount of labor, by the Indians, who are generally good farmers. They all speak English and are really a prosperous community.

#### OCCUPATION OF SEPARATE TRACTS AND ALLOTMENTS.

The Chippewa and Christian Indians occupy tracts of land allotted to them years since, and have been declared citizens of the United States under the sixth section of the "general allotment act" of February 8, 1837. They are now voting and paying tax on personal property, and in my opinion should receive patents for their allotments as well as their pro rata shares of the cash credits of the tribe. As there is no school conducted for them, the duties of an agent consist almost exclusively in paying them the sum of \$1,000 semi-annually. It is true that the confusion of land titles, brought about by indiscriminate sales among themselves, and in some cases to outsiders, would seem to require settlement before the issue of patents, but in the light of past experience it is doubtful if much more can be accomplished in that direction, and their issue would certainly prevent doubtful titles in the future.

The Iowa and Sac and Fox of Missouri Indians have both accepted allotments, the first under a special act, and the latter under the "general allotment act" of 1837. These Indians have selected and are occupying, after improving them, the tracts of land they desire allotted to them, and it is essential to their welfare that the allotments should be consummated at as early a date as practicable.

The Prairie band and Kickapoos in council strenuously oppose the principle of allotments, though it is known that many members of both tribes are willing to renounce tribal customs and are anxious to establish permanent homes on individual holdings. The notions of many of them demonstrate this desire, though the influence of past customs is sufficiently strong to prevent its expression in council.

The opposition to allotments on the part of these people has been suggested and fostered by citizen Pottawatomies and Kickapoos who reside among them and to some extent dominate them. These citizens, after receiving large tracts of valuable lands and liberal sums of money, soon became pauperized and degraded, and without making an effort to maintain themselves by labor sought the reservations of those of their blood who retained their lands in common, until there are nearly 300 on the reservation of the Prairie band alone. These reservations afford them their last opportunity for indolent and degraded life and it is not unreasonable that they should energetically resist any change in the status of the lands that would throw them on their own resources. They otherwise interfere materially in the discharge of the public business. They introduce whisky and are inveterate gamblers; they debase the women of the tribe, and consume nearly one-half of its substance, without producing or furnishing any return therefor. For these and other reasons they should be immediately removed from both reservations.

#### GRAZING AND HAY.

Cattle are being grazed on the Pottawatomie and Kickapoo Reservations, but not as largely as in past years. From this source to the close of the fiscal year ending June 30 last \$3,800 was obtained for the Prairie band of Pottawatomies and \$2,427.50 for the Kickapoos. Since that date further collections of \$1,672 have been made for the first-named-tribe and \$26.25 for the last-named. Owing to drought the yield of hay on the Pottawatomie reservation is not more than sufficient for the stock owned by the Indians; none will therefore be sold.

While the yield is better on the Kickapoo Reservation there are no considerable quantities that could be sold, and such as the Indians will not require will be stacked by them in their inclosures.

#### GAMBLING AND USE OF INTOXICANTS.

The Chippewa and Christian Indians are generally a temperate people. The Pottawatomies and Kickapoos are not naturally inclined to drunkenness, but influences before referred to, if they have not increased this crime and that of gambling, have necessitated a vast amount of work and watchfulness to keep them within bounds.

The frequent payments made to the Pottawatomies during the year, placing in their hands unusually large quantities of money, in addition to the existence of "original-package" shops within easy reach of the Indians, have had a tendency to increase the use of intoxicants, which naturally promotes a desire for gambling. I have taken prompt measures to arrest this disposition by the arrest of whisky-sellers and by removing gamblers from the reservation.

I am able to report an improvement in the Iowa and Sac and Fox of Missouri Indians in this respect, though their opportunities for purchasing whisky and other intoxicants in the State of Nebraska remain unrestricted, and now, as in the past, the punishment of those who sell to Indians is extremely difficult, if not impossible.

An encouraging feature of this difficulty is that the Indians, without regard to tribe, show more regret and shame than formerly over lapses from sobriety.

#### CRIMES BY OR AGAINST INDIANS.

No crimes have been committed against the Indians worthy of note except in the sales of whisky and an occasional petty theft. The Indians have committed no crimes against the whites whatever, and I am glad to be able to report that if possible a better feeling exists between the two classes than a year ago. The opinion formerly entertained by the white neighbors of the Indians that they should relinquish their lands at their demand has been generally superseded by the idea that the lands should be allotted, and I see no reason why they can not hereafter associate with mutual benefit.

#### FINANCES.

As the financial condition of the tribes in the agency is fully set forth elsewhere, it seems needless to enter into details here. In order however, to correct the impression entertained by many people, that all Indians are wholly supported, in idleness or otherwise, as the case may be, by the Government, it may be well to state, that, with the exception of paying the salary of the agent and furnishing a slight assistance to two schools in the agency, the expenses thereof, payment of annuities, etc., are defrayed from the annual interest of funds, held in trust for them by the United States. Sums aggregating about \$600,000 are thus held for the Prairie band of Pottawatomies alone.

## EMPLOYÉS.

A clerk is employed at the agency for the five tribes embraced therein. Physicians are employed for the Prairie band and Kickapoo, and the individuals of the remaining tribes employ, at personal expense, such medical services as they require. A blacksmith and wheelwright are engaged in the shops for the Prairie band of Pottawatomies, and a mechanic who can perform both kinds of work is employed in the shops operated for the Kickapoo and Iowa and Sac and Fox of Missouri Indians. No regular interpreters are employed in the agency, but services of special interpreters are allowed for the five tribes in the agency, at a total cost not exceeding \$300 per annum.

Six employés, consisting of superintendent and principal teacher, matron and assistant teacher, industrial teacher, seamstress, cook and laundress, and assistant cook, are engaged at each of the three boarding-schools in the agency. None of the employés named, either agency or school, could be dispensed with without serious detriment to the service.

## RELIGION.

The Chippewa and Christian Indians have been for years under the religious charge of missionaries of the Moravian Church. All the younger members of the tribe have been baptized in that church and have had the advantages of constant religious instruction. This church has educated several of these Indians at Bethlehem school in Pennsylvania. One of these—William H. Killbuck—is now performing successful missionary work in Alaska and is a credit to his race as well as to the church that developed his moral and intellectual forces.

A number of the more advanced members of the Prairie band are members of the Christian churches, but a majority of them still practice a religion not pagan or quite Christian. While their method of worship is objectionable, their belief is much the same as that of orthodox churches; they worship the Creator, and no other God or Spirit, and believe in the principle of future rewards and punishments.

While a less number of the Kickapoo than of the Prairie band belong to Christian churches, a larger number proportionately practice a more advanced religion than do those Indians. They have a neat church building built by their own labor, in which services are held each Sabbath. Two of their people preach alternately, and the older of these, Now-Kash-Kum, strongly impresses not only Indians, but whites who hear him, by his directness, fervor, and sense of deep responsibility evidenced by his manner and conduct in both public and private life.

The Iowa Indians are generally Catholics, a few only being given to the practice of their pagan beliefs.

While a few members of the Sac and Fox of Missouri Indians are consistent members of Christian churches, a majority of them adhere to Indian methods of worship. Strangers visiting these reservations are apt to be honestly mistaken as to the actual religious belief of the Indians, and it is unfortunately true that persons not strangers purposely misrepresent it for selfish and unworthy purposes. It is worthy of note that since the question of allotting Indian lands has become a topic of discussion an astonishing zeal for the conversion of the Indians has been developed. Several ministers have offered to reside on the reservations for this purpose if houses were furnished them who seem never to have thought of this field of labor before.

## EDUCATION.

Separate boarding-schools are conducted for the Pottawatomie and Kickapoo Indians and one is conducted for the Iowa and Sac and Fox of Missouri Indians jointly. Chippewa and Christian Indian children of school age attend either Haskell Institute at Lawrence, Kans., or the public schools in the vicinity of their reservation. Children belonging to the other tribes are also attending "Haskell" and other training schools. Owing to the comparatively large number of Iowa and Sac and Fox of Missouri children attending other than the reservation school, but very little increase in attendance can be expected. In view of the enrollment of allottee children among those of school age, the average attendance during the year of 27½ children at the Kickapoo boarding-school is all that could be reasonably expected.

Notwithstanding the totally insufficient and ill-arranged accommodations at the Pottawatomie boarding-school the attendance was increased during the year, and, as a matter of fact, all the pupils were in attendance during the fall and winter months that could possibly be accommodated in the boarding-house.

Farms are operated for each of the boarding-schools in the agency, on which horses, cattle, and hogs are subsisted. Bacon realized from the hogs with fresh beef obtained from the school herds reduce the expenses of the schools, and cattle sold from these

herds aid in making needed improvements in the school buildings fencing, etc. The Pottawatomie and Kickapoo schools have each 20 head of cattle of excellent quality that can be spared and should be sold. Notwithstanding an unfavorable farming season, the school farms will produce sufficient corn and other feed to subsist the stock belonging to them.

The majority of the school employés, in my opinion, have conscientiously endeavored to bring the schools up to the standard required; and while this may not have been accomplished, I am satisfied that they have been advanced in thoroughness and that their influence upon the adults and youths of the tribes has been highly beneficial not only in advancing their educational interests, but in establishing sound moral principles.

I have to thank the Office of Indian Affairs for continued courtesy during the year and to again acknowledge that all reasonable facilities have been granted me for the education and advancement of the Indians under my charge.

Very respectfully,

JOHN BLAIR,  
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORT OF AGENT IN MINNESOTA.

## REPORT OF WHITE EARTH AGENCY.

WHITE EARTH AGENCY, MINN., August 14, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor, in compliance with your circular of June 1, 1890, to respectfully submit my second annual report, with the accompanying statistics for the year:

## EDUCATION.

There are within the limits of this agency nine schools, three Government and six contract, located as follows: One Government school at White Earth, one at Red Lake, and one at Leech Lake. Of the six contract schools, three are on the White Earth Reservation, one at Red Lake, one at Leech Lake, and one at Cass Lake. The greater part of the year these schools have been well attended, and many more children would have been in the schools had the accommodations been sufficient. There is a general feeling among the Indians to have their children attend school during the winter months. Some of the reservations of this agency have no schools, viz, White Oak Point, Winnebagoishish, and the Mille Lac Reservations. The following table is respectfully submitted:

Schools.	Attended one month or more.	Average attendance for the year.	Number of months maintained.	Funds expended by Government for support of schools.
<b>Government:</b>				
White Earth.....	175	104	10	8,712.45
Red Lake.....	65	37	10	4,033.62
Leech Lake.....	60	45	10	3,788.03
<b>Contract:</b>				
St. Benedict's, Orphan (W. E.).....	30	30	10	*27.00
Red Lake (R. L.).....	30	24	10	.....
Wild Rice River (W. E.).....	69	12	10	*27.00
Pine Point (W. E.).....	74	30	10	*27.00
Leech Lake (L. L.).....	61	57	10	*27.00
Cass Lake (C. L.).....	27	16	10	*27.00

\*Per capita per quarter.

## AGRICULTURE.

On the Red Lake Reservation the Indians are steadily, though slowly, increasing the size of their fields, raising nearly all the grain and vegetables they need for their own use, but nothing for market, the great distance of their reservation from railroads and settlements depriving them of a market.

But little farming is done upon the Leech Lake Reservation, the Cass and Winneba-

goshish, or the White Oak Point reservation. No attempt at cultivation, excepting some small garden patches. The Indians of these reservations live mainly by hunting and fishing and by gathering the wild rice (which grows abundantly upon all these reservations). But many of the young men are now learning to work in the lumbering camps. They are considered as competent, capable workers.

But little farming is done on the Mille Lac Reservation. The uncertainty of their title and of their remaining upon their reservation has kept them from improving their lands to any great extent. The young men are very industrious, and are very largely employed by the lumbermen during the lumbering season.

Agriculture on the White Earth Reservation has increased but little in the past few years, largely owing to lack of teams and agricultural implements, whilst the almost entire failure of crops the past two years leaves nothing for the Indians wherewith to make purchases. The following crop report for White Earth reservation is respectfully submitted as being a very conservative statement:

Under cultivation .....	acres	7,542
Broken .....	do	517
Fence made .....	rods	7,510
Wheat .....	bushels	83,340
Oats .....	do	38,670
Barley .....	do	4,050
Corn .....	do	3,500
Potatoes .....	do	10,100
Turnips .....	do	1,920
Onions .....	do	630
Beans .....	do	600

The crops of all kinds look very promising, but it is entirely too early in the season to predict with any degree of certainty what the crop may be. Should another failure occur this year many of the Indians would become discouraged, and it would require much effort to induce them to plant with any degree of energy. The present season they have worked persistently and with a determination to succeed by planting and trying to raise all the crop possible.

## LUMBERING.

Last winter, under the authority granted by the Department, the White Earth, Red Lake, and White Oak Point Indians were allowed to cut and prepare for market the dead and down timber on those reservations. The season's cutting was quite successful and of considerable profit to the Indians. The conditions and regulations governing the cutting of this timber were faithfully carried out. Under the supervision of the agent and the very competent superintendent of camps, great care was taken to protect the green and standing pine, and none but dead and down timber was marketed. There were five camps on the White Earth Reservation, two camps on the White Oak Point Reservation, and nine camps on the Red Lake Reservation, employing in the aggregate 310 Indians and only 8 white men, such as cooks and foremen of camps. The Red Lake Indians, owing to delay in having their contracts approved, did not start their logging operations until January, hence, did not accomplish as much as they otherwise would have done. The Indian contractors managed their camps in a business-like manner and are much encouraged with their success. They now see the fruits of being industrious. The money earned by the Indians was used in supporting their families, and was a great relief to them, none of the money being spent foolishly.

The following table exhibits the results of the winter's work:

Reservation.	Number of feet.	Value of logs.	Advertising and stumpage.	Cash paid contractors.
White Earth .....	8,053,610	\$11,330.61	\$1,530.71	\$34,700.30
White Oak Point .....	1,017,810	7,820.55	832.33	9,643.20
Red Lake .....	1,550,620	9,106.74	1,657.66	7,719.08
Total .....	11,210,910	58,257.30	7,020.72	51,227.58

The stumpage or poor fund derived from above amounting to \$6,120.01

## POPULATION.

The following table is respectfully submitted in compliance with information desired:

Name of band.	Located at—	Males 15 years and upwards.	Females 15 years and upwards.	School age, 6 to 14.	Number of males.	Number of females.	Total.
Mississippi Chippewas .....	White Earth .....	229	295	375	534	581	1,115
	Gull Lake .....	52	67	54	52	125	217
	Mille Lac .....	217	317	273	457	481	838
Leech Lake Pillagers .....	White Oak Point .....	168	192	161	322	337	659
	Leech Lake .....	324	422	251	309	523	1,123
Cass and Winnebago-goshish Lake Pillagers .....	Cass and Winnebago-goshish Lake .....	56	150	87	186	203	389
Otter Tail Pillagers .....	White Earth .....	106	176	182	235	336	622
Red Lake Chippewas .....	Red Lake .....	282	396	289	539	594	1,120
Pembina .....	White Earth .....	84	64	49	121	97	218
Total .....		1,598	2,050	1,656	3,078	3,343	6,411

## COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES AND INDIAN POLICE.

This court consists of three judges: Joseph Charette, age fifty-three years; William V. Warren, age forty-one years; and John G. Morrison, age forty-eight years, who were appointed July 1, 1889. These men speak English fluently and intelligently and wear citizens' dress. They are in favor of the allotment of land in severalty, the education of children, and progressive civilization.

This court hears all cases arising under the regulations of the Department, such as family disputes, introducing liquor upon the reservation, assaults of Indians upon each other, trespass, and the like. They have tried twenty such cases during the past year. Their mode of procedure is similar to that of police and justices' courts elsewhere, and it is largely governed by the laws of the State of Minnesota. They keep a record of their proceedings and when a conviction is made the offender is either fined, imprisoned, or set to hard labor, as the evidence will warrant. One great difficulty they meet with in sentencing an offender to imprisonment, is that no provision is made for the subsistence of such offender when placed in confinement. The general influence of the court upon this reservation is good, and, in connection with the Indian police, is indispensable to the agency.

These two factors (court of Indian offenses and Indian police) are potent in the preservation of peace and the maintenance of order. This court should be regularly established and the judges be compensated for their labor.

## SANITARY.

The health of the Indians belonging to this agency has been generally good, ja grippe or influenza being somewhat prevalent during the month of January. Although quite a number were affected, few deaths occurred. Yet the work of the physician upon this White Earth Reservation is quite arduous, owing to the long distances to be traveled in visiting the sick and the consequent exposure to the elements. While this is the case, I am free to say they have always readily answered all calls made upon them.

## CONCLUSION.

In concluding this my second annual report, it would ill become me not to mention favorably the corps of agency employes under my control, who by their faithful attendance to their respective duties and prompt compliance with all demands upon their time and abilities have justly earned my sincere regard. They have generally in their intercourse with the Indians set a high moral standard for their guidance and following, and I am convinced their example has been of great benefit to all with whom they came in contact.

Thanking the officials of the Department for the courtesies shown me the past year, I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. P. SHULER,  
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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## REPORTS OF AGENTS IN MONTANA.

## REPORT OF BLACKFEET AGENCY.

BLACKFEET AGENCY, August 20, 1890.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from your office I have the honor to transmit herewith my second annual report with accompanying statistics:

## CENSUS.

The census taken this year shows:

Total number of Indians under my charge .....	2,173
Males over eighteen years .....	431
Females over fourteen years .....	666
School children between six and sixteen .....	575

## AGENCY BUILDINGS.

Many of the buildings of this agency, which, with the exception of carpenter and blacksmith shops, are composed entirely of logs, are rotten. All the rooms are low, ill ventilated, and can not be made habitable longer than for the present season, and I would earnestly recommend, when new buildings are erected, a site be chosen either on Cut Bank Creek or Milk River, as it would be more centrally located and at the same time add 20 or more miles to the distance from the agency to Robare, where our Indians come in contact with the saloon element of civilization, and where those who are inclined to drink can get all the whisky they want.

## AGRICULTURAL.

Between forty and fifty families heretofore living on a gravel bar in the immediate vicinity of the agency have been induced to take up land on the creek bottoms and are at present engaged in building houses, corrals, sheds, etc., putting up hay for their horses and the cattle that were issued to them this month, and preparing generally for the coming winter. This issue of cattle has induced many Indians to work that were never known to try to do anything for themselves before.

Our crops of wheat and oats are a failure owing to drought and hot winds. In fact, this reservation is far better adapted to stock-raising than farming.

The commendable efforts these Indians have made and the disappointments they have met with from failure of crops, through no fault of their own, together with the incentive to work this issue of cattle has been to these Indians this year, and the care and pride they take in the same, have led me to advocate the abandonment of agriculture, except in a few favored localities, and have the Indians turn their attention to stock-raising.

## INDIAN POLICE.

The police force of this agency is composed of 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, and 16 privates. They perform the duties required of them in a very efficient and satisfactory manner. No doubt the presence of a well organized police force has a beneficial influence upon these Indians as well as upon some lawless white men living on the borders of the reservation.

## COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

The court of Indian offenses is presided over by three Indian judges. They preside with dignity and are prompt to punish all guilty parties.

## SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of the Indians at this agency during the past year has been fairly good, the sickness being chiefly colds and chronic diseases.

A suitable hospital, which has been recommended, would be of great benefit to these Indians, and I believe in chronic cases, especially, they would avail themselves of its benefits.

Some 400 Indians had la grippe during the winter, generally in a mild form, no deaths occurring.

These Indians have nearly all been vaccinated, a large number successively during the past year.

They have great faith in the medicines prescribed by the agency physician, Dr. J. E. Jenkins, who is an accomplished and proficient gentleman. He has been with us but nine months, yet in that time has gained the Indians' confidence, has been very successful with the sick whom he has treated, and has induced many of the Indians to abandon their "medicine man" and to throw away their "medicine."

## EDUCATIONAL.

During the present vacation the superintendent, Mr. O. B. Bartlett, has made marked improvements in the condition of the school buildings at this agency, increasing their capacity from 18 pupils to 40. The school has labored under disadvantages during the past year, chief of which were the location and want of proper school buildings, all of which, it is to be hoped, will be remedied during the coming year.

This agency has sent 45 scholars to the Indian industrial school at Carlisle, Pa., within the past year. Running Crane, one of the most enterprising Indians at this agency, is very anxious to visit the above school with a delegation of four or five leading Indians. He has a son there and he thinks could he visit the school he would be better able to explain to his people the advantages to be gained by attending such a place. He seems very enthusiastic in regard to this matter, and undoubtedly, should his request be granted, good results would follow.

The building of the Holy Family mission school is now completed and will be prepared to receive scholars commencing September 1. The building is pleasantly located, in fact occupying the garden spot of the reserve.

The cost of the building was \$15,000, donated by the Misses Drexel, of Philadelphia, Pa., and will accommodate 100 scholars the coming year.

## CONCLUSION.

My associations with the various employes have been uniformly pleasant, and their faithful and efficient discharge of their several duties has relieved me greatly, and it is a pleasure for me to commend them as faithful officials and employes.

Thanking you for courtesies extended during the year I have the honor to be,  
Very respectfully,

JOHN B. CATLIN,  
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORT OF CROW AGENCY.

CROW AGENCY, MONT., September 4, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of affairs at this agency.

In some respects this season has been one of the hardest known in Montana, or in this section for many years; for weeks we had no rain-fall whatever. The Indians worked on their farms and gardens as faithfully as an agent could desire, and early in the season there was promise of an abundant crop. The seed was never planted nor the ground cultivated with greater care and judgment. Each of the district farmers gave most flattering reports, and an extended trip by myself through each district corroborated such reports; but at a season when rain was most necessary, the dry weather commenced and continued until all crops were either completely ruined or badly injured. My statistical report for last year exhibited very small yield of grain and vegetables, and such report for present season will, and from the same cause, lack of water, exhibit a much smaller yield even than last year.

I am pleased to state that the honorable Commissioner has authorized a survey of irrigating ditches on this reserve, and immediately on completion of such surveys, I shall forward estimates for construction of the ditches, and if 20 or 30 miles of main ditch can be constructed there will be a marked difference in my statement of crops grown by this tribe.

The Indians bear their repeated failure of crops with more fortitude than white men would exhibit.

Their main reliance this season is from sale of hay. Several thousand dollars will be derived from their hay, sold to contractors at Fort Custer, to the agency, and to stockmen.

From the transportation of freight they will also obtain several thousand dollars. I am happy to state that my efforts to obtain for the Indians the transportation of our flour (350,000 pounds) from Custer station to the agency have been successful. They should have had this transportation for years past, but heretofore all efforts by my predecessors have been unsuccessful, the hauling having been given to white freighters.

There has been marked improvement on part of the Indians in the care of wagons, harness, machines, and other agricultural implements. I have given much personal attention to this matter, and to-day nearly every Indian located on an allotment has very fair shelter for the implements the Government has been so liberal in issuing to them. Generally the Indians are very considerate in loaning their more expensive implements to their friends who have none. I think that the implements estimated for in my last annual estimate will very nearly suffice to supply all the farmers of this tribe. A few more plows and machines, perhaps a few wagons, may yet be required, but not many more.

The season has been so dry that all the wells of the agency have given out, and we are hauling water from the river. In the event of fire—and several disastrous fires have occurred during past years—the building could not be saved. Very fortunately, we have thus far escaped. I have recently asked for authority to construct a dike across the Little Horn for purpose of throwing water out on the valley just south of the agency. The authority having been granted, we will soon have an abundant supply of water running by every building at the agency, and at a very moderate expense.

I have made an improvement in the manner of branding cattle, which the stockmen say is the best method they have seen. The cattle can now be branded distinctly and without the cruelty heretofore necessary, as heating and knocking off the horns whenever any serious crowding occurred. I shall shortly present plans for a new slaughter-house, in accordance with your instructions, which, I believe, will meet with your hearty approval. The manner of slaughtering beef at this agency heretofore has not only been brutal in the extreme, but horribly disgusting. I contemplated a change immediately after entering upon my duties, but the change has to this date been impossible.

The decrease of white employes, and the constantly increasing labor required of them renders many improvements absolutely impossible. We have six Indians employed in positions formerly held by whites, and the Indian can not perform the more delicate duties required of white employes. They have not the judgment, and are not as reliable, consequently an agent's hands are in a measure tied. If the entire force allowed at this agency were competent white men, they would barely suffice for the work required. As the force now stands much has to be omitted, greatly to my regret.

Special agent Hatchitt is now at work completing the allotment of lands to these Indians. He is making commendable progress. The Indians are favorably disposed towards such work and usually render all assistance requested. The main difficulty in regard to this work is the manner of marking. Stakes or holes are the usual marks; stones should invariably be used. Of the allotments made four years ago many of them can not be identified to-day. The stakes are rotted and lost, or the holes filled. No attempt seems to have been made by my predecessors to keep or protect the corners of such allotments, and to-day no man can possibly identify the claims of a large number of Indians. All of such allotments should be resurveyed and properly marked with stones. Unless this is done much confusion must result in the near future.

Regarding the "court of Indian offenses," referred to in your communication of August 1, 1890, I would say that none have been organized. The subject has been mentioned in several communications from my predecessors. The Indians do not favor the organization of such courts, and it would be very difficult to obtain proper persons to act as judges. All offenses are punished as I deem expedient, and the Indians offer no resistance. They consider their punishment as just, and it is seldom that the offense is repeated.

The usual punishment is by confinement in the jail or by working. I send prisoners out with teams after wood and without any guard. They return at night with large loads, and then return to their quarters in the jail. On one occasion I allowed several prisoners to visit the camp where an entertainment was being held, first exacting a promise on their part to return at night. No guard was sent with them, but before dark they all returned and entered the jail, seeming well pleased at the confidence exhibited in their promise. I am well aware that such action would not answer with the prisoners in our own penitentiaries, but not one Indian prisoner has to this date abused my confidence in their pledge. The fact that their punishment would be much more severe and that they could not possibly escape recapture by my police force should they attempt to avoid the punishment imposed undoubtedly has due weight in their action. I very seldom have to inflict severe punishment. There is no necessity for a "court of offenses" on this reservation so far as my experience extends.

As in my last report, so in this, I will say that my police force is composed of an excellent body of men. They are brave, faithful, and efficient, and could not be improved

from any material at hand. I consider them the best men in the camp, and I regret sincerely that their compensation can not be increased. They felt very keenly the loss of compensation for services of their horses, 40 cents per day when on actual duty, the same being paid from miscellaneous receipts, class 2, sale of beef hides, and I too felt extreme regret that this payment could not be continued, as the force had received such payment for many years, and there is always abundant funds from such source to pay them. It is not an unusual occurrence for a policeman to kill a horse or to badly injure one in their faithful discharge of duty, and such loss is to them quite severe. While the police were allowed compensation for the services of their horses such loss were in a measure compensated.

I am pleased to report great improvement in the condition of our school. Last year there was such lack of harmony among the employes of the school that I became quit discouraged and was finally compelled to make many changes. The superintendent teacher, matron, seamstress, laundress, and cook were all relieved, and the positions filled by persons whom I consider competent, and who work in harmony and with a view to advance the educational interests of this tribe to the utmost. You can hardly imagine the relief it is to me to feel that the constant and excessive and wholly uncalculated quarrels among the school employes are ended, and I trust it will not be my fortune to endure the annoyance suffered by my predecessors and by myself during the first few months of my administration.

I submitted last year plans for a new boarding-school capable of accommodating 150 pupils; but the cost being in excess of what was allowed by law for school buildings, I shall shortly forward estimates for a building less expensive, but which can be added to from time to time, until we have a boarding-school of the capacity required. It is not possible to erect such a building as this agency requires to accommodate 150 pupils and the necessary employes for anything near the amount allowed by law.

I inclose herewith a report of the agency school, by the superintendent, marked "A." This report furnishes a brief history of the school from its commencement, but is not exact, as all the school data, with many other papers, was lost during the disastrous fire of August 22, 1886, when the office and many quarters and one large storage loft were destroyed totally. As the report from my superintendent is exhaustive so far as relates to the school during my administration, I will not comment further thereon.

I am also pleased to report favorably upon the Montana industrial school, conducted by the Unitarian Society. The school has made much progress during the year, and the very wise ruling of the honorable Commissioner, referred to in my last annual report, that agents be authorized to fill or to assist in filling to the full capacity contract or mission schools, as well as the agency school, has resulted in much and I trust lasting benefit to the educational work on this reserve. It has been a mystery to me how agents could ever view such action in a light other than that indicated by your circular 132, of March 19, 1889. Yet my predecessors seem to have held other views. The Montana industrial school still maintains an excellent corps of instructors and employes. The superintendent, Rev. H. F. Bond, will shortly retire from the management of the school he has succeeded so admirably in establishing on a firm, enduring basis. He carries to his new field of labor the best wishes and kindly regards of all of us who have best known him and his estimable lady, whose health has been so sadly broken by her labors among the children of this tribe. The report from Mr. Bond is also forwarded herewith.

The St. Xavier Mission school, under the auspices of the "Bureau of Catholic Missions," has kept pace with other schools under that bureau. Good work is being done, and the fathers having charge of the school are evidently encouraged in their work, as they are now erecting another large building which will afford accommodations for 100 more pupils. They have as competent a corps of teachers as can be procured or is necessary, and the several visits I have made to the school have convinced me that the people connected with this school are bound heart and hand in their work. As the report of Rev. J. Bandino, who has charge of this school, is forwarded herewith, I shall not further particularize.

In concluding these items regarding schools I wish to say that neither of the two contract schools give this office any annoyance, but on the contrary every effort is made to avoid annoying me in any way. They confine their labors wholly to those matters closely associated with their respective schools, and I am very glad to have them located on the reservation. There is ample opportunity for educational work.

I wish that some of the truly noble women of the East or West might be induced to come to this reservation and work among the women of the camp or settlements. They could, by visiting the better class of Indian families, give such instruction to the women in the way of housekeeping, cooking, and caring for their own and their children's clothing, etc., as would produce a marked change in the domestic and, I believe, moral life of these people. I believe that a few earnest women will do as much or more in the way of civilization of any tribe of Indians as the same number of additional farmers.

We have received this year 1,000 heifers and 50 bulls under contract for issue to such Indians as are most deserving, and who have their farms in such condition as to properly care for stock. These stock cattle are fine animals, by far the best ever put in on any stock contract at this agency. I shall estimate for the same number of stock cattle for two more years, and if the estimates are allowed the Crow Indians will have enough "the stock," together with those already on hand, to provide them with all the beef now furnished on contract. This will certainly be a very desirable result, and besides furnishing their own beef, their herds will be rapidly increasing. As the average Western farmer looks to his stock of either horses, cattle, or sheep for cash, so must these Indians. They will never derive much income from their crops of grain or vegetables, but their stock always represent cash and at a fair price. Three more issues of stock cattle will be sufficient to provide every family with from five to twelve cows (according to numbers in family) and such number of cattle will in two years furnish all the beef required for each family. I sincerely trust that it may be deemed expedient to purchase the same number of stock cattle for the next two years as was purchased this season.

I believe that it is more prudent to keep the stock delivered this season in one herd after the issue, so that they may become thoroughly accustomed to our range ere they are separated and given to the individual owners. We can also better brand and care for the calves when kept in a general herd, and the Indians are not subjected to the temptation to kill and eat the young calves.

We have received 500,000 feet of lumber and 400,000 shingles under contract this year, which will enable us to build cabins for most of the more deserving Indians, who are now living in their lodges on their allotments. Some of this lumber was badly needed to improve the quarters of the agency.

I expect to paint all the buildings at the agency as soon as the white lead, etc., estimated for and allowed by you shall arrive. Many of the buildings need painting very badly.

In accordance with your instructions of July 25, 1890, I called, on August 2, 1890, a council of these Indians for purpose of considering the granting of right for the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad Company to run a preliminary survey across this reserve. As the action of said council was duly reported to you, I will only say that the Indians objected very strongly indeed to the survey. "They did not want more stakes set in their ground." The question was as stated in the report, presented very fully. But at that time the Indians were very determined in their opposition. They do not look with favor upon the advent of more railroads. There are two now in operation and another road has been surveyed, and these roads the Indians claim are sufficient. Every one who spoke opposed granting right of survey.

I have as yet received no invoices of our annuity goods, supplies, etc., and I fear that they will be so long delayed that our annuity issue can not be made until long after our severe weather opens. The Indians are very anxious for an early issue of annuities, and such issue ought, if possible, to be made, as they need the blankets and heavy clothing early in October.

We have received two very thorough inspections since my administration commenced, Inspectors Junkin and Gardner visiting us, both excellent officers and courteous gentlemen, and from both I obtained much valuable information. Inspector Gardner's long experience in this service proved of great benefit to me in the way of valuable suggestions on subjects of no little importance and regarding which I lacked experience, being comparatively new to the work.

In accordance with instructions from your office, occasioned by repeated objection by Indians in council to sheep and horses grazing on their reservation, I shall on the 15th instant remove or commence the removal of all such stock remaining on the reservation. I think that most of the stock will have been removed by that date. The owners of bands of horses and sheep feel very keenly the action taken, and owing to the very dry season their removal will prove in many instances a great hardship; yet there seems to be no other course practicable. The cattle grazing on the reservation afford the largest income to the tribe by far and occasion the least annoyance. It is not possible for sheep and cattle to graze on the same ground. The Indians have for five years objected to sheep men being granted permits, and last spring their objection became so determined as to virtually settle the question. The gentlemen who suffer from such action conduct themselves in a very courteous and dignified manner, and, while they regret extremely having to remove, yet they have thus far occasioned us no annoyance. I am greatly pleased with their very gentlemanly actions in this matter.

The sanitary condition of the tribe presents in some respects a favorable contrast over last year; about 500 less cases were treated by the physician. The deaths have, however, exceeded the births by just one-half, as per my statistical report. I am unable to assign this difference to any known cause.

For several weeks I have been at work on the census and hope to have it completed in about six weeks. The taking of the census for this tribe is no slight labor. The last

census taken required about five months' constant labor of one of the clerks and nearly four months' services of the agency interpreter.

The employé force have with few exceptions performed faithful and efficient service, and consequently there has been slight change, save with the school employés above noticed. I recognize fully the superlative folly of removal of capable employés, and have never made or contemplated changes save for cause, and the necessity must be imperative ere competent employés are removed from this agency. I am more and more convinced the longer I remain in this service that the evil results occasioned by agents removing efficient and moral employés without sufficient reason other than that their places are desired for friends and relatives often, can scarcely be estimated and certainly not appreciated, or such removals would not be made.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. P. WYMAN,  
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT SCHOOL, CROW AGENCY.

CROW AGENCY, MONT., August 22, 1890.

Sir: I herewith transmit through the agent report of Crow boarding school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, together with the other information requested by your circular letter on education dated August 7, 1890.

*Historical.*—There are no records whatever concerning school matters prior to May, 1857. However I learn from agency employés who have been at this agency twelve years that a school for Crow Indian children was started in 1856. The agency at that time was located on Rosbud Creek, in western part of the reservation. The school force consisted of one teacher. The average attendance was not to exceed six, with no attempt at system or discipline. No substantial improvement in school affairs can be noted until 1855, when Mr. Hartman was appointed first superintendent. The agency in 1853-54 was removed to the present location on Little Big Horn River, and a boarding-school building 40 by 70 feet, two stories high, was erected. The average attendance during Mr. Hartman's administration was 15, but not much progress was made in either the literary or industrial departments.

In May, 1857, H. M. Beadle succeeded Mr. Hartman as superintendent. A school-house 30 by 60 feet was built and regular day school opened. Previous to this time classes were held and school carried on in children's sitting and wash rooms in boarding building. The average attendance increased to 40. During Mr. Beadle's term of nearly three years much industrial work was done, cows were purchased for the school, and a regular order of exercises was followed.

E. W. Hoyt succeeded Mr. Beadle as superintendent in January, 1859, and remained nine months. The number of pupils was reduced to 31, 15 having been transferred to Carlisle in December, 1858. Under Mr. Hoyt the industrial work was prosecuted with great vigor and carelessness. The garden was planted and well cultivated, but no rain coming the crop was a failure.

I succeeded Mr. Hoyt as superintendent, beginning October 1, 1859. I found 61 pupils (21 girls and 40 boys) in attendance. Of this number 25 had just been received from camp the month previous. The school was under good discipline, and has continued so. The children are obedient. We have had none but trivial infractions of rules the entire year.

*Sanitary.*—The general health of the children has been most excellent; we have three cases of scarlet fever (young girls). In January an epidemic of la grippe was prevalent; nearly all the scholars were afflicted in a greater or less degree, but they all recovered. Our regular school was suspended ten days. In April a girl and boy badly diseased, aged five and six years, respectively, were returned home; they have since died. These are the only deaths of school children during the year.

Our bathing facilities consist of laundry tubs in winter, and the Little Big Horn River in summer.

*Industrial.*—The only opportunities for industrial work have been the care of cows, planting and cultivating the school garden, making hay, cutting and hauling wood, and the regular daily work of the school. Our garden, consisting of 19½ acres, was planted in April and May to potatoes and other vegetables. Everything came nicely, and gave promise of a fruitful yield, but from June 20 to August 18 no rain whatever came, and in consequence all is lost, save a few small potatoes, beets, and onions; but one good crop has been raised by the school in the last five years, because the rain-fall is not sufficient to mature crops.

The school herd numbers 33 head of cattle, including 8 calves; 9 cows give milk. The number of gallons received up to June 30, is 1,928. The number of pounds of butter made to same date, 322. The industrial work has been under my personal supervision, and the industrial teacher has been detailed by the agent for office work the entire year.

For the regular routine work of the school a monthly detail of the children is made, the children helping in every department, and in all very gratifying progress has been made. There have been fabricated in sewing-room 74 pieces, consisting of sheets, towels, articles of clothing, etc., and articles needed equivalent to the number of 6,708. These have been laundered 18,201 pieces during the year. Under the direction of the principal teacher the children made 20 gallons of good soft soap, that added very materially our scant soap ration.

*Employés.*—During the year the school has had four different matrons, two seamstresses, three cooks, and two landresses. So many changes of employés place the school at a disadvantage for effective work, but the small wages heretofore paid in these departments made it difficult to procure capable employés. The trouble has been obviated by the increase in salaries authorized April 1, 1890.

During the first half of the year much unfriendly feeling and lack of regard existed among some employés, but I am happy to report an improved condition in this regard, and they all now seem earnest workers for the children's welfare and best interests of the service.

*Comparisons.*—You invite comparisons of work and methods between this and previous years, nothing progress, etc. The school has had an average attendance during the year of 57, which is one-third more than any previous year. I submit the house is crowded and work largely increased but it is plain duty to take every child possible without jeopardizing the health of the school.



St. Xavier's Mission,  
Fort Custer, Mont., August 24, 1890.

HONORABLE SIR: In compliance with your request, under date of August 7, 1890, I have the honor of addressing you my report concerning the school work of which I have had charge during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

St. Xavier's Mission School was opened October 1, 1887. Where in the spring of 1887 nothing but an occasional teepee was to be seen, now stands a large school, a church, and a residence for the fathers in charge, besides several other buildings which shall be mentioned further on in this sketch.

In 1887 the school-house, a frame building, was already large enough to accommodate about 75 pupils. A wash-house and ice-house were added the following winter. As the number of children was continually on the increase, it was found necessary during the vacation of 1888 to commence a large addition to the school-house. This was completed the fall of the same year, and with the first building gives room for about 175 persons.

During the summer and fall of 1888 a bake-house and store-rooms were put up; also a church for the Indians and a house for the use of workmen. Later on coal-houses, root-houses, and a temporary carpenter's shop were put up; and at the present date the foundation is being laid and bricks are in making for the erection of a new house for the use of the boys belonging to the school. Great improvements have also been made in clearing and fencing land, making wells and building bridges.

The industries taught are, for the boys, gardening, farming, raising and herding stock, carpentering, and baking. The facilities offered for such work are very good, as every endeavor is made to raise the garden and farm produce required; and as there is a considerable herd of cattle to be taken care of, the boys are able to acquire all necessary knowledge in herding and raising. The employes who have charge of teaching the industries are for both sexes efficient and interested persons. The girls learn general housekeeping, cooking, ironing, washing, hand and machine sewing, and dress-making. Many of them during the past year have learned to cut and fit plain garments, and to do housework in a neat and satisfactory manner.

The chief difficulty met with has been the longing of these children for their wild mode of living and desire for their former sports. This has been overcome by giving them every year a week's excursion to the mountains, and by giving Thursday instead of Saturday as a recreation day, allowing them on the weekly holiday picnics, fishing and hunting parties, riding, and similar amusements, which have proved of great service in making them happy and contented.

Hoping that this brief information about St. Xavier's mission contract school will answer your intention and meet your kind approbation.

I am, honorable sir, very respectfully,

JOSEPH BANSDEL,  
Superintendent.

Hon. T. J. MORGAN,  
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF FLATHEAD AGENCY.

FLATHEAD AGENCY, MONT., August 14, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit my fourteenth annual report:

AGRICULTURAL.

Prospects for the year 1890 are very flattering. Unlike last year, we have had a good season of rain, and by the aid of irrigation a fair crop will be harvested. The season commenced early. Three self-binders, which were purchased by the Indians, were set at work on the 6th of August, while a few combined mowers and reapers were also started, but a large majority of the fields and small inclosures are being cut by grain cradles, which are handled very well by the Indian farmers. From careful estimate I expect the Indians to harvest about 45,000 bushels of oats and in the neighborhood of 40,000 bushels of wheat. The vegetable crop is also good; potatoes, turnips, cabbages, onions, etc., have done well and a good yield is expected from the small vegetable patches planted.

There are about 200 farms of from 8 acres to 160 acres inclosed and cultivated, making in the neighborhood of 900 acres under cultivation on the reservation. The Indians own about 10,000 head of cattle individually, and about 5,000 head of horses. They have over 1,200 head of swine and 5,000 or 6,000 fowls. They live in comfortable houses, with out-buildings and sheds for the care of implements of labor. Some have good barns. They are doing fairly well and the prospects of a good harvest yield this year will encourage them to future exertions and to forget the disastrous drought of last year, which burned and destroyed their crops. When the grain is harvested the mill will be put into operation and the wheat required for family use ground into flour. The surplus grain and vegetables find a ready sale and good market. With ordinary energy the Indians on this reservation should soon not only become self-supporting but comfortable and independent.

The tribes or bands under my charge consist of the Pend d'Oreilles, the Flatheads, the Kootenais, Charlot's band of Bitter Root Flatheads, and Michel's band of Lower Kalispels. The following is the

RECAPITULATION:

Charlot's band:	
Total number of Indians.....	176
Males above eighteen years.....	51
Females above fourteen years.....	55
Children between six and sixteen years.....	41
Confederated tribes:	
Males over eighteen years.....	463
Females over fourteen years.....	511
School children between six and sixteen years.....	339
Lower Kalispels:	
Number of Indians.....	57
Males over eighteen years.....	20
Females over fourteen years.....	33
Children between six and sixteen years.....	6

CHIEF ENESAS' BAND OF KOOTENAI INDIANS.

When Governor Isaac I. Stevens made the treaty with the Indians now occupying the Flathead Reservation in Montana in 1855, and designated them as the confederated tribes of Flatheads, Pend d'Oreilles, and Kootenais, he found a detached band of the British tribe of Kootenai Indians occupying and camping upon the little valley of Dayton Creek, about midway on the west side of Flathead Lake. In designating the boundaries of the reserve the Kootenai encampment was included and the Indians made beneficiaries of the American Government, and, much to the disgust of the Flatheads and Pend d'Oreilles, included in the confederation of the tribes known as the Flathead Nation.

Generally the Kootenai Indians are a thriftless, lazy, and filthy tribe, addicted to gambling, drinking, and immorality. Some of them spend their time in wandering about, fishing and hunting, and lounging around white settlements where whisky can be found and a filthy living eked out. This class bring the whole band into disrepute, until they are all looked upon as vagrants. In fact, such is the case to a great extent, and unless the Government reaches out a helping hand they are doomed to destruction.

Their village is situated about 60 miles from the agency, where a field in common is fenced and cultivated. Agricultural implements are issued to those who try to cultivate the soil, but no resident farmer was ever assigned to direct their efforts and encourage them in agricultural and civilizing pursuits.

CHIEF MICHEL'S BAND OF LOWER KALISPELS.

On the 27th of April, 1857, the Northwest Indian commission on the part of the United States and the chiefs and head men and other adult Indians of the confederated tribes of this agency entered into an agreement. At the council held at that date it was announced by the commission that it was the policy of the United States Government to remove to and settle upon Indian reservations scattered bands of non-reservation Indians, so as to bring them under the care and protection of the United States. Under certain promises of assistance the lower Pend d'Oreilles, or Kalispel Indians, then living in Northern Idaho entered into an agreement to remove to the Flathead Reservation. It was also agreed with the commission by the confederated tribes living here to allow the Kalispels to remove to and settle upon their lands in accordance with the agreement then entered into and signed. It seems up to the present date Congress has not confirmed or passed upon said agreement.

On the 25th of September of the same year I reported to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that Michel, one of the chiefs of the wandering bands of Lower Kalispels, who met the Northwest Indian Commission at Sand Point, in Idaho Territory, and who signed the agreement to remove to this reservation with the families who acknowledged him as chief, was at the Flathead Agency; that he came to request transportation, by railroad or otherwise, for a number of families from Idaho to this reservation. The chief at the same time fully understood that the agreement with the Northwest Commission, which he signed, should be ratified by Congress before it could go into effect, and that there was no means at the disposal of the Indian Office to pay for transportation or to take care of those families until such provisions were made by Congress. Through my office he appealed to the honorable Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs to grant them the aid and facilities he desired to remove his band, as they were willing and anxious to come to the Flathead Reservation, where it was expected they would cultivate the soil, if aid was given them, and abandon their wandering and vagabond life. The Indian Office furnished means to bring the band to

this reservation and provided means of support until the close of the fiscal year 1888. An allowance of provisions was furnished them on my requisition until the close of the fiscal year 1890.

With the little aid which could be expended from the agency, those poor people commenced farming in a small way and gave ample evidence that, with proper attention by the employment of a farmer to teach them and other assistance promised in the agreement with the Northwest Commission, they would soon become tillers of the soil and placed on the highway to civilization and self-support.

Several other families, parties to this agreement, came of their own accord from Idaho to settle on this reserve, but, finding no arrangements here for their assistance or to carry out the agreement, they returned to Idaho to await results, as they claimed they could better support themselves in that Territory by fishing, hunting, and a general wandering career.

Chief Michel is on this reservation with about fifteen families, and I trust if the agreement mentioned should not be ratified I may be allowed means to place those families upon farms and to assist them with agricultural implements, food, and clothing until they can raise crops with which to keep them from starvation and nakedness.

#### BITTER ROOT VALLEY FLATHEADS.

The history of the dealings with Chief Charlot's band of Flathead Indians residing in the Bitter Root Valley has been so thoroughly discussed in public documents that I shall refrain from going into details. Suffice it to say that the last arrangement with this unfortunate band and the delay in its consummation has entirely discouraged the Indians. They are now helpless and poverty-stricken on their land in that valley, looking forward to the promise for the sale of lands patented to certain members of that band and to their removal to this reservation. The hope was given them, when their consent was secured for an appraisement and sale of their lands and improvements, that arrangements would be made to remove them to the Jocko reservation before the 1st of March, 1890, in order to give them an opportunity to select lands on the reserve and to put in crops to harvest this year. With that view, they could not be induced to plow or sow their land in the Bitter Root Valley. They are destitute of means of support and, if the contemplated appropriation to remove and support them until they can raise crops is not carried out this year, some means should be adopted to furnish them with provisions, or they will certainly suffer from starvation.

#### BRITISH CREES.

In a report to your office, bearing date July 11, 1890, I had the honor to inclose letter from Lieut. Col. A. A. Van Horn, Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, commanding, Fort Shaw, Montana, stating that it was reported to him that a band of British Crees were on route via Cadotte's Pass to visit the Flatheads, and if such was the fact would like to have my Indian police make them return to the eastern side of the mountains. About eighty Indian and Cree half-breeds are now on this reservation. I called the chief of the Cree Indians and some of the leading Cree half-breeds to the agency and stated the request of Lieutenant-Colonel Van Horn. A number of those people had gone to work in the hay and harvest fields of the Indians of this reservation, in order to earn horses and provisions for their labor. It was a pitiful sight to see strong men weep at the order or request for them to retrace their wearisome march back across the Rocky Mountains, through Cadotte's Pass, to the vicinity of Fort Shaw, without provisions to support their almost naked and famished wives and children. They appealed for time to earn something, and I granted them leave to remain until after the harvest, provided no dancing, drinking, or gambling would be indulged in and that they would work faithfully for those Indian farmers who could afford to employ them, to earn provisions and horses. The Crees have no right here and should be sent back, but I can not turn them into the mountains without provisions and mostly on foot and without arms to procure game. I shall insist that they leave the reserve at the close of harvest. The Indians here do not propose to allow them to settle upon their lands.

#### CRIME.

In August of last year J. W. Noble, the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, communicated to the governor of Montana relative to the killing at Demersville, Mont., in that month, of the son of Eneas, chief of the Kootenai Indians of this reservation. With the communication was a report from the Hon. T. J. Morgan, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, of an investigation of the matter which embraced my report. As the killing of the chief's son has resulted in the murder of an unknown white man by a Kootenai Indian of Eneas' tribe, in revenge, and as there is now great excitement over the finding of the

body of the murdered white man, and also as the affair may yet end in further bloodshed, I deem it important to give the facts here. The following is the Hon. Commissioner's report:

It having been reported in newspaper dispatches, dated Missoula, Mont., August 29, 1889, that Indians were menacing lives of whites at Demersville, Missoula County, Montana, and that they had broken into a house and one person was killed, this office under date of the 21st of August telegraphed the Indian agent at the Flathead Agency for information as to the truth of the report. The agent replied by telegram dated the 24th ultimo, reporting that one Indian was killed, and the trouble was caused by whisky, and that he would investigate the matter. I am now in receipt of a report on the subject from the agent, dated September 9, 1889, in which he states he will go to the county seat of said county and lay before the grand jury the following statement relative to the matter made by Eneas, Chief of the Kootenai Indians of the Jocko reservation and the father of the Indian who was killed, to wit:

#### THE CHIEF'S STORY.

Three Indian boys of my band were gambling near Oust Finlay's place on Mud Creek on the reservation. They lost everything they had, even to their blankets. They then started for the head of the lake, going up the east side and avoiding my house, which is on the west side. On the way they passed a creek where there are some white settlers about one mile from Demersville. At that place a white man who was on foot took a horse away from another white man who was riding the same. The fellow who was set afoot begged of the Indians to loan him a horse to ride home, which they did and turned back with him. The man's name is Joe Marent and he is a settler at the head of the lake. He gave the Indian boys whisky upon which they got drunk. When they got to Demersville they were drunk from the whisky, obtained from Marent. At Demersville they got into trouble, and a white man drew a pistol on one of them, but a fight was prevented by outsiders.

(Eneas) was encamped near Chief Michel's place, and the day after the Indian boys mentioned started for Demersville I moved camp to go home. I camped for the night near the steam-boat landing at the foot of the lake. My son-in-law Louie, having loaned a horse to the Indian boys, took the steamer for Demersville to get him back. Before getting on the steamer Louie asked my son to take his horse and ride up to Demersville and meet him there. When I got to my home at Dayton Creek my son and another Indian rode to Demersville. They had no arms when they left. They camped the first night with some Pent O'Reillys and Kootenais, on the side of Demersville.

In the morning they found the three Indian boys, the party being six Indians altogether. They sat around the store all day at Demersville. In the evening two of the boys, who previously got whisky from Marent, were approached by a man who came out of a saloon and who is known to the Indians by the name of Jack Sheppard. He asked the boys if they wanted to buy whisky. The Indian boys replied that they had no money. They then reported to their companions that a white man offered to sell them whisky. My son-in-law Louie had money and he gave the boys \$1 to buy with. They found Jack and gave him the money. Jack pointed out a place on the bank of the river where he would deliver the whisky. True to agreement Jack returned with two bottles of whisky, which they carried to the other Indians.

They all went away from the vicinity of the store to a more secluded spot and commenced drinking. One bottle was drunk by six Indians, and my son after drinking said he was hungry and started to the hotel to get something to eat. My son-in-law Louie followed him. Louie heard a white man talking loud to my son through an upstairs window, ordering him to go away or he would shoot him. Louie took my son by the arm and tried to take him away. Louie said he heard some one come down stairs who came out of the door, and while he (Louie) held my son the white man shot him. When my son fell Louie stated the man who shot him told him to get away quick or he would be shot. Louie could not run, as he is lame, but he turned and saw two white men with guns who told him to get away, and followed him as he hobbled off for about a hundred yards.

Two of the Indian boys who got the whisky started that night after the shooting for Tobacco Plains, and the other three Indians started back to my home on the reservation. They told me that white men killed my son at Demersville. I sent a white man who is called "Savin," who is married to a Kootenai woman, to get the body of my son. When "Savin" returned with the dead body he told me that the white people at Demersville wanted me to go up there. The morning after the killing a camp of British Kootenais arrived at Demersville from Tobacco Plains, and they recognized the body as being that of my son. The white men told them also to tell me to come to Demersville. I did not wish to go, but was advised by a white man who lives in the lake country to go.

It was 60 miles from my home to the agency, and I started for Demersville without letting you (the agent) know, as the distance was too far. I took some of my people along, but sent word that I was coming with no hostile intent, but simply to inquire if my son was killed by white men or not; if so, to ask that the murderer might be punished, and the men who sold the whisky might also be punished, as that was the cause of the trouble between my Indians and white men. I camped on the night of my arrival at the house of Baptiste La Beau, who is a white settler, and lives this side of Demersville. In the morning I sent another man to let the people know I was coming to talk with them as a friend. When I got to Demersville the people seemed excited and afraid that I came there for revenge. I assured them through an interpreter as best I could my friendly intentions. I could not get any good counsel with them.

I knew that not one of my Indians who had trouble had a gun or pistol with them when they left my camp for the head of the lake. I do not know where any of them could have borrowed or purchased a pistol or gun. I told the people if they could tell me where any one of them got a gun or pistol then I might think my son was killed by an Indian. One of the Indians sold a horse to a white man. I asked that white man if he traded a gun or pistol for the horse; he said no. I asked to see the ball which killed my son, and was answered that the ball was sent to the agent (not so, it was not sent), and by him it would be sent to Missoula.

Louie, my son-in-law, told the whites at Demersville, in answer to a question, that he saw the gun plainly in the hands of a white man which killed my son; that it was not a pistol, but a gun which looked like a Winchester. Louie also claimed that he could recognize the white man who held the gun, and was asked to do so if he was present. Louie pointed out the man, but he was not arrested. That man lives in a house at Demersville, but Louie does not know his name, but can point out the house.

Learning that I could not find out anything about who killed my son, whether it was done by a white man, as claimed by the Indians, or by an Indian, as claimed by the white men, I came home to my place at Dayton Creek. The whites wished me to stay one day longer, but I felt it would be useless to do so.

I now leave it in the hands of the white man for investigation, and I trust they will do me the justice to inquire into this killing. My Indians claim it was done by white men; the white men claim it was done by Indians. God knows I do not. I now throw myself on your sense of justice to all. A great many of my people have been killed by white men; two of them were hung by a mob. I know of no punishment or even a trial that was ever given to a white man for killing any of my Indians, and now I think it time to show that there is justice to be accorded to the Indians as well as to the whites. If this matter shall be brought before the court at Missoula I am ready to be there, and also to do all in my power to bring in witnesses who might be required.

To this the honorable Commissioner adds:

If Chief Eneas's understanding of the matter is correct, it seems that the killing of his son was totally without justification as he was at the time being led away from the scene of trouble had with his slayer by Louis, the son-in-law of the chief, who was also threatened and had to leave immediately to escape danger. If the facts are correctly stated the failure to punish the person guilty of the murder would have a most demoralizing and unhappy, if not dangerous, effect upon the Indians, and at all events the matter should be thoroughly investigated with a view to a full understanding of the facts in the case and securing the prosecution of the guilty person if it should appear that the killing was unlawful.

I would therefore respectfully recommend that the subject be submitted to the honorable Attorney-General, with the request that he will, if consistent with the rules and regulations of his Department, cause the United States attorney for Montana to make a thorough and immediate investigation of the matter, first notifying the agent at said agency thereof, and if it should appear therefrom that said killing was unlawful, that said attorney be instructed to take all the steps which may be legal and proper with a view to securing the prompt and adequate punishment, through the proper court, of the person guilty of the homicide.

It is further recommended that a copy of this report (herewith inclosed) be forwarded to the governor of said Territory for his information, with request that he cause to be made an investigation of the facts in the case, and take such steps as may be necessary to bring the guilty party to justice.

This report was signed by Hon. John T. Morgan, Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The affair culminated by the presence of a sheriff's posse on the reservation in July, and the arrest was made, with assistance of the Indian police, of six Indians for whom the sheriff held warrants. At the next term of court the Indians will be held for trial for the several charges against them, from murder to house-breaking and horse-stealing. It is to be hoped that the same energy will be used by the officers of the law to bring forward for trial white men guilty of crime against the Indians.

#### SCHOOLS.

At the mission of St. Ignatius, about 20 miles north of the agency, the school of this reservation is situated. The school is conducted under contract with the Government by the missionaries of St. Ignatius and the Sisters of Providence, and provisions were made for the education of 300 boys and girls.

During the month of August there is a partial vacation, but it extends only to the suspension of certain studies, as it is the policy of the faculty to keep the children from going to their homes, where in a short time the former teaching is forgotten, and in many cases the parents encourage the children to remain away from school. The vacation is made attractive by camping out under charge of the teachers, while hunting, fishing, and outside sports are indulged in. The children are tractable and apply themselves as well, perhaps, as the youth of our own race.

As stated in my report of last year, I am still more forcibly impressed that educational and agricultural pursuits with a knowledge of such trades as are taught here, namely, carpentering, blacksmithing, shoemaking, harness-making, tinsmithing, printing, business, painting, sewing, milling, matching and planing, engineering, etc., are the great factors in civilizing the Indians, and the children should be compelled to attend school despite the wishes of some of the Indian parents who are opposed to the adoption of the methods of the white men. Indian education should be compulsory. As it is on a non-issue reservation the agent can use his influence and his persuasion, but is without power to enforce his demands that the children be sent to school. Soon as a boy attains an age when he can be useful in herding stock or doing other work to relieve the parents, he is taken away from school and placed under the demoralizing influence of Indian home surroundings.

If a fund could be appropriated to build a house, assist in fencing in a few acres of land, furnish a few implements of labor and seed to sow, to such couples as marry from the schools, the young people could be more easily induced to remain at school until they arrive at a proper age for marriage. By such assistance the young married couples would have an independent start in life and develop into thrifty domesticity.

The Indian school buildings at St. Ignatius, both for boys and girls, are not surpassed in the State of Montana for beauty of architecture, ventilation, modern improvements, accommodation of pupils, healthful surroundings, and attractiveness.

During the year a kindergarten was added to the school by the faculty. Having for some time past contemplated the establishment of such an institution, in connection with the Indian school for older children, the missionaries were unable, for want of proper buildings, to put the plan into execution until the spring of 1890. The result has proved most satisfactory. I am informed that the project of this enterprise was made known

to Dr. Dorchester, superintendent of Indian schools, last year, and it not only met with his approval, but he very much encouraged the missionaries to make the trial.

Among others some of the following reasons might be urged for the encouragement of the work on the part of the Government: The children, if taken into school at the age of two or three or four years and kept there, only occasionally visited by their parents, will when grown up know nothing of Indian ways and habits. They will, with ease, be thoroughly, though imperceptibly, formed to the ways of the whites in their habits, their thoughts, and their aspirations. They will not know, in fact be completely ignorant of, the Indian language; will know only English. One generation will accomplish what the past system will require generations to effect. The affection of the child being gained at its youngest age, it is likely to grow up with a love for the whites instead of the hatred, or at least diffidence, as is the case to a great extent at present. The training of the children in later years in the various departments of an industrial-school education will be much facilitated, its latent talents discovered and better cultivated, never having tasted of the roaming, free and easy-going, lazy life of the older Indian and not having been spoiled by the indulgence of parents or near relatives, which is generally the case with all grown children. This love for a roaming, lazy life makes it at all times hard to get a boy or a girl of ordinary school age to resign himself or herself to the confinement of a boarding-school.

The mortality among the Indians rises principally among the younger children, because of want of proper care, of proper food, of proper clothing, and on account of exposure. Whilst actually at present many children are dying on the Flathead Reservation among the people at large, few deaths occur in the school, and none as yet in the kindergarten, where some fifty little ones are cared for. The older Indians seem well pleased with it, and contrary to expectations brought their children to it without scarcely any effort on the part of the missionaries and teachers. In view of the good undoubtedly to be derived from this institution I would recommend the Department to consider the kindergarten as part of the Ignatius Indian Boarding School, and change the age required from six years to two years of age.

Among those people, except the Kootenai tribe, who still lead a kind of nomadic life, and, for this reason being far from the influence of the missionaries and the agent, are opposed to the education of their children, both male and female, the other parents are more willing to send their daughters than their sons. The school for girls has always been more numerous than that of the boys. In school the girls are kept clean and nicely dressed, well fed, and well trained in the rules of politeness. They are taught to cut and sew their gowns, etc., and to trim and make their bonnets, knit stockings, weave carpets, make rags and their own winter gloves and caps. They work at stated times in the garden, milk cows, make butter, learn baking, cooking, and pastry work. There is in this school a number of girls about fifteen years of age, and some who reached a score of years who are marriageable; but according to my knowledge of the Indians, among whom I have been for over thirteen years as agent, it will be a long time before women among them can have in the family that important and beneficial influence they have in general among white people.

The only hope and easiest way to attain this result is, in my judgment, that the new-formed families by the marriage of young Indians and girls educated in the school have a home of their own separated from the parents of either. By going back to their old people they find too many obstacles to overcome to live according to the principles and the ways they learned at school; and partly through fear and respect for their parents, partly because of their natural inclination to inactivity and carelessness, little by little they go back to the ways of the old people, whom it is almost impossible to persuade to do otherwise than their ancestors did.

To form these new families separate from the old people it takes material, means, and a good many of the children at school have not sufficient means for building a house and procuring the necessaries of life. As stated under another heading in this report, I believe that the Government would make great advancement in the civilization of the Indians by making a small appropriation as a fund to furnish the newly formed families with the necessary means to commence life. These families being then free and in great part independent from the baneful influence of the uneducated Indians could more easily and with better success live according to the principles and ways both the young girl and the young man have learned at school. Their example and prosperity would have a great effect on the other Indians and give them desire and courage to renounce their old Indian traditions and to follow the ways of civilized people.

#### MISSIONARY WORK.

The missionary labors are in the hands of the Jesuit fathers, and they devote their lives to the work of christianizing, civilizing, and educating the Indians. Owing to their devoted work the Indian inhabitants of this reservation are steadily gaining an advance

over all other tribes in Montana in religion, civilization, farming, and pastoral pursuits. The sanctity of marriage is respected, with few exceptions, and unlawful cohabitation is punished by tribal laws. The degradation of the woman is no doubt great among the Indians as it has always been among pagan nations, though in the enjoyment of a higher degree of material and even intellectual civilization. But the teachings of religion among these Indians have considerably modified their ideas about women and raised her condition and position among them and they often set the example of Christian virtues.

I am happy to state that in the mission there are religious ladies who mingle among the Indian families and reach intellectually and morally numerous Indian girls and impart to them a practical knowledge of all the household work which a young woman should understand to fit her to keep a comfortable and well ordered house. Among these religious women there are some who understand medicine sufficiently to attend not only to the sick who call upon them for assistance, but also to the Indian women and the mothers of children. Through the numerous girls educated by them these self-sacrificing women exercise a great influence amongst the women of the reservation who are bound to come in contact with them when visiting their children at school and on this point training schools on a reservation among the Indians—witnesses to the constant and sensible progress in civilization of their children—according to my judgment, are more useful and more conducive to the civilization of the whole race than schools outside of the reservation, the Indians being deprived of the advantage of the good example set to them by the children at school and the encouragement they receive by witnessing the happiness of their children living according to the ways of the white people in contrast with the wretchedness of their fellow-children in the camp.

#### COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES AND POLICE.

As mentioned in my report of last year, this branch of the service has failed to give the satisfaction desired. The head chiefs are now reconciled to the authority of the judges and the police, but they have been forced to that conclusion by the arrest in August of the murderers and outlaws of the tribes by the sheriff of Missoula County and a posse of white men assisted by Indians of the reservation. Under the head of crime will be seen the unfortunate circumstances which led to the demoralization and inefficiency of the police force and the judges of the court of Indian offenses. This year as well as last year the Indian enemies of the police point out that while an Indian is held to the full penalty of the law and is being hunted down by armed white men, very little effort was made by the authorities to bring into court white offenders against Indians.

Upon assuming charge of this agency in 1877 I found a volunteer force of Indian police who made arrests of Indian law-breakers and punished them according to tribal usage. Some were fined a number of horses, some were imprisoned in the Indian jail, while others were sentenced to certain number of lashes with a whip. The crimes for which punishment was inflicted were horse stealing and other thefts, gambling, pagan dances, immorality, drunkenness, bringing whisky on the reservation, polygamy, and infidelity to the marriage tie. Until the passage of the railroad through the reservation this organization kept the Indians well in hand and they gave very little trouble.

Affairs changed, however, with the introduction of the railroad. The number and character of employes along the line, the swarms of tramps going east and west through the reservation, the whisky drinking and immorality of such people, naturally infected the Indians, and more stringent methods than the volunteer Indian police enforced were thought best to be adopted. On the 12th of February, 1885, I prepared and submitted a code of laws and rules to govern the reservation, which were incorporated in the rules already established, and they were adopted by the Indians, and also authorized for enforcement on this reserve by the Indian Department. Three Indians, supposed to be the most progressive and efficient, were then selected as judges, namely, Joseph, Baptiste, and Louison, with a captain and nine policemen. The police force was afterwards increased to fifteen including the captain, and Joseph Ka-too-lay-uch was added as judge. Those four judges continue to act until present date, though they have not been under pay for some time.

The circumstances detailed under head of crime leads to a demoralization of the judges as well as of the police. Joseph Ka-too-lay-uch was the only reliable man among the judges, and he was in favor of arresting every Indian outlaw for whom the sheriff held a warrant, but the other judges opposed him and lent their efforts to shielding the outlaws from arrest, and influenced a majority of the Indian police to do likewise. During the month of August, however, the judges and police changed their views (as I held them strictly responsible), and aided the sheriff of Missoula County in making arrests of Indians. The outlaws to the number of eight are now in jail at Missoula, only one having eluded arrest, and it is expected he will soon be captured by the Indians.

The judges, while they are progressive in the way of stock-raising, farming, etc., and also of good character, do not speak English. They wear citizens' dress and conform

generally to the white man's ways, and encourage education of the children. With the exception, however, of Joseph Ka-too-lay-uch, they are vacillating and weak and afraid to face responsibilities or to oppose with sufficient energy and decision the lawless and non-progressive. The latter class, the old Indians and the chiefs, are not in favor of the allotment of lands in severally.

About twenty individual members of the tribes were tried during the past fiscal year for offenses as mentioned before, such as horse stealing, theft from each other, drunkenness, gambling, bringing whisky on the reservation, dancing, polygamy, infidelity in regard to the marriage ties, etc., most of whom were found guilty, and penalties [imposed] of imprisonment for a certain number of days in the Indian jail and by fines.

The culprit is brought before one or more of the judges; prosecution witnesses are examined and also witness for the defense. The judges listen attentively to all of the evidence and render decisions accordingly, which has always been fair according to my knowledge of the cases tried. The rules give the right of appeal to the agent, and from him to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs. No records of such trials have been kept, owing to the fact that the judges live at a distance and in different localities from the agency, and a person competent to make record could not be procured except at great travel and inconvenience.

The influence of the court at present is not of any great importance on this reservation. I would recommend that the services of all of the judges, with exception of Joseph Ka-too-lay-uch, be dispensed with, and that the latter be appointed chief of police and acting judge, with instructions to report every offense directly to the agent, and when fine or imprisonment is imposed, to be carried out with the knowledge and consent of the agent, and a record of the same to be kept in the agent's office; that the police force be reorganized, and the inefficient, non-progressive, and malcontents be replaced by others; that the captain of police and acting judge be paid sufficient amount to give his whole time and attention to the duties of his office.

Very respectfully submitted,

PETER RONAN,  
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

#### REPORT OF FORT BELKNAP AGENCY.

FORT BELKNAP AGENCY, August 26, 1890.

SIR: In compliance with office letter of June 1, I have the honor to forward the following report of this agency for the past year:

The removal of the agency headquarters from Old Fort Belknap to the present agency site was accomplished at the beginning of last winter. The Indians performed the transportation in a faithful and efficient manner; not a single article was missing or lost, which speaks well for their honesty and fidelity. The want of outhouses and coal sheds at the new agency caused great inconvenience and rendered the purchase of a large amount of lumber and building material necessary to complete them, the work being extremely difficult and disagreeable on account of the unusual cold of last winter.

The Indians have all moved on the reduced reservation, although some were poorly prepared to meet the past winter, not having had time to make proper preparation before the cold began. However, only a few frost-bites resulted.

These Indians have been industrious, peaceable, and orderly with few exceptions during the past year. They are willing, obedient, patient, and submissive in character. Crime is very rare, there being only one serious case during the year. The criminals in this case were four young men convicted of horse stealing, who were sentenced to eighteen months in the penitentiary. Besides the above there were a couple cases of petty theft.

But if I am to class drunkenness as crime, there are several criminals amongst them who drink the beastly compound called whisky, found at nearly all of the small railroad stations along the north side of Milk River. Some lawless white men have located themselves along the border of the reserve for the purpose of fattening upon the immorality, intemperance, and degradation of these people. The whisky-trafficers well know how potent the vile merchandise is over the unfortunate ones and they also know how utterly impossible it is to convict them on Indian testimony. This whisky evil involves the moral and physical ruin of these people. The women are degraded to the uttermost to procure the maddening stuff, and in consequence become loathsome physical wrecks. The men become bear-eyed imbeciles, unfit for the effort or intelligence necessary to acquire even a rudimentary knowledge of our civilization, and, besides, become confirmed pau-

pers. Few of the drunkards have anything, a couple of Cayuse ponies forming the possessions of those best off. Whisky is the cause of their poverty.

There is good ground for hope that the spiritual and moral teaching of the reverend fathers at St. Paul's Mission will in time effect great good in eradicating the evils of immorality and drunkenness and creating a conscientious feeling in favor of virtue and temperance among those subject to the infirmities mentioned.

I visited the St. Paul's Mission School a few days ago. The school being in vacation since July 1. I had no opportunity of witnessing the proficiency of the pupils, but I am satisfied from what I saw and learned that good progress has been made. The well behaved and orderly appearance of the children was very satisfactory.

The day school at this agency commenced on April 31, with Miss Edith Simons as teacher, and continued up to July 31, when vacation began. The school was held in one of the employes' houses and was ample for the number attending, about 14 pupils. The children made good progress and the school was quite successful.

The new brick school buildings now being erected at this agency will afford large facilities for educational work. The buildings are well designed, convenient, and will be substantial and handsome in appearance when finished. The lower story of the industrial school is now up and the brick-work looks very fine. Major Hamilton, U. S. Army, was here a couple of days ago to inspect the work and expressed himself pleased with the work and material so far. The Department may rest assured of the buildings being completed fully up to the requirements of the contracts and specifications under Major Hamilton's supervision.

The present season has been one of the worst and driest ever known in Montana. The spring was cold and late. A change came about the 12th of May and we had rains with warm sunshine from that time until the end of the month, when everything looked extremely well and promised an abundant yield. But intensely hot, dry weather set in about the 1st of June and has continued since with the exception of a couple of light showers. The grain is all destroyed and the greater part of the vegetables. There are a few places on the small creek bottoms where water was procured for irrigation that have grown some vegetables, but the amount is small.

The past season demonstrates the necessity of irrigation to insure crops in this country. We have a year now and then when crops are moderately successful with the rainfall, but a full and sure crop is only certain by means of irrigation. Milk River is the only source to obtain water for irrigation along the river bottoms; this year the river was dry at the time water was required for the crops.

The river water is the very worst possible in summer time, being alkaline, stagnant, and fetid, and is utterly unfit for domestic use. The only water fit to use is a spring about 7 miles from this agency, and I have been compelled to supply this place from the above source during the past summer. This spring is the only source of supply available for the schools and this agency.

These Indians are excellent herdsmen and exhibit great care for their stock. The country too is well adapted for the purpose of stock-raising, as the many fat herds here abundantly prove. Horses and cattle roam all the year round without food and shelter beyond what the prairies and hills afford. These Indians can raise fine cattle and horses and make it a profitable industry, and on account of the limited water supply this branch of agricultural life must be their main dependence in the future.

Taken all together the progress of these people during the past year has been satisfactory, notwithstanding the discouragements of the dry season. A large number of houses have been built and a number of acres of new fence made. Many new farmers have been added to the list and several good-sized patches of land broken. I shall encourage all to begin and take land along the creeks, where there is a chance to procure water for irrigation.

Many of these Indians would take land in severally if surveys were made. A number have taken up locations on which they intend to remain when the time comes for allotment. These people are reconciled to the necessity of living on the land and tilling it the same as the whites. They also appreciate the importance of education for their children and are desirous that they should conform to the ways of white men.

The sanitary condition of these Indians is quite satisfactory, as the reports of Dr. Carroll show. Many cases would be greatly benefited by hospital accommodations. There is an increase of confidence in the white man's medicine and a corresponding decrease in the wigwam school of practice.

I desire to tender my acknowledgments of the prompt business attention given the affairs of this agency during the past year by the Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. O. SIMONS,  
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORT OF FORT PECK AGENCY.

FORT PECK AGENCY, MONTANA.

August 12, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year 1890:

The reservation consists of about 140 square miles, lying in the northeast portion of Montana, north of the Missouri River, and between the Muddy and Milk Rivers. The boundary lines have been surveyed and plainly marked. The land along the Missouri consists of level bottoms suitable for farming; back from the river it is broken and rough, suitable only for grazing.

There is an abundance of timber along the Missouri River, but very little elsewhere. The reservation is fairly well watered.

## THE INDIANS.

The Indian population consists of Yanktonnais, Santee, and Uncapapa Sioux, living at and near Poplar Creek, and of Assinibolines, living at Wolf Point.

## CENSUS.

Yanktons .....	1, 121
Assinibolines .....	721
Total .....	1, 842

The number of children of school age is 320. Nearly all Indians at this agency wear citizens' dress and live in houses. This census was taken by myself, with the assistance of the interpreter, and I am satisfied as to its accuracy, as we visited every house and "teepee" on the reservation.

## OCCUPATION.

The principal occupations are farming and stock-raising. About 25 per cent. of the entire reservation is capable of being cultivated; the climate, however, is such that there can be but little success in agriculture, as there are about three out of every five years so dry that nothing can be raised. About 600 acres were planted this year, mostly in corn and potatoes. The yield will average about one-fourth of a crop, and very likely much less.

The grazing land is very good, but hay land scarce. Horses are the principal stock raised, as that can be successfully carried on without hay or shelter. Ninety-six good brood mares were purchased and three stallions during the year; also received a very fine stallion from Fort Berthold Agency, the same having been transferred to this agency. This stock has done exceedingly well, and the Indians have cared for it in a very satisfactory manner.

## AGENCY BUILDINGS.

The agency buildings at Poplar Creek consist of agent's residence, physician's residence, offices, warehouse, seed-house, blacksmith and carpenter shops, slaughter-house, saw-mill, barn, etc. At Wolf Point Subagency, farmer's residence, office, warehouse, slaughter-house, barns, etc. Most all of the buildings are in good repair and well adapted for their several purposes. Four new dwellings are being erected at Poplar Creek for the use of employes.

## THE AGENCY BOARDING-SCHOOL.

This is the only school on the reservation, and is located at Poplar Creek, one-fourth of a mile north of the agency. The number of pupils enrolled was 240, highest attendance 187, average attendance 151. The school occupies three large buildings, one of which was completed during the present year at a cost of \$10,000. The school is conducted under the supervision of employes filling positions at an annual salary as follows:

Superintendent .....	\$900
Matron .....	540
Principal teacher .....	720
Two assistant teachers, each .....	600
Industrial teacher .....	600

Seamstress .....	\$120
Laundress .....	420
Assistant matron (school girl) .....	60
Assistant seamstress (school girl) .....	60
Assistant laundress (school girl) .....	60
Cook .....	480
Night-watch .....	600

Very commendable progress has been made and efficient work done in all the departments during the present year.

Compulsory attendance at school has been enforced to the letter. Every child of school age, sound in mind and body, living on the reservation, has attended the school.

In the school-room all the common branches are taught. At night classes of the more advanced pupils are given special instructions in history, music, orthography, etc. One hour each evening is devoted to singing. Prayer-meeting is held every Wednesday evening.

We are under great obligations to Mr. P. W. Lewis, Mr. H. C. Walker, and Lieut. Walter L. Taylor for faithful and efficient work done in the Sunday-school.

The school grounds and farm consist of 40 acres, inclosed with a high woven-wire fence; 27 acres are under cultivation. The principal industries taught are farming, gardening, care of stock, use of tools, butter-making, cooking, sewing, and laundry work.

Forty-three pupils have been sent to the school at Carlisle, Pa., during the year, all of whom are well pleased with that school.

## RELIGION.

The Presbyterian Church have mission property both at agency and subagency. At present the only missionary located at either place is an Indian boy who was educated at the Santee school.

## CIVILIZATION.

These Indians are making some progress toward a civilized state. It is most noticeable in their abandoning their "tepees" for houses, in more and better care taken of such articles as are issued to them, in their disposition to abandon the practice of polygamy, in their desire to educate their children, and to do such work as will afford them a reasonable compensation.

## THE BEEF ISSUE.

A very radical change has been made in the manner of slaughtering and issuing beef. Good slaughter-houses have been erected both at the agency and subagency. The beef is killed in a humane manner and issued to the Indians in as cleanly shape as it is sold from any shop.

## POLICE.

The police force consists of 10 members, 12 privates and 1 captain at the agency and 5 privates and 1 captain at subagency. They are good servants but no soldiers. They are willing to execute such commissions and do such work as appertains to their business; in short, to do anything that does not incur personal danger. They are chiefly valuable as a means of communicating and obtaining information as to what is taking place among the Indians on the reservation. For the preservation of peace and the arrest of offenders they are very inefficient.

## SANITARY.

The health of the Indians has been very good, the cases being chiefly chronic and of a syphilitic and pulmonary character, only one death occurring at the school during the year.

## SUMMARY.

One three-story school building has been built at a cost of \$10,000; one school building has been ceiled and painted inside and out. The water supply has been greatly improved, both at school and agency. Five cisterns have been constructed. Ten head of driving and work horses have been purchased for agency and school; also fifteen head

of milch cows for school. Two slaughter-houses have been built. Four houses for employes in the course of erection. Material for the erection of two tanks and one ice-house has been procured; 75,000 feet of cottonwood lumber has been manufactured. The Indians have transported about 500,000 pounds of freight for the Government and traders; have cut and hauled about 3,000 cords of wood for the military and Government. They have also gathered and sold about 125 car-loads of buffalo bones, receiving therefrom in the neighborhood of \$10,000. In addition to the above they have kept up their own and agency work.

No crimes have been committed by Indians against the whites, or vice versa, but fifteen Indians have been arrested by the police during the year, mostly for trivial offenses.

With thanks for the kindness and promptness with which my suggestions and requests in the interests of the Indians at this agency have been met,

I remain, very respectfully,

C. R. A. SCOBEY,  
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORT OF TONGUE RIVER AGENCY.

TONGUE RIVER AGENCY, August 20, 1890.

SIR: In obedience to the requirement of the law, I have the honor to submit the following annual report of this agency, of which I took charge July 9, 1890, relieving R. L. Upshaw, who resigned as Indian agent.

The Indians of this agency are a portion of the Northern Cheyennes, who number 805. Great care has been taken in making up the census. The Indian name as well as the English name has been given to every Indian. It has been an arduous task to spell the Indian name of the entire tribe, and if we have failed to spell every name correctly we have no fear that any one in Washington can correct our orthography when it comes to spelling Cheyenne Indian names.

These Indians are located in Montana, south of the Yellowstone River, on two of its tributaries, Tongue River and Rosebud. Their settlements commence about 80 miles south of the mouth of the former and 65 miles south of the mouth of the latter, and extend up these streams a distance of about 20 miles. Lane Deer and Muddy Creeks, tributaries of the Rosebud, have Indian settlements on them extending some 5 miles up each stream. The valleys of these streams are small.

This has been an excessively dry season; no crops of any description will be raised by the Indians. The hay crop is also a failure, except where the land has been irrigated, and the Indians have no land under irrigation; consequently they will have trouble to secure sufficient hay to see their ponies through the winter.

These Indians have been located on this so-called reservation about six years; and in travelling over the reservation and observing the very small amount of manual labor that has been performed by these Indians in the way of farming in the six years I can assure you that it is far from satisfactory. Many of them are still indolent as well as untruthful, and extremely superstitious. Their present condition is one of self-complacent lethargy and moral and mental stagnation; they evince no ambition or desire to acquire knowledge, to learn useful trades, to gain possession of and cultivate lands of their own, or to better their condition in any respect when doing so necessitates exertion, application, or self-denial.

Plodding industry, constant application, and steady work are their especial abhorrence. Their natural indolence seems to have been fostered and intensified by the constant continuation of distributing annuity goods, as well as beef, flour, sugar, coffee, etc. As charities indiscriminately distributed according to the apparent wants of the individual, and without special regard to his conduct or merits, usually produce a most demoralizing effect and influence, so as long as a hungry or destitute Indian feels reasonably sure that on representing his necessities he would receive from the Government sufficient aid and assistance to tide over his immediate wants, just so long will he neglect all efforts to make any provision for himself and family. Their reliance upon the Government supplying all their pressing wants has been one of the causes of abandoning ordinary forethought, economy, and provisions. It has furthermore caused them to imagine and believe themselves absolved and relieved from all care or anxiety as to the welfare and support of their families. In brief, the Government charities have come to be regarded by these Indians as their unquestionable rights and legitimate allowances. It is not strange, therefore, that many of them have degenerated into a condition of arrogant, importunate, and persistent mendicancy. Very few of these Indians can be induced to cultivate the land for themselves.

Possibly this may occur from what they state, viz, that the country is so very droughty that they can never rely upon raising anything; and as a further reason tendered for not desiring to work on the land is the uncertainty relative to their being allowed to remain here, and in consequence of the foregoing reasons they believe that they have furnished a reasonable as well as a very plausible excuse to exonerate them from hard labor.

The garden patches that they pretend to cultivate are on a scale of total insignificance when compared with the wants of the cultivator. In fact, their cultivation seems to be regarded as a pastime and as a concession to the wishes of the agent, rather than as a means of contributing to their self-support. In order to eradicate this, practical labor, with its moneyed returns, should be encouraged. By this an individual or personal appreciation would no doubt be created, and so emulation for gain given a motive power. As with the white man, why not with the Indian? The agent, aided by the Government, can do much towards such a result. Let the Indian interests and industries be encouraged and given the first consideration when practicable; show them a means, and a desire must follow, or at least should in the nature of things. But only through money expenditure on the part of the Government can a result be developed.

These Indians, like many others, seem to have their very being permeated with superstition. It is almost impossible to weaken their faith or shake their confidence in the supernatural powers of their medicine men and other arrogant humbugs who fatten off the Indian's credulity and superstition. The agency physician finds great difficulty in inspiring confidence in his own professional ability, owing to the medicine men depreciating and ridiculing the white man's medicine and treatment. As a rule, Indian patients will not consult the agency physicians until the disease from which they are suffering has made such progress as they themselves, as well as their friends, regard the case as desperate. Should death occur after the agency physician has undertaken the case, then the "old coffee coolers," or medicine men, invariably take advantage of the opportunity to attribute the death to disregard of his directions and to the inevitable fatality of the white man's treatment. His own powers and gains depend altogether upon his being a predominant influence and infallible in his judgment. It is his object accordingly to encourage ignorance and credulity as far as possible among his people. It is gratifying, however, to note that as the older Indians pass to the happy hunting grounds their time-honored remedial rites gradually die out, and that the younger generations are evincing more faith in the medicines used and the treatment pursued by white physicians.

Another serious obstacle to the successful treatment of disease among the Indians is the inadequacy, or, as at this agency, the entire absence of hospital accommodations. In many cases when an Indian is treated by a white physician he expects to be cured by a single dose of medicine, and if he is not he becomes discouraged and thinks the medicine of no value, and will take no more. Again, in many instances he thinks if a spoonful of medicine will benefit him, a bottleful must necessarily do him a proportionate amount of good if all taken at one dose. This tendency to become discouraged and this disposition to disregard the instructions and admonitions of the physician can not be successfully combated unless the patient is under the immediate care and control of the physician. And this is impracticable where there is no hospital. A small hospital could be erected at the agency at a slight cost, and the benefits accruing from such an auxiliary would speedily be apparent and more than compensate for the small outlay necessary. The advantage of such a system would be that the sick would be removed from the dangerous influence and interference of the medicine men and subject to a regimen the benefits of which they would not be slow to realize. The fame of such an institution would rapidly spread among the Indians on the reservation and inspire greater confidence in a physician, thus becoming a valuable aid in inducing them to exchange the hideous and meaningless songs and incantations of the medicine men for a quiet, scientific, and rational treatment of our skilled physician.

#### EDUCATION.

There are two schools located on this reservation. One is a contract school and the other a day school at the agency.

The contract school is the St. Labre's boarding-school, at Ashland, on Tongue River, 20 miles from the agency, under the auspices of the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, with Rev. A. Van der Velden as superintendent. The school had been closed for vacation prior to my taking charge of the agency; consequently I can not speak by personal observation of the success of the school, but from the best information obtainable I understand that much good has been accomplished at said school. They will re-open the school September 1.

The day school at the agency was also closed upon my arrival and the only evidence I have as to its success is based entirely upon hearsay, and Mother Runnor states that the school was not to be considered a success. I would therefore recommend that a boarding-school be established at this agency as soon as practicable.

#### COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

In compliance with office request under date of August 1, 1890, I beg leave to answer the six points of inquiry relative to the court of Indian offenses, as follows:

(1) No records are available from which I can draw for the past fiscal year data as to offenses committed or courts held.

(2) In the past when such courts have been held the verdicts of the same have given positive dissatisfaction to the Indians. (This I learn through inquiry.) It has been simply a court in name and not in fact.

(3) As to the advisability of such a court; in my opinion such a court, if a judicious selection of Indian judges were made, the same to act in consort with the agent of the reservation, could be made to prove of worth and value in the training of the Indians for individual citizenship, independence being the base of liberty.

(4) As to suggestions for the forming and maintaining of such a court, would recommend that a fair and liberal compensation should be made for the services of the Indian judges, when actually engaged. As I expect to be relieved within a few days by the newly-appointed agent for this reservation, I deem it prudent to leave this matter to the incoming agent and the Department to say whether the Indian court shall be resurrected or otherwise.

When General Miles settled these Indians on this so-called reservation and provided them with arms and ammunition the hills and valleys were well stocked with buffalo, elk, deer, antelope, etc., thus enabling the Indian to supply his wants by his natural instincts and with little exertion. These resources have gradually changed, until now he would certainly starve if left to them alone for support. However, his instincts and superstitious nature have not changed. The time-honored dance, with its accompanying feast, is just as dear to his savage heart, and since they (the dances) are all tinged more or less by some semi-religious superstition, it is not astonishing that when Porcupine, now a ward of the reservation, declared himself the "New Messiah" he found a large following ready to believe in his revised doctrine. Unbelievers were only doubters, and were fearful lest their unbelief should become known and the curse of the "Mighty Porcupine" be called down.

When this "New Messiah" declared it necessary in order to please the Great Spirit that a six days' and nights' dance be held every new moon, and at the expiration of a certain period the Great Spirit would fulfill certain promises, such as restoring the herds of buffalo, elk, etc., resurrecting and restoring to life all dead Indians, and endowing all his believers with perpetual youth, etc., and many other equally ridiculous and absurd notions, all well calculated to inflame the Indian superstitious nature, it caused the dances to be enthusiastically attended. The violent exercise and long hours consequent to these dances necessitated much food to be eaten. Rations were meager; cattle plenty. It then became the religious duty of a few to supply meat for the many that the dance might not cease and thus displease the Great Spirit. Portions of many carcasses of beavers were found on and off the reservation which bore very strongly the finger marks of "Poor Lo." Naturally there became a strained relation between the rancher and Indian.

About this time, which was in February and March, dissatisfaction with the interpreter and agent arose, and threats to take the lives of both were made. The agent, becoming alarmed, asked that troops be sent to quell the disturbance, which was done. Troops arrived about April 13, after which everything ran along smoothly until the latter part of May, when the body of a cow-boy by the name of Ferguson was found, wrapped in blankets, buried with his saddle in the side of a hill; near by lay his horse, dead, having been shot, as did also part of the carcass of a steer. On this evidence the Indians were accused of murder. The supposition being that Ferguson had ridden up unnoticed and perchance recognized some of them. Acting in accordance with the old maxim that "Dead men tell no tales," he was quickly dispatched.

The breach between the settler and Indian was now widened and the bitterness intensified. Rumors of a cow-boy invasion were rampant, as was also the report that the Cheyennes had gone on the war path. Both Indians and whites were equally alarmed lest one or the other would precipitate a fight. Troops being on the ground and promising equal protection to the Indian and white man, thus prevented a crisis which might have been more sanguinary. Five Indians are now in custody awaiting trial for the murder of Ferguson, but as far as I can learn, much, if not all, of the evidence is circumstantial. The facts as herein set forth I believe to be the prime causes that led up to the recent disturbance on this reservation.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES A. COOPER,  
Special United States Indian Agent in Charge.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORTS OF AGENTS IN NEBRASKA.

## REPORT OF OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY.

OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY, NEBR., August 26, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report, having assumed charge at this agency on the 16th of September last.

## GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF RESERVATION, AREA, TIMBER, WATER, AND CHARACTER OF SOIL.

This reservation is located on the eastern boundary, and embraces the entire county of Thurston, Nebr., except a portion of the reservation which has been sold and is now occupied by the white purchasers. It is bounded on the east by the Missouri River, 18 miles from the northern to southern limits, and extends west 30 miles, embracing one of the finest tracts of land in the State of Nebraska. The eastern portion is well timbered with the valuable varieties of hard wood native to this section. The central and western portions are made up of gently rolling prairies, wide and fertile valleys, well watered by the Logan, Omaha, and Blackbird Creeks and their branches, and possessed of the finest soil.

The Winnebago tribe of Indians occupy the northern portion, containing 111,360 acres, and the Omaha tribe the southern, containing 133,840 acres. As there is nothing in common between the Omaha and Winnebago Indians, speaking as they do a different language, of dissimilar character and habits, I shall report them separately.

## WINNEBAGOS.

The general condition of this tribe has not materially changed during the year. Progress toward a higher and better civilization there has been; each year adds a few to the number who have to an extent forsaken their old habits and customs, but their advancement is slow. The roving, restless disposition of these people, fostered and encouraged as it has been by their removal from reservation to reservation (having been moved no less than five times during the past fifty years), is always impeding their rapid advancement.

Population according to census just completed is as follows:

Total population .....	1,212
Males above eighteen years .....	382
Females above fourteen years .....	392
Children between five and sixteen years .....	248

*Agriculture.*—The cultivated acreage has been increased during the year by 980 acres of new breaking, the larger part of which is in the western portion of the reservation. Seed, grain, and potatoes have been furnished as follows:

	Bushels.
Oats .....	200
Wheat .....	500
Potatoes .....	280
Corn .....	500
Flax .....	330

I am pleased to say that owing to careful attention by the farmers almost the entire amount was planted, which heretofore has not been the case.

The season has been dry and in many respects unfavorable. Wheat is much below the average both in quality and quantity. Oats good. The harvesting was done in good time, and at this date the thrashing is well advanced. The potato crop late, in common with almost the entire West, is a failure. Corn that was planted in good time and well attended will be a good crop, but the season has been especially unfavorable for that portion that was late planted and poorly attended, and I am forced to say that quite a large part of the Winnebago corn belongs to the latter class. The flax has all been planted on new breaking, and is now looking well, and if we do not have an early frost will be a good crop. Grass is good; the hay harvest was begun in good time, and the amount secured will be about the average.

*Lands in severalty, illegal leasing of, aiding allottees.*—The Winnebago Indians, while slow to acknowledge and accept the new conditions resulting from the allotment of the lands in severalty, are now exercising the rights of citizenship, and the industry and thrift which among all people result from the ownership of the soil, begin to be seen. Eighty-three thousand one hundred and twenty acres of the Winnebago Reservation have been allotted, covered by 958 individual allotments; 28,240 acres are as yet unallotted.

Agent Warner in the last annual report from this agency fully presented the legal questions and evils resulting from the present conditions in relation to cattle men and others leasing and occupying portions of the reservation. What was true last year is equally so now, except that year by year those who have occupied these lands become more and more aggressive and independent. I present herewith what I consider the best solution of this question, and bespeak for them the consideration of your office. Of the allotted lands at least 60 per cent. belong to women, aged or infirm men, and minor children. The able-bodied men have all and more than they can cultivate in their own right. As the law now stands there is no legal way to derive any benefit or revenue from this large tract of land. It either lies idle or is illegally occupied; in the latter case the owners derive but a small per cent. of its true rental value. I would recommend that the law be so modified or amended that allotted lands of these Indians may, under proper restrictions, be leased, the leases to be subject to the consent and approval of the Commissioner or agent, and only then when by proper showing it is made to appear that it is impossible for the allottees to cultivate the land themselves, and the leases be made only for the purpose of cultivation.

To illustrate the working of such a law: A boy is sent to one of the Eastern schools and will be absent for a number of years. He has of his own allotment 40 or 80 acres and often is heir to as much more. During his absence this land will be idle or be unlawfully used. In either case he will derive no benefit from his allotment, and on his return he will find it unimproved as he left it. On the other hand, if a legal and binding lease could be made for a term of years (in the case of those going to school to expire the same time as the school course) the land could be leased for from \$1 to \$2 per acre per annum with conditions for a certain amount of improvements in addition. On the young man's return from school he would find his land broken, improved, and ready for him to take hold and make an industrious and prosperous farmer. The accumulated revenue would be sufficient to supply him with team and farming tools or erect a house, and, in short, it would answer the question of "What are we to do with those returning from school?" Again, the women, aged and infirm males can not to advantage use their land, and if judicious leases were made it would in a large measure support them.

Another feature, and by no means of the least importance, is the presence of good farmers, interspersed as they would be over the entire reservation, who would as object lessons be of incalculable value in teaching the principles of farming. This is not theory. We see the proof continually. The most enterprising, industrious, and successful Indians are those located on the borders of the reservation, whose farms adjoin the whites. With a law constructed as I have indicated, I do not think idleness would be encouraged, and much good would result, and by leasing to small farmers for cultivation the pernicious practice of leasing large tracts to cattle men would be avoided.

It has been my aim, in which the Department has given me all the aid in its power, to locate as many as possible on allotments in the western portion of the reservation. With the limited means at my command I have been able to assist but few of the many who are now anxious to open up and improve the allotments. It is of little use to get breaking done on the prairie 20 miles distant from where the owners now reside, unless teams are provided to work it and houses for the workers to live in. It has been my policy to select those who had not heretofore received Government aid, and who show a disposition to support themselves, and young men who have just returned from school, and to give them all the assistance possible. Five have been assisted to the extent of \$100 each in completing houses on allotted lands from the appropriation "aiding Indian allottees."

On the 14th day of May authority was granted me to expend \$3,000 in assisting allottees in opening farms by the purchase of teams and farming tools, erecting houses, etc., also the further sum of \$250 to aid a young man who had just returned from school. With this I have purchased 19 horses, 1 wagon, 10 sets of harness, and 8 breaking-plows, and will have completed by the close of the present quarter 7 houses. Of the houses I would say that while they are not large, especial care has been taken to make them warm and comfortable, so that there will be no excuse for the owners leaving them during the winter months and going to the timber, which has always been a great drawback to these people, not only of its tendency to keep up the old custom and habits, but it also prevents their getting back on their farms in season to begin the spring work when they should. The nineteen horses mentioned, with the ten sets of harness, completed teams for twelve allottees, in some cases they having one horse or set of harness; and in all twelve houses will be completed. The breaking season was well advanced before the teams could be purchased, and dry weather set in, so that the season was cut short some two or three weeks, but under the circumstances the amount of breaking done was quite satisfactory. I feel encouraged in getting even this small number started on their allotments. I believe it is the true way, and that it is much better to give a few sufficient aid to enable them to farm as they should than to add a larger number insufficiently. The result in a few years will be much more satisfactory.

**Education.**—The Winnebagoes are provided with excellent facilities, with ample accommodations for all that can be induced to attend school. They have, however, been slow to appreciate these opportunities, and it has often been difficult to keep the school even moderately well filled. I can, however, see improvements in this respect during the year.

**Winnebago Industrial Boarding-School, located at Winnebago Agency, supported by the Government.**—The school buildings, with the repairs and additions just completed, are in excellent condition. A steam-heating plant has been put in; a store-room, hog and chicken house and barn have been erected during the year. My only fear for the smooth working of this school for the coming year is that the water supply may prove insufficient. The effect of the unusual dry weather for the past two years is now being felt, and wells and streams that have heretofore always been reliable are now failing. This matter was fully presented to the Department in my communication of August 9.

In reviewing the work at the school for the past year I feel highly encouraged; the advancement has been marked; especially is this true in the knowledge and use of the English language by the children. The total number who have attended this school one or more months during the year is 88, average attendance for the year 60.64. This school can properly accommodate 90 pupils.

The farming connected with the school has been well conducted, and is successful, some 70 acres being in cultivation.

I would recommend that an assistant industrial teacher (Indian if possible) be allowed the Winnebago Industrial School. The work required is more than can be expected of one person. The children are mostly young, and the actual work required to be done on farm and garden and attention to the stock occupies his entire time, so that he is not able to give the children the instructions he should. The average age of pupils attending this school is between eleven and twelve years; the absence of older pupils is due to the fact that many of them leave to attend other than reservation schools.

I would recommend that the pupils be paid a small compensation for work performed. I am confident that it would be a wise expenditure.

The employes have been faithful and efficient, and in all respects I consider this school in such condition that we can expect from it the best results for the coming year.

**School district No. 6, of Thurston County, Nebr.**—This school is located in the western portion of the reservation, and is conducted by the school district officers, the Government contributing to the support by paying per capita for the average attendance of Indian children. Under date of April 28 the honorable Commissioner sent me a communication instructing me to enter into a contract with this school district, which has been done. The school has been in session only for a short time, but I am convinced of the wisdom of the plan, as I have no doubt that the Indian children will make more rapid progress by association with white children. I shall hope to give a good report from this school for the coming year.

**Missionary work.**—All the missionary work at this agency is conducted by the Presbyterian Board of Missions. They have a neat and comfortable church, a resident missionary, and services are held regularly. The attendance is small. There is no church organization. The Winnebagoes are not a religiously inclined people, and missionary work among them is discouraging. The Sabbath school connected with the church is, during the session of the Winnebago Industrial School, well attended, as the school furnished over sixty scholars, and is doubtless doing much good.

**Crime—Marriage relations.**—But little crime has been committed during the year, and all have been of a minor nature, for which there has been but one conviction and that for assault and battery. Circumstances have been against punishment of minor crimes, as we have had no State officer within 20 miles of the agency. We have now a Federal justice and can bring offenders to justice. Especially will this be valuable in cases of drunkenness.

The moral status of the Winnebagoes, especially as regards the marriage relations, is anything but what it should be. The practice of assuming and dissolving the marriage relations at will, without form or law, is common. It has been the custom of these people from the earliest history, and is a vice difficult to remedy. Outside of the moral question it will necessarily cause these people an endless amount of trouble in the future as regards the law of descent, as it will be impossible to determine who are legal heirs to property. I most earnestly recommend that all of the power which this General Government yet retains be exerted to suppress and wipe out this practice.

**Whisky** can be procured by Indians at most of the towns adjoining the reservation, and so far it has been impossible to prevent its sale to them. Every case of such illicit sale coming to my knowledge has been reported to the Federal court authorities. In two cases the guilty parties were convicted and fined \$1 and costs each. Such slight punishment inspires no fear, and without the hearty co-operation of the Federal courts we can do little. Two parties are now under bond to appear before the United States district court.

**Sanitary condition** during the year has been good, except during the visitation of epidemic catarrh, which was very severe and fatal among the Indians, and the death rate is consequently high; sixty have died during the year. During the catarrh epidemic the honorable Commissioner granted me authority to expend the sum of \$50 in the purchase of food for the sick. This was expended under the direction of the agency physician, and was of great benefit, and I am convinced that it would be wise to set apart a moderate sum each year to be used in procuring food for the sick. Indians are not prepared for emergencies of this kind, and consequently suffer when sick or infirm. I would recommend that a portion of the funds heretofore paid them as cash annuities be used for this purpose.

**Annuities.**—The small cash annuities paid the Winnebago Indians is in my opinion of little actual benefit to them. The larger part is wasted or worse. If it is to be paid them at all it should be during the latter part of the winter, when their other means of subsistence is exhausted. If it can be done I think much more good would result by using the money in establishing them on their allotments.

**Agency buildings.**—The agency buildings are in a fair condition, but require some repairs to make them comfortable. These repairs should be made before cold weather. The water supply is a serious question for reasons mentioned in report of Winnebago school.

**Shops and mill.**—Good work has been done in the shops during the past year. A great amount of repairing has been done for the Indians as well as some new work. The carpenter and blacksmith are both Indians, but the work will compare favorably with that of their white neighbors.

The grist-mill is in a fair state of repair and does good work for the old style of mill. It has done quite a large amount of work during the year for the Indians besides grinding all the flour for both the Winnebago and the Omaha schools. The saw-mill was kept busy during the spring and early summer; 103,000 feet of lumber was manufactured for the Indians and the Department.

**Employes.**—My employes have been faithful and efficient and all of them have been fully employed.

## OMAHA INDIANS.

Outside of having charge of the schools, my duties as agent are only nominal as regards the Omaha Indians. They have no employes. The shops and mill were abandoned some years since and issued to the Indians. The wisdom of this move I question, as the shops while in operation were of great benefit to them, and the cost of keeping them up money well expended. The Omaha Indians are doing fairly well, but they much need the counsel, encouragement, and supervision of an agent. I have given them quite a large portion of my time, and the attention which their affairs requires has added much to the clerical work of this office.

The Omaha Indians occupy almost the same spot they did in 1804 when Lewis and Clarke first explored the Missouri Valley. They have always been a quiet, peace-loving people, and easy to control. They are not possessed of all the energy one could wish, and they consequently require pushing and encouraging. A number of them have good farms opened and are progressive.

The census just completed shows as follows:

Total population	1,173
Number of males above eighteen years of age	567
Number of females above fourteen years of age	606
Number of school children between six and sixteen years of age	321

**Allotments.**—Of the 133,810 acres in the reservation 57,619 have been allotted to 954 individual allottees. There are 210 houses on the reservation occupied by Indians. One Indian has been assisted during the year from the general fund, "Aiding Indian allottees," to the extent of \$250.

I would here refer to what I have said in relation to leasing of Winnebago Indian lands. The same circumstances and facts exist as to the Omahas, and the same remedy is suggested.

**Agriculture.**—The cultivated acreage on the Omaha Reservation has been increased 1,750 acres during the past year, but this land has almost all been broken by white men under some kind of lease. The crops are about the same as reported of the Winnebagoes, much below the average. Especially is this true of the corn. It was not planted in season and has not been properly attended and will be poor.

**Citizenship.**—The Omahas are divided in opinion as to the value and benefit of citizenship, the non-progressive party holding out against it, the progressive acknowledging the benefits and exercising its privileges. The feeling on this question is pronounced, but I am convinced that the progressive will in time overcome the opposition, and that all will acknowledge it to be beneficial to the race.

**Annuities.**—The Omahas have just received the last payment of \$35,000 under act approved May 15, 1883, making \$70,000 that has been paid them within the last eighteen months. The use made of this money Special Agent John C. Spencer, who has made this last payment, will report. How the Omahas will live and what the result will be of the Government relinquishing charge and control of them is a question which is yet to be answered. So far the large payments received have been quite a factor.

**Education.**—The Omahas are provided with ample school facilities, which they appreciate to a certain extent, and year by year improvements in this respect can be seen. As with the Winnebagoes, the children attending school are mostly the younger ones. This is mainly due to the fact that many of the children attend other institutions of learning.

**Omaha industrial boarding-school; building owned and school supported by the Government.**—This school is located at what was the Omaha Agency. The boarding-house and dormitory have been replastered, the floors, doors, windows, and porches repaired, and the building thoroughly renovated throughout. A store-house, hog and chicken houses, addition to barn, a physician's office, and new school-house erected; this, with a system of water-works, puts this school premises in good condition. All of the above were much needed repairs and additions. The old school-house was located a long distance from the boarding-house, and was also in bad condition and unfit for the purpose. The boarding-house was not originally intended for the purpose for which it is now used, but with the repairs is comfortable; it is not a model building of its kind. All of the above additions will be completed this quarter, and everything necessary for the opening of the school September 1 is now completed. The average attendance during the past year has been 58; age, 12.4 years. As with the Winnebago school, I am much pleased with the progress made during the past year, and with the additional facilities and the benefit of this year's experience by superintendent and employes, I look forward to a most prosperous and successful school year.

The farming connected with the school has been successful, considering the character of the season. Twenty-five acres of new breaking have been added to the school farm, so that in the future we will have all the land required.

The employes are faithful and efficient. This school can well and properly accommodate 65 pupils. I have already recommended the establishment of shops (carpenter and blacksmith) in connection with the school, and think it would be wise. I would make the same recommendation in this connection that I did in speaking of Winnebago schools, with regard to paying for work done by the pupils.

**Omaha Creek day school; building owned by Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, and school supported by Government.**—This school was opened by direction of the honorable Commissioner in May last. It is located 10 miles west of the Omaha industrial school. As this school has been in session only a short time, I am unable to give a detailed report, but I consider the teacher competent and earnest, and that if enough pupils can be secured it will be a success. Forty pupils can be accommodated.

**Omaha Mission industrial boarding-school (contract).**—This is a contract school under the management of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions. The average attendance during the year has been 32.5. The building, although old, is in fairly good repair. The care taken of the children is excellent. Fifty pupils can be properly accommodated.

**Crime, morals, marriage.**—Very little crime exists at present among the Omaha Indians, and their morals are good. They respect the marriage relation, and family ties are recognized. They were formerly polygamists, but of late years this evil practice has been dying out, and there are at present on the reservation only eleven cases of polygamy.

**Missionary work.**—The Presbyterians have for many years labored among this people, and with good results. They have a church organization with a membership of 100 Indians, two resident missionaries, two church buildings. Services are held regularly and are well attended. This feature of the work is encouraging.

#### SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

That the law in relation to the leasing of allotted land be changed so as to allow leasing under proper restrictions.

That the children at the industrial schools be compensated for labor.

That a more reliable water supply be secured for the Winnebago school.

Repairs for agency buildings.

That food be provided for the sick and infirm to be expended under the directions of the physician.

That cash annuities be discontinued and funds used in aiding allottees and opening farms.

That an assistant industrial teacher be allowed at the Winnebago industrial school.

That carpenter and blacksmith shops be established in connection with the Omaha industrial school.

Census and full statistical reports of agency and schools I forward herewith.

#### CONCLUSION.

I have been individually acquainted with the Indians under my charge for over thirty years, twelve years of which time I have resided among them. I feel that to a degree I understand them; I know that I have their best interests at heart. I do not feel entirely satisfied with the year's work. All the progress and improvement that I had hoped for has not been realized, but I feel sure that some good has been accomplished. Much-needed improvements have been made in the school building, and we start in with a bright prospect for a successful school year. If these people are ever brought to be the true enlightened American citizens that we hope to see them, it must be through the influence of the schools. With this in mind I have spared no pains or labor to render the school system practical and complete.

With many thanks for the kind indulgence and courtesies extended by your office, I am,

Very respectfully, yours,

ROBERT H. ASHLEY,  
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

#### REPORT OF SANTEE AGENCY.

SANTEE AGENCY, NEBR., August 26, 1890.

SIR: Having been agent for the Santee, Flandreau, and Ponca Indians less than two months I am unable to state what the degree of improvement among the Indians connected with this agency during the past year has been, but will state the present condition of affairs as they exist.

#### LOCATION.

Santee Agency is located on the west bank of the Missouri River, in townships 31, 32, and 33, ranges 4 and 5 west of the sixth principal meridian.

Flandreau Agency is located on the Big Sioux River, in Moody County, S. Dak. Ponca Agency is located at the junction of the Niobrara and Missouri Rivers, upon the north side of the Niobrara, in that portion of Dakota now annexed to Nebraska.

#### TOPOGRAPHY.

About three-fourths of this agency lies on very rough and rocky territory where it would seem to me that it would be very hard for any one to live depending upon agriculture. The soil in some cases is fair and even good, but the hills are very abrupt and so steep in many cases that a horse can not climb them. The valleys or gulches are narrow in most instances, so that to find a field containing 10 acres of plow land is an exception. About one-eighth of the reservation is on the Missouri River bottom and of remarkably rich soil. It lies low and is subject to overflow. Very little of this land is in cultivation, being used for hay land. There is a sparse growth of timber over some parts, but it has been mostly cut out. Nearly all of the dwellings built on the bottom are very close to the bluff so that the inhabitants can get to the hills in case of an overflow. The balance of the reserve is along the Bazile and Mini Waste Creeks and is rich soil lying in a valley from one-fourth to one-half mile wide and the finest land on the reservation. Along these streams there is more prosperity among the people.

#### FARMS AND FARMERS.

These people seem to have made some advancement in farming, but the nature of their land is discouraging and not calculated to kindle much enthusiasm in their work. Their fields are mostly small patches of indifferently cultivated grain, many corn fields having been planted and never cultivated, there being very few fields that have received the attention necessary to a good yield.

I would judge that about one-eighth of the number of acres in cultivation heretofore was not plowed this year, while many of their houses are vacant and liable to be burned the first time a prairie fire sweeps over the country, their owners being absent on a visit to some other section. A large amount of machinery for farming is lying about either in the fields, where the owners quit work, or stacked together in the door yards, where it is liable to become the prey to the annual visitation of the prairie fire.

The people are being rapidly supplied with small but good dwellings and seem take kindly to living in them like their white neighbors, and a large proportion are neat and tidy as one would find in white settlements. Their houses are in the main

quite well furnished with the ordinary household articles, such as stoves, cupboards, tables, bedsteads, etc., but all are not yet supplied with them. All of the Santees dress in citizens' clothes and are in the main as neat as a community of white farmers in their dress.

Nearly all have horses in some form. Some of these are only ponies, but many have American horses, which have been purchased and issued to them by the Department. Two good stallions have been furnished by the Government for the purpose of improving the quality of Indian horses. This has been accomplished in one sense, but it seems to have been of little use in another, for as soon as a colt is old enough to wean it is either traded for a pony or sold for less than its value to some white man. When an Indian wants money he will dispose of nearly anything at almost any price to obtain it; and that a young colt is considered a good investment is evidenced by the extremely small number of colts past one year old found among the Santees as compared with the number of good mares supplied them from time to time during the past ten years. They are more careful about disposing of their "issued property," but hold that a colt from an issued mare is their individual property and can be sold or traded off at their option, as well as the increase from cows issued to them. Because of this evil I regret to say the Santees have not made much advancement in stock or horse raising.

Upon completing the statistics for the consolidated agency, I was much surprised to learn that the Poncas under my charge, only about one-quarter the number of the Santees, own 398 head of cattle, while the entire Santee tribe have but 280 head. I am discouraging this pernicious practice as much as possible, and I sincerely hope at the close of another year to be able to note a marked improvement in this respect.

The crops here in general are almost a failure. Wheat averages about 4 bushels, oats 8 bushels, and corn 15 bushels per acre, and the potato and vegetable crop is scarcely worth harvesting.

I firmly believe that money would be saved the Government and these Indians encouraged and brought to a much higher standard in agriculture if about four white farmers were provided here. The reserve is divided for convenience into four districts, and if there was a resident white farmer, a practical and hard-working man allowed for each of these districts I feel that much good would result to the Indians besides the saving to the Government in machinery and buildings from the elements. Many times a valuable piece of machinery is ruined simply because some trivial accident happened to it that was not attended to at the proper time. These people seem to lack tact and adaptability in common affairs. I am satisfied that I could hire four good, energetic, competent white men now living near the reserve, if a house were furnished them, at a salary of \$600 each per annum.

In lieu of four farmers, one good man, having his headquarters here at the village and devoting his time to riding over the reserve directing the farmers and looking after buildings and tools, is an absolute necessity for the good of the Indian service.

In looking over the reports of my predecessors for the last ten years I am satisfied that agriculture has suffered retrogression. I am of the opinion that this has been partially brought about by the zeal of the agent in trying to make it appear that there was marked improvement in the affairs of the agency during his administration, and has thereby injured the efficiency of the service in conveying the impression to those in authority that farmers and other almost indispensable helpers are no longer needed.

## POPULATION.

The population at the consolidated Santee, Flandreau, and Ponca Agency is as follows:

Santee Agency, Nebraska:	
Males over eighteen years of age.....	229
Females over fourteen years of age.....	375
Males under eighteen years of age.....	207
Females under fourteen years of age.....	168
Total.....	869
Children of school age.....	220
Ponca Agency, Nebraska:	
Males over eighteen years of age.....	81
Females over fourteen years of age.....	105
Males under eighteen years of age.....	24
Females under fourteen years of age.....	7
Total.....	217
Children of school age.....	71

Flandreau Agency, Dakota:	
Males over eighteen years of age.....	53
Females over fourteen years of age.....	62
Males under eighteen years of age.....	87
Females under fourteen years of age.....	90
Total.....	292
Children of school age.....	60

## AGENCY BUILDINGS.

We have here a grist-mill, carpenter-shop, blacksmith-shop, harness-shop, store-house, physician's office, agent's office, three school buildings, and a number of houses for employes. The shops are commodious and in good repair. The dwellings need some repairs in the way of paint, kalsomine, etc., excepting the physician's dwelling which should have about \$100 worth of work and material to make it comfortable. The grist-mill needs repairing, especially the engine and boiler. About \$300 will be required to put it in running order.

The warehouse is much too small to hold the quantity of goods that annually arrive here. The goods have to be stored in old and leaky buildings and are frequently much damaged thereby. There is an old agency barn and blacksmith and carpenter shop that are now used to store goods in that should be issued to deserving Indians and a new store-house erected here. I have used up several barrels of cement in repairing our present store-house in trying to make it rat-proof, but the manner in which it is built makes it impossible to totally accomplish the object. Much sugar, rice, coffee, etc., has been damaged or destroyed from time to time by the refuse of rats and mice. I have had the interior partly torn down, cemented the floor under the bins, and shall endeavor to exclude rats and mice from these articles of subsistence in future. I hope to accomplish some reform in this direction.

The physician's office needs repairing to the extent of a chimney and painting.

The agent's office has been used as a council house, for band practice, clerical work, and a general lounging-house all in one room 16 by 24 feet, and it is a wonder to me how a clerk or any one else can do accurate work in a bee-hive like this. However, an addition has been estimated for, and I hope will be granted, as that would help us very much. The office is in very poor condition, and looks as if centuries had elapsed since it was cleaned, papered, and painted.

The school buildings need some changes and additions. The main building recently erected by the Government at a cost of \$10,000 is in good repair but needs some paint and a little plumbing. This building is an ornament to the agency and reflects much credit to the one who engineered it through.

The two buildings that are used as class-rooms are inadequate and not suitable for the purpose. One fault is the scarcity of windows; another is lack of room; another is that each building is divided into two rooms connected by folding doors that do not effectually shut out the noise incidental to a school-room. The pupils in taking their places in the rear room have to pass through the front room, and this passing to and fro occasions much confusion. My plan for obviating these difficulties is to convert one of the school-rooms we now have into a double dwelling for employes, which could be done by building an addition 14 feet wide, to extend the entire length of the building. These dwellings are badly needed and were asked for on the annual estimate. I would construct a new school-building containing two recitation rooms in the shape of an L, each room to have a separate outside entrance. The other building can be arranged by building an addition on one side, making it to correspond with the new building and nearly as commodious. I shall submit plans and estimates for the desired changes in the near future.

## SKILLED LABOR.

This agency is fortunate in having a number of Indians who are quite proficient in the use of tools, and in the main, men who can be depended upon. It is evident that more advancement has been made in the trades than in agriculture. This fact has been brought about by the more liberal policy of the Government in regard to keeping up this branch of the service by a judicious expenditure of money for salaries. I have a number of artisans on this reservation who are as well qualified in their respective trades as any ordinary white mechanic, and it is obvious that rapid advancement is being made in these industries.

## SCHOOLS.

Santee Agency is abundantly supplied with excellent schools. The Santee Boarding-School is the especial pride of the agency. The average attendance at this school during

the past year was 101.5. This was as many as could be cared for in the dormitories. The main building has recently had additions built for bath purposes and good bath tubs have been purchased, which is a much-needed improvement.

The positions and salaries allowed for the past year at this school are as follows:

1 superintendent and principal	\$1,000
3 teachers, each	600
1 matron	500
1 seamstress	400
1 laundress	360
1 cook	480
1 industrial teacher	600
1 assistant laundress	100
1 assistant seamstress	100
1 assistant cook	150
1 assistant industrial teacher	240
1 assistant teacher	per month. 10

A few new positions have been asked for the coming fiscal year, and an increase in salary in some instances. In my judgment, all these positions should be authorized, that work might be made efficient in a school of this magnitude, and especially in an industrial boarding school, even though the increase in salaries requested be not granted.

The industrial department of the school was not carried to that degree of perfection that I would desire, which fact was occasioned by the position of industrial teacher not being permanently filled by a good man, and a large amount of extra labor devolving upon that employe, brought about by having to haul all the water for the school from the Missouri River a distance of about 2 miles.

Again, there are not enough horses to properly do all the work needed at the school. We have only one team that can be used, and a part of the time they were off work because of sickness. There is another old horse at this school that is said to be twenty-four years old, and another that was stricken with lightning a week after I arrived here, which I consider a merciful dispensation of providence. He was only twenty-five years of age. I shall ask for another team for school use in the near future. I hope to accomplish, with the help of my able co-workers, much improvement in the outside industrial works of the school.

The limited time I have been here has given me no opportunity of judging how efficient the work in the other departments of the school has been, but I trust that with the competent help we have asked for to keep the standard up to its former mark, and if possible to elevate it higher than ever before.

#### THE SANTEE NORMAL TRAINING-SCHOOL.

This educational institution is conducted under the auspices of the American Missionary Association, with Rev. Alfred L. Riggs at its head. It is a most excellent and efficient school, located within one-half mile of the agency, and presents a fine appearance. The cost of the plant is about \$50,000 with a capacity of 150 boarding and 20 day pupils. Their working force of white employes number 30, of Indian 3. Their ample accommodations and large force of employes make this school second to none. Their children are all nicely uniformed and present a neat and attractive appearance.

#### HOPE SCHOOL.

This is another excellent school under the auspices of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, with Rev. J. W. Wicks at its head. It is located at Springfield, S. Dak., about 2½ miles from this agency. They give employment to eight white school workers. The capacity of this school is about 50 pupils. They have an excellent stone school-building pleasantly located on the banks of the Missouri River. The work done here is efficient and the school ranks with the best.

#### ARTISIAN WELL.

About June 28 the Government began sinking an artesian well here, and while writing this article I received notice that a magnificent flow of water had been struck at a depth of about 700 feet. Upon inspecting same I found a beautiful column of water, 6 inches in diameter, rising into the air to the height of 8 or 10 feet, making this certainly the finest well in the State. The water is suitable for drinking purposes and will be a boon to the agency. Lack of good water has always been a source of much annoyance here, and the much-needed and now never-failing supply will be greatly appreciated

by all. I hope this flow will be sufficiently strong to run our grist-mill, and if it should prove so will materially lessen the expense, as the price of coal is so high as to render the operation of the mill expensive.

#### SUMMARY.

I am deeply impressed with the necessity for white farmers at this agency. Indians employed in that capacity are a failure. A trial was made of them by my predecessor, who was allowed four of them during the past season. I have traveled over the reservation and visited some of the hired farmers, and found that in some cases a portion of their own ground had not been plowed and a cultivator never put into their field this year. I have given this subject much thought and investigation, and I am confident that if each farmer on the reservation was appointed a committee of one, at a fair salary, to attend to his own farm the standard would not be raised in a noticeable degree; but where there is some one to show them and give the encouragement, as has been the case here at the shops where employes are more directly under the eye of the agent, there has been greater improvement. The money used for salaries would be more than saved to the Government, beside raising the standard of agriculture.

A new storehouse would prove a source of much good here in the way of caring for goods and supplies.

The changes mentioned in school buildings are very much needed, and as I understand one of the buildings now used as a class-room was built for agency and not for school purposes, it could revert back to its original use and a new class-room be erected.

The Santee Normal Training-School uniform their male pupils in neat style from cap to shoe, and, in order to be abreast with the times and keep our school up to the level of others in appearances, I would recommend that neat uniforms be provided.

The machinery for farm use was badly out of repair when I took charge of the agency. With the appropriation of \$350 I have put this machinery in very good repair. I shall endeavor to have all mowing, reaping, and thrashing machinery put in good order during the coming season before the time arrives for their use, that we may not be subjected to the annoyance of having to procure these repairs at the moment the machinery is needed for use.

Under date of June 14, 1890, I received a communication from the Department, with an inclosure from the President of the United States, warning me that my commission is held with the express understanding that an improved condition of affairs at the agency in the manner of business and as to the condition of the Indians, the proper training of the Indian children, and the agricultural and other industrial pursuits of the adult Indians, be brought about in a reasonable time. I wish to impress upon the Department that these Indians are yet as overgrown children. But very few of the adults are able to speak English, and during this generation will need more or less encouragement and training.

I feel that abolishing the police force at this agency is premature and will cause much loss to the service and detriment to the Indians. There will be no one to report cases that should come to the knowledge of the agent. The Indians will dispose of their issued property with impunity and the agent be unable to detect or punish the offenders. I feel that cases of intemperance among the Santees will increase, as they have held the police and jail in wholesome awe. The police have been an important factor in keeping the herds of cattle from trespassing upon Indian lands, preventing trouble, which from this cause will more frequently occur.

These Indians know nothing of the statutes of the State or United States, and look with confidence upon their agent as one who is able and competent to help them in case of disaster; and while these people are amenable to the laws of the State, many trivial offenses committed, if tried before a white justice of the peace or county judge, would be so distorted by white attorneys, especially if the case was between a white man and Indian, that the Indian would invariably be made out the offender. This would be brought about partly by their inability to speak and understand the language correctly and partly by the reserve and stoicism of their nature.

The total number of employes on the pay-rolls of this (Santee) agency, including physician, clerk, artisans, and school employes, both white and Indian, is 30. This is our entire force to do all the business and the work connected with the agency, the Santee Boarding-School, and the clerical work of the Ponca and Flandreau Agencies.

The Santee Normal Training School have a force of 33 employes, 30 white and 3 Indians, while the work required of the employes at this agency is, at a low estimate, at least double that at the normal training-school. Marked improvement in everything pertaining to agency and school service will be my constant effort. I can only do my best; but if the Department will grant me what I deem to be necessities in the way of employes I am quite sure marked improvement will result.

## PONCA SUBAGENCY, NEBRASKA.

The Ponca Indians located at this agency are fortunate in having good land. Nearly all of the land taken by these Indians is situated along the Niobrara or Running Water River and Ponca Creek, and lies mostly in broad and fertile valleys, just undulating enough to have good drainage.

Within the last month or six weeks allotments were made to the Ponca Indians in severalty.

Some 60 of the Poncas, with Standing Bear at their head, ran away from their reserve in the early part of last spring, against the wishes and advice of the Department and agent. About one-half of them have now returned and promise to remain and cultivate their farms. I feel that Standing Bear alone is responsible for this trouble. This move has subjected the deluded people who followed his guidance to great hardship and trouble, as they have disposed of all, or nearly all, of their issued property, abandoned their homes and houses, lost their fields to grow up in weeds, and through their tardiness in returning completely lost their homes that they had partially improved, and were compelled to select land not so well situated and entirely unimproved. This state of affairs was brought about by their refusal to return until the allotments were completed, and many of the Poncas who remained at home changed their selections in order to get the improvements and in some instances superior land that was left by Standing Bear's party, believing that the absent ones would not return to claim the abandoned homes.

Standing Bear is a shrewd, cunning savage, one who, if his intellect was directed in a channel to benefit his people, could do much good; but as he now is he is the only one of the Ponca band in Nebraska who persists in the old savage way. He still has two wives. It may be that he will change for the better, as his last trip has resulted so disastrously to his following. I think his influence over the Poncas is at last about gone.

That portion of the Ponca tribe who remained at home are much more prosperous than their Santee neighbors. Their crops are better; their acreage larger and better cultivated; more thrift is shown and more interest taken in everything that is done to promote their welfare. The future of the Poncas looks brighter than that of their Santee neighbors.

Many of the returning Poncas will have to have assistance in the way of houses and barns as well as stock and tools before they can again make a start on the new prairies of their new homes.

The Ponca day school is presided over by Rev. John E. Smith, who, in addition to his duties as teacher, acts as an overseer or subagent. The school, though small, is efficient, and Mr. Smith deserves much credit for the advancement these people have made in all branches. I submit herewith report of Mr. Smith.

## FLANDREAU SUBAGENCY, S. DAK.

The Indians composing this subagency are a part of the Santee Sioux, who, several years ago, took land under the homestead act; so this is in reality a homestead settlement. The land is very fine and well adapted to farming. The people are fairly prosperous. Their crops this year are fair, considering the extremely dry weather.

There is a day school for the Indians at this place that is quite liberally patronized. This school is presided over by Rev. Hosea Locke, who seems to be doing well in advancing education among the children. The average attendance during the past year at this school was 25.

Rev. John Eastman is overseer at this agency. He is a full-blood Santee Sioux Indian and is seemingly well qualified to perform the duties required of him as such at this agency.

Very respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

JAMES E. HELMS,  
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORT OF TEACHER OF PONCA SCHOOL.

PONCA AGENCY, NEBR., August 27, 1890.

DEAR SIR: The Poncas, with the exception of two who are employed as blacksmith and carpenter in the agency shops, get their living chiefly by farming. In former years they supported themselves largely by selling wool, but the wool is now gone, and farming must take the place of wood-cutting. The Poncas are well provided for in lands, having not only a great abundance of land, but the very choicest, lying largely along the Niobrara River and Ponca Creek.

They suffer, in common with the rest of this region, from lack of rain. There has been only an average crop this year, and it seems likely that they will not exceed an average crop for many years to come. This is due to planting out of season, lack of proper rotation, and poor cultiva-

tion. Only the best farming will give good crops here, and such farming they do not do and will not do for years to come.

In speaking of the general conduct of the Poncas, it is necessary to divide them into two parties, the progressive and the reactionary party. The former is progressive, attending closely to their own affairs, providing for their families, gaining in property, and making improvement in almost every direction. The other party for the past few months has been away from the reservation, and their departure was followed by a calm as quiet and deep as that which follows a Dakota blizzard.

Among the notable events of the year are two which require special notice. The first is the allotment of land to the Poncas in severalty. This was successfully accomplished, and they have received a large body of the choicest land on the reservation. The most of them took kindly to this measure and manifested great interest, and for the most part exercised sound judgment, in selecting their lands.

The second notable event was the departure of a party of sixty to Indian Territory at the instigation and under the leadership of Standing Bear. This wily and crafty chief, seeing the onerous lazy to work, but not too proud to beg, hatched in his idle brain the scheme of selling this land and of removing his immediate followers to Indian Territory, leaving the rest to starve for aught he cared, to spend his remaining days in the pleasures of the dance and harem. He has been and is that he, the primo mover and instigator of the whole scheme, a man who has brought repeated disaster upon his people, had his home and land reserved for him, while many of his followers, who but for his pernicious conduct would have steadily gone forward toward civilization, have lost the homes and lands which they prized far more than he did his.

The Ponca day school has been kept up during the year. The attendance, because of the departure of the above-mentioned Poncas, was small during the latter part of the year, but the disengagement made and the spirit of the school have never been better. To make the day school ten to sixteen could be removed from the reservation when they reach the age of from four to five the Indian boy becomes removed from the reservation to more advanced schools. At about this time to attend to his tasks in the school. After a few months of fruitless effort to interest him in his book, during which the teacher incurs the ill-will of both child and parent, he drops the boy out of school to become a pest and to "sow his wild oats" for an unlimited period.

Missionary labor has been kept up during the entire year, and preaching services have been maintained at one point all the year and at another for a considerable part of the year. While the results have not been marked, there has been a steady growth in those qualities of heart and mind which are found in a civilized and christianized people.

Respectfully submitted,  
Dr. JAMES E. HELMS,  
United States Indian Agent.

Rev. JOHN E. SMITH,  
Teacher and Missionary.

## REPORTS OF AGENTS IN NEVADA.

## REPORT OF NEVADA AGENCY.

NEVADA AGENCY, NEV., August 27, 1890.

SIR: In compliance with a rule of the service I have the honor to submit my second annual report of affairs at this agency, together with tabulated statistics for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

In my first report the attention of the Indian Office was called to the fact that upon Pyramid Lake Reserve the tillable lands comprise only about 2,000 acres, and fully one-half of that amount is in possession of and cultivated by whites. The last mentioned are also far more valuable than any other bottom lands on the reserve, being easily irrigated and at the same time safe from serious damage by overflow of the river, while those bottom lands held by the Indians are almost all submerged. In consequence applicants for homes on the reserve can not be furnished with land upon which to establish themselves and make a living.

The railroad town of Wadsworth is built upon the southern end of the reserve and about one-fourth of the reservation Indians make that place their home, having permanent camps established upon its outskirts. They draw some clothing and utensils from the agency, but subsist principally by serving the whites in various capacities. Some of these would locate near the agency school and send their children to it, but there is no land available for such purpose.

This fact also partially accounts for the discrepancy between the number of children of school age as shown by the census and the number attending the Government school, the parents having great affection for their children and strongly objecting to even temporary separation from them.

The validity of the claims of whites to the lands within the boundary of Pyramid Lake reserve should be tested and the vexatious question of title set at rest. The Indians have never derived any benefit from these lands, but the stock belonging to these white claimants, by straying or roaming over the reserve at large, has until quite recently been a source of great annoyance to both the agent and the Indians.

Pyramid Lake and Walker River reserves, both occupied by the Pah-Utes, are em-

braced in this agency, though about 60 miles apart. Each reserve, including its lake, contains about 320,000 acres, only a small part of which, however, can be cultivated, as water for irrigation can not be brought upon them.

The census just taken shows the number of agency Indians to be as follows:

Pyramid Lake Reserve.....	491
Walker River Reserve.....	482
Total.....	973

There are many reasons for regarding the former estimated number of the Pah-Ute tribe (4,600) as much too high.

The Indians of this agency are very generally quiet and tractable, seldom violating any of the regulations, and many of them industrious, being good faithful workers wherever employed.

Their appetite for stimulants is kept under excellent control except when liquor is furnished them by disreputable, law-defying whites at the adjacent railroad camps. Arrests and convictions of the culprits occur at times, but such action is generally hard to secure.

The practice of carrying Indians free of charge on the trains of the Central Pacific road, while generous on the part of the company, has had the effect of stimulating the Indian's natural desire to roam, and by furnishing the means for its gratification has brought him in contact with many pernicious influences which he otherwise would have escaped. His intelligence is brightened and his wits sharpened by the friction, but it brings his demoralization. I am reliably informed that the company will gradually curtail the privilege mentioned, eventually suppressing it entirely, except in certain cases of necessity, or indorsed requests for tribal benefit. Such procedure will cause dissatisfaction among the Indians until they become accustomed to the changed conditions, but it will prove a lasting benefit to the tribe by forcing its floating element to seek a harbor and settle to some fixed pursuit.

Upon the whole the progress of these Indians toward perfect civilization has been quite as rapid as could reasonably be expected, in many individual instances the advancement made being really surprising. Unusual activity prevailed upon the ranches in the early spring, but the extraordinary rise in the rivers followed by the submerging of the bottoms soon after robbed the workers of any fruits of their labors, and but for the cutting of a large irrigating ditch ordered by the Government, which furnished employment to a large number, many would have suffered from poverty.

#### INDUSTRIES.

Except the irregular labor furnished by the Government, for which coin instead of rations is now paid, the industrial pursuits are farming and fishing, the latter being at Pyramid Lake Reserve the source of largest revenue owing to the limited amount of agricultural land. The bulk of the land of both reserves can only be utilized as a stock range, and as these Indians have very little stock the land is of very little benefit to them. Of the agricultural land quite a large scope is held by old Indians under ancient Indian titles, which are so respected by the tribe that younger members who would improve these lands can not be induced to go upon them without first securing the approval of the claimant, who will consent to such proceeding only upon condition of his receiving the lion's share of all that may be produced.

#### LANDS IN SEVERALTY.

Their rights under the granting act have been made known to these Indians, but as there are no unoccupied lands within this agency upon which an Indian could make a living, nor do they seem to know of any elsewhere, no effort has yet been made to profit by the privilege.

#### PROGRESS.

The evidence of the advancement of these Indians is discernible in many directions, but chiefly in the growing disposition to improve their holdings; more careful of farming implements and household utensils; better fences and gates; less careless of personal appearance; more cleanly, and less wasteful. In some of the more advanced the value of systematized methods in the management of their affairs has found lodgment.

#### POPULATION.

A comparison of the census returns for the present year with those of the previous year discloses the fact that little or no change in numbers has taken place at this agency, the births and deaths being about equal.

#### SANITARY.

The death rate has been a little below the average, and most of the victims being aged and infirm persons. The general health has been unusually good, comparatively few cases of sickness being reported. As usual among Indians, the constitutional diseases are of a venereal nature, many of the victims being afflicted with total blindness.

#### THE INDIAN COURT.

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

#### RECEIPTS.

From Government for irregular labor, ditching, road work, etc.....	\$1,694.75
Freighting.....	1,448.08
Barley (Government stock feed).....	525.00
Wood (fuel for school and agency).....	1,345.00
Total for fiscal year.....	5,050.81
From other sources (principally sales of fish).....	4,258.42
Total.....	9,307.23

#### PRODUCTS.

Hay.....	tons.....	575
Wheat.....	bushels.....	2,000
Barley.....	do.....	900
Oats.....	do.....	40
Corn.....	do.....	50
Potatoes.....	do.....	200
Turnips.....	do.....	20
Onions.....	do.....	15

Of the Indians belonging to this agency none but those incapable of supporting themselves—such as the aged and infirm, blind, idiotic, etc.—receive Government rations, and these constitute but 12 per cent. of the whole population. Of the other 88 per cent. a fourth receives but very little Government aid. Perhaps an eighth of the remainder is entirely self-sustaining. Twenty per cent. of the whole can read and 60 per cent. can speak enough of the English language for ordinary intercourse with the whites.

The agency blacksmith and carpenters have each an Indian boy as apprentice, to whom is being taught the respective trades.

The Indians have 28 dwelling-houses upon the reserves and are slowly but surely overcoming their objection to lumber walls and shingle roofs. Some of these houses are furnished and maintained, as the proprietor is wont to express it, "All same white man."

#### MARRIAGES.

The desire to duplicate wives rarely manifests itself, and when it does occasionally appear is suppressed without much difficulty. In the matter of burials, the forms and ceremonies of the pale-face have taken the place of the ancient Pah-Ute rites.

#### SCHOOLS.

The schools in charge of this agency are two in number, both supported by Government; one a boarding-school at these headquarters, with accommodations for 48 scholars, and the other a day school at Walker River Reserve with room for 35 scholars.

Quite a number of the larger boarding-school pupils have married and several of the smaller ones died during the past year, which has materially reduced the attendance. The former attendance could easily be maintained by filling the gap with others of school age but for the opposition offered by the parents. They object to separation

from their little ones during the night, and being very indulgent to their children will not bring them to the school at all unless with their consent. These unfavorable conditions have been intensified by the belief on the part of some of the parents that the deaths above mentioned were wholly ascribable to their attendance at the school, and though every effort has been made to disabuse their minds of such fallacy, they have been but partially successful.

The whole number of scholars who have attended the school one month or more during the year was 70, while the average attendance during that time was but 24, the largest average attendance in any one month being 36.

The cost of maintaining the school was—

Salaries of teachers and employes .....	\$3,455.44
All other expenses .....	3,496.88
Total .....	6,952.32

Industries taught in the school: sewing, cooking, housekeeping, gardening, carpentering, and blacksmithing.

An excellent crop of vegetables was growing in the garden when the river submerged it, and all that could be saved was 40 bushels of potatoes and a few onions.

At Walker River Reserve the day school is much more successful in securing scholars, they being allowed to go home at the close of school hours. The whole number of scholars who have attended this school one month or more during the year was 52, and the average attendance during that time was 35, the largest average attendance during any one month being 40.

The cost of maintaining this school was—

Salaries of teachers and employes .....	\$1,110.00
All other expenses .....	903.62
Total .....	2,013.62

Industries taught in the school: sewing, cooking, and housekeeping.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. S. SEARS,  
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

#### REPORT OF WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY.

WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY, NEV., August 15, 1890.

SIR: In compliance with your request of June 1, 1890, I have the honor to submit my first annual report.

A census just completed shows the population to be:

Shoshones .....	384
Piutes .....	203

Total .....

Divided as follows:

Shoshones:	
Males above eighteen years .....	117
Females above fourteen years .....	125
School children, six to sixteen years .....	103

Total .....

Piutes:	
Males above eighteen years .....	53
Females above fourteen years .....	75
School children, six to sixteen years .....	54

Total .....

Leaving 57 below six years of age. Increase over last census, 110, nearly all of whom have moved in from the surrounding country and taken up their abode within the reservation voluntarily. A few that were hunting in the neighborhood of the Juniper Mountains were ordered in. Those that came voluntarily have worked many years among the white farmers, and will be a valuable addition to the reservation. As a rule they are industrious and anxious to build up a home of their own; and I would here state

that a decided majority of these people are desirous of having the land surveyed and allotted to them.

I have taken a tape-line and measured off several farms, marked the corners with stone mounds, altered the fences so as to conform to the lines laid out, and built a main road on the east side of the valley, moved such houses as were located on the bottom to the high land alongside of the road. It was hard work to start, but once they comprehended my intention fully they worked with alacrity, and the result is that the settlement in the neighborhood of the agency is much improved in appearance.

#### FARMING.

Owing to the prevalence of a terrible drought last year the crops were almost a total failure, consequently the Indians were very much discouraged. Very few had seed or the means to get it with, so that the crop planted this year is small in area but promises to be excellent in quality.

The hay crop from the natural meadows was large and of fine quality. The Indians have harvested and stacked as individuals about 2,300 tons of hay. No Indian that owns a horse or cow is without his haystack for winter use.

The Department sent me a large lot of garden seeds for distribution, and I have succeeded in inducing forty-seven heads of families to plant gardens, but these Indians are failures as gardeners. Work is too confining for them. They will work faithfully during the planting season, but that done they must have a ramble in the mountains; their gardens go to destruction.

I have worked very hard to raise a good school garden (as an object lesson), and have promise of fair results. It is visited daily by the Indians, who eagerly watch the details of its management, and show an interest which gives hope of better results another year in the gardening line.

#### IRRIGATION.

Nothing can be grown here without irrigation; and as our streams are rivers in the early spring months when fed by the melting snow in the mountains and dry ravines in July and August, it will readily be seen that some means must be devised to store the surplus water of the spring months in order to make farming a success. Hence I would earnestly urge the Department to take such steps as it may deem best to the end that proper surveys may be made to ascertain the cost of storing sufficient water to irrigate the tillable land on the reservation during the months of April and May. I constructed a main ditch 8 feet wide at the bottom and 12 feet wide at the top, with a capacity of 14 inches in depth and 1 1/2 miles in length. I then narrowed the ditch to one-third of the full size and carried it 1 1/2 miles farther. This work was done wholly by the Indians, with such assistance as I could give them personally, and the work was well and faithfully done.

#### INDIAN HOUSES.

One great drawback in the past (and it still exists to a certain extent) in getting these people to erect houses is the practice of burning a house when a person dies in it; hence the Indian house represented the smallest amount of work possible. But this feeling is dying out among the more intelligent and progressive ones and already quite a number of comfortable log and frame dwellings exist, while the promise for the future is bright. The practice of the Department in furnishing them shingles for roofs and lumber for floors, doors, etc., works well and is beginning to be appreciated by the Indians.

#### FANDANGO AND GAMBLING.

It is the custom of these people to have four fandangos a year, when all, old and young, move to a common camp, selected for the purpose, where they erect tents and willow wickiups and engage in singing, dancing, and gambling until worn out. That it is demoralizing goes without saying, for everything goes to destruction while the fandango lasts. No work is done; crops perish for want of water or are destroyed by stock; the few that have milch cows turn them out; the chickens and pigs die; in fact there can be no true Indian home until the fandangos are broken up, or at least modified. It is useless to forbid the assembly on the reservation for they will retire to the mountains, stay longer and do worse than when under the agent's eye.

During the past winter I several times gave little parties to the school children, which the white employes and residents attended. We introduced the civilized dance, which was highly appreciated by the young folks. They proved apt pupils, and were soon bowing gracefully to their partners in imitation of the whites, while the old folks thronged the room watching with interest the performance of the children.

These fandangos are both social and religious in their character, and the only feasible

way that I can think of to break them up is to substitute something else for them, and I believe that if the agency had an assembly hall, such as every white community of this size has, where weekly parties could be held under the control and management of the white folks, substituting civilized music, methods, and manners for barbarous ones, I believe that the fandango would surely disappear.

## FREIGHTING.

Last October, under instructions from the honorable Commissioner, the Indians began hauling the agency freight. The work of rigging up the wagons and teams with the help at hand was very great, but it was favorably accomplished, and to-day the Indian freighter is a success. Several have purchased new wagons with the proceeds of their freight.

## SANITARY.

There has been considerable sickness during the past year, but the list of fatal cases (except with the aged and infirm) have been few in numbers. The influence of the medicine man is disappearing, and the agency physician is being called very freely, but much of his work comes to naught for want of a place to properly care for the sick. It is often worse than useless to administer strong medicine to sick persons who are lying in a brush wicking half buried in snow. To successfully care for the sick this place should have a hospital, and I would earnestly and respectfully urge its importance to the Department. I also herewith inclose a report of the agency physician.

## CRIMES.

Last February the chief medicine man of the Shoshone tribe (Dr. Boy) died. Elaborate preparations were at once made by the Indians to appease the gods by a liberal flow of horse blood. This sacrifice I succeeded in preventing; but while engaged in this work one of the sub-chiefs called together a selected lot of young men and ordered that one should be selected to shed human blood to appease the wrath of the gods that had caused the death of this medicine man. The wife of Jack Blossom, a hopeless paralytic, was the chosen victim, and one Joe Buck executioner, who killed the woman by cutting her throat with a pocket-knife. Joe Buck was tried for the crime in the United States circuit court at Carson City, Nev., and acquitted.

## EDUCATION.

I herewith transmit the report of the superintendent of school, Fannie A. Weeks, and in connection will state that the school was maintained during the entire school year of ten months, with a total enrollment of 43 and an average attendance of 28. Some progress has been made by the children, but I would here respectfully suggest to the Department the propriety of selecting a teacher for Indian schools from among those who have some knowledge of Indian character. The Western States and Territories are full of young and active school-teachers who have been brought in actual contact with Indians all their lives, and it seems to me they ought to make a very superior class of teachers.

A new school kitchen has been built, the old school building repaired; stairway, steps, and landings have been rebuilt. A fine liberty pole, 62 feet in height, has been put up in front of the school building. On each Monday morning the school elects one of its number as flag-boy for the week, so the flag is kept constantly flying.

## INDUSTRIAL.

During the month of April an industrial teacher was appointed, and from that time to the close of school, June 30, 1890, the older boys were worked about half of each day in the school garden. They are apt pupils, and under proper management willing to work.

I have also built a fine stockade corral for the use of the school cows, and have in course of erection a root cellar and milk-house.

In conclusion I will say that when I took charge of this agency ten months ago everything about the place was decidedly out of repair, and the work of rehabilitating the place has been arduous in the extreme; but I have been cheerfully and intelligently sustained by your department throughout, for which please accept my thanks.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM I. PLUMB,  
United States Indian Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

## REPORT OF TEACHER OF DAY SCHOOL, WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY.

WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY, NEV., July 9, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Western Shoshone Indian School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

I took charge of said school August 26, 1889, and, to my great surprise, I found the school building and everything pertaining thereto in a most dilapidated condition, and nothing to rely upon for success but one's physical strength and energy.

The school had been disbanded the latter part of May, and was still in vacation. The closing of an Indian school in the spring carries with it the greatest disadvantage. No matter for what cause this may be done, the effect upon the Indians is the same, and they desire a vacation from spring until fall each succeeding year.

The winter, which was the severest and most rigorous known for a number of years in this section, entailed upon the school much hardship and suffering. The school-room and the heating appliances were by no means suited to the emergency, and it was difficult to keep the children half way comfortable.

Their attendance during the long cold months was remarkable. To reach the school many of the smaller children waded through snow up to their waists. This can be more fully appreciated when it is known that they did so on empty stomachs, for most of them came without breakfast, and, shivering in their wet clothes, patiently waited for their dinner. It would be far better if the school could furnish the children three meals a day instead of one.

During the year 43 pupils have been enrolled, the greatest quarterly average being 31. They have made rapid and decided progress in their studies, and have aided with most of the work about the school. Their industrial duties would have been willingly and cheerfully performed but for the obstinate resistance offered by their parents and for the influence wielded over them by the squaws who have served in turn as cooks. No Indian who is not thoroughly civilized should be employed in an Indian school.

A few of the larger school-boys worked several weeks on the irrigating ditch and have helped with the garden and farm work.

Heretofore none of the children have been taught any of the industrial pursuits, but have simply spent a few hours a day in the school-room. The result of this great mistake is this: To exact any work of them about the school, no matter how light—for instance, requiring the girls to wash the dishes once a day—is regarded as great cruelty, and is promptly resisted by their parents.

The idea in the East that these Indians are hungering, thirsting, and panting after education is erroneous in the extreme. The number opposing school advantages is greatly in excess of the number favoring them.

From time to time more or less sickness has prevailed among the pupils, influenza and scrofula being the most prominent diseases, neither of which, however, has proved fatal, and there is not a single death to record for the school.

The children are bright and intelligent and fully capable of taking an ordinary education, but to accomplish even this the parents as well as the children must be disciplined to habits of industry, system, regularity, and respect for those laboring among them.

A white person at an Indian agency can work irreparable injury to an Indian school by exerting an evil influence over the Indians and prejudicing them against the head of the school. I regret having to state that this school has suffered intensely from such an influence.

During the winter a new kitchen was built for the use of the school, which was greatly needed. A new stairway leading to the upper story of the school building has also been built. Under the stairway a closet has been provided as a wash-room for the children, which is both convenient and useful.

The closing exercises of the school, June 30, were thorough and complete. The pupils did remarkably well, and it is doubtful if white children under like circumstances could do better.

The school is now in vacation, but will be re-opened September 1.

Trusting that you may receive all the necessary facilities and substantial aid for the advancement of the school and for the general interest of these Indians, I am,

Yours, respectfully,  
Hon. W. I. PLUMB,  
United States Indian Agent.

FANNIE A. WEEKS,  
Superintendent School.

## REPORT OF PHYSICIAN, WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY.

WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY, NEV., June 30, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as the annual sanitary report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890:

Having lived and practiced among these Indians for the past two years, I feel that I can speak intelligently of the general nature of their troubles, and make suggestions which will, if carried out, tend to improve their sanitary condition.

Some time last summer I received instructions through the agent to make such recommendations as I saw fit concerning the erection of a hospital at this agency, and on September 10 I wrote a long letter to the honorable Commissioner, fully setting forth my views on the subject and strongly urging the Department to make suitable provisions for the Indians in time of sickness. Through some oversight this letter was laid away instead of being forwarded to Washington, and has only recently come to light. I beg leave to submit it with the accompanying report.

The general health of the Indians during the past year has been remarkably good. With the exception of a gripe, which visited us during the months of January and February, we have had no epidemic whatever. The prevailing complaints have been catarrhal conjunctivitis and acute bronchitis. The unusual severity of the past winter added largely to the number of lung troubles always to be found among these people, and pneumonia claimed more than its usual share of victims.

I am glad to note that under the new administration of affairs at this agency the Indians are rapidly providing themselves with comfortable houses, and instead of building them down on the river bottoms, as has been the rule heretofore, they are locating their dwellings on the higher land, where it is perfectly dry and healthy. I confidently expect to see good results follow the change.

The sanitary report for the month of February contains a full account of the death (from pneumonia) of "Doctor Boy," an old medicine man who had held sway here for many years, and the subsequent murder of a squaw who was charged with having practiced witchcraft upon the

"doctor." This old man possessed a wonderful influence among his people, and his death has had a very salutary effect in breaking up their superstitious nonsense.

The great majority of Indians seek treatment of the agency physician, and seem to have the utmost confidence in the white man's medicine. The number of cases treated during the past year has been far in excess of what it was the year before, being 808, against 440. Out of a population of 477, as shown by the census, 285 individual Indians have received treatment during the year. There have been 20 births and 16 deaths, only 6 of the latter, however, having been under my charge.

The almost total absence of enthetic diseases among these Indians is worthy of remark, although I am reliably informed that troubles of that nature prevail among the Indians just north of us to an alarming extent.

I sincerely trust that my suggestions concerning the erection of a hospital will be acted upon by the Department without delay, as it is undoubtedly one of the most pressing needs at this agency. A suitable building could be erected at a comparatively small cost, and I do not know of an Indian on the reservation who would not take advantage of the comforts to be found in a well-appointed hospital.

Thanking you for your many courtesies and for the assistance which you have never failed to render me in my special work, I am,

Very respectfully,

Mr. WILLIAM I. PLUMB,  
United States Indian Agent.

J. J. ROBERTSON,  
Agency Physician.

## REPORTS OF AGENTS IN NEW MEXICO.

### REPORT OF MESCALERO AGENCY.

MESCALERO AGENCY, N. MEX., August 15, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my second annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

The census has been made, and statistics collated with more than usual care, and no effort spared to make them both complete and exact.

#### CENSUS.

The population by actual count is 513 souls, divided as follows:

Males above eighteen years of age	116
Females above fourteen years of age	105
Children between six and sixteen	163
Children under seven years of age	107
Increase over last year's enumeration	39

#### MESCALERO RESERVATION.

The out-boundary lines of the reservation measure about 110 miles and embrace about 462,320 acres, of which only from 4,000 to 5,000 acres are susceptible of cultivation, the balance being rugged mountains, covered with forests of pine, cedar, piñon, fir, and scrub-oak, or without water for irrigation. The valleys are very narrow and marshy and require heavy ditching and drainage before they can be brought under cultivation and utilized for farming purposes. Most of these valleys range from 4,500 to 6,000 feet above sea-level.

#### CLIMATE.

On account of the great altitude of the reservation and its nearness to the snow-capped peaks of the Sierra Blanca or White Mountains, we have a dry and exceedingly healthy climate. The winters are somewhat severe, but the summers are delightful, the days warm and the nights cool, the air pure and bracing.

#### BOARDING SCHOOL.

There are now in attendance at the boarding school at this agency 33 Mescalero pupils, 12 girls and 21 boys. There are 15 pupils from this agency attending the Grand Junction Industrial School in Colorado, 4 at Troy, Ala., and 1 with a white family. Total number of Mescalero children now in school, 53, or more than one-tenth of the entire tribe. Two school children have died during the year from small-pox, and have received Christian burial in the newly established cemetery near the agency. It is believed that the number of pupils in the boarding school will soon be increased to 40, and possibly 50.

The general conduct and bearing of the children is good, and their progress, of late, has been quite marked and satisfactory.

The girls are taught cooking, dress-making, needle-work, and general housework, while all the boys are receiving a thorough and excellent industrial training on the school farm and with tools in repairing buildings, fences, etc.

#### EDUCATION.

It is my opinion, based upon careful observation, that, so far as practicable, the Indian children should be educated at or near the reservation where they are to eventually make their home, and where they must some day be thrown upon their own resources and work out their own destiny, for it can not be expected that they will always remain the wards of the Government. Especially does this apply in the arid West, where irrigation must necessarily be resorted to to obtain results. Many of the methods used and the branches taught and practiced in Eastern and Northern farming would practically and utterly fail in the West. At the agency school the child grows up with its people, and in some degree the parents grow with the child, and in this manner the child becomes the leader of thought and action; for the parents and friends of the boy or girl can not help but observe and profit by the gradual evolution and advancement of their offspring.

#### AGRICULTURE.

The advancement made by the Indians during the past year in agricultural pursuits has been gratifying and satisfactory. They have broken, ditched, and fenced about 60 acres of new land, which is seeded in wheat, corn, and oats.

Thirteen log and adobe houses have been built for Indian farmers by employes, with the aid of school-boys, and some half-dozen of these farmers now boast of cooking-stoves and other household conveniences purchased by them out of their scanty earnings. They live in these houses, however, but a portion of the year, preferring an outdoor life in good weather.

The Indians have done all the freighting for the agency from the Las Cruces railroad depot, 110 miles distant, and they have proven themselves entirely trustworthy and reliable. The amount of freight transported by them amounted to 45,451 pounds, for which they were paid \$434.33.

The amount of grain raised by them and purchased for agency and school use and for seed reached 51,200 pounds of corn and oats, for which they were paid \$1,118.38. They delivered at the agency, for school and agency use, 100 cords of wood, for which they received \$250. Besides the grain sold by them at the agency, they have probably sold 40,000 pounds elsewhere, receiving for the same about \$700, and they have received from sale of melons, furs, pelts, buckskin, buckskin-goods, and baskets, as near as can be ascertained, some \$350.

#### STOCK-RAISING.

The Mescalero Reservation is noted for its grazing qualities, which are destined to make stock-raising the surest and most remunerative industry the Indians can pursue. They have but few cattle and not until recently have they taken interest in or placed much value upon them. There is, however, a growing and laudable disposition among them now to care for their cattle and to become possessors of small herds. This desire should be cultivated and encouraged. The tribe now possesses about 100 head of cows and young cattle and 700 head of horses and mules.

#### DOMESTIC RELATIONS.

These Apaches uniformly treat their wives and families with kindness. Not a case of ill treatment or wife-beating has come under my observation during the year.

#### CHASTITY.

There is an unwritten law among them that any woman, young or old, who shall violate her chastity shall have her nose severed from her face, that she shall forever after be pointed at with the finger of scorn as a creature, fallen and disgraced, to be shunned by every man and woman of her tribe. Not a single case of such disfigurement exists upon this reservation.

#### POLYGAMY.

There are but few cases of plural marriages in this tribe. I know of but three on the reservation, and these are old ones, and the practice is beyond doubt becoming unpopular and obsolete.

## EARLY MARRIAGES.

These, like all Indians, believe in and encourage early marriages, and girls of twelve and fifteen years of age are often wives and mothers. They grow into womanhood early in life, but I am sure that maturity is in no manner forced upon them. To as much as possible discourage and prevent the too early marriage of these girls they should be placed in school while quite young and kept there until they are old enough and able to assume the responsibilities of wife and of a household, and should then be married to an educated, and not to a camp or blanket, Indian.

The old Indians are encouraging such marriages and union for their daughters; and when these young people start out in life thus united they should be given every encouragement and should be aided in every possible manner to enable them to maintain themselves in a decent manner. They should be given a small farm ready for cultivation, with a small house and some little furniture, a team (if they have none), wagon, and harness, the necessary farming implements, a cow, pigs, and fowls; this would give them an encouraging start in their new home life, which would certainly bear good fruit.

## CIVILIZATION.

Partitioning lands in severalty, the granting of annuities, and elaborate school furnishings and apparatus will not alone civilize and redeem the Indian. Work, which is the corner-stone of civilization, must be made the leading and principal feature of Indian education.

## AGENCY AND SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Much has been accomplished in the past year at trifling expense in the matter of repairing these buildings and putting them in decent and habitable condition.

A new stable, harness, and grain house was the first constructed out of old material and with employé labor.

The new school building, which a year ago was less than half completed, has been finished. A good deal of rock work has been done to support the then tumbling down adobe walls of old buildings. The adobe buildings have been plastered inside and out and all buildings repainted. A handsome lawn in front of the agency and school buildings, of about three acres, has been inclosed by neat picket fence of some 800 feet, the lawn broken and seeded in clover, and irrigating ditches constructed to command the grounds. Some 2½ miles of new ditches have been dug on the school farm and about the agency, and 100 forest trees planted.

An agency dwelling-house, formerly occupied by the blacksmith, was unavoidably destroyed by fire during the year, and its loss is seriously felt; another should be erected in its stead, as the blacksmith and his family have, since the burning, been compelled to occupy the small building used as police headquarters.

The erection of a bath and laundry building and a carpenter-shop is in contemplation, plans and estimates having been submitted to the Indian Office.

## SCHOOL FARM AND GARDEN.

The school farm and garden have been somewhat enlarged, and now embrace a little more than 50 acres of cultivated land, all of which is in corn, oats, wheat, and summer and winter vegetables, which add greatly to the comfort and health of the pupils. I purpose adding some 20 acres more to this farm before the coming spring.

This farm furnished last season 40 tons of fine oat hay for school and agency horses, corn and corn fodder for 50 head of school cattle, and a good winter supply of beans, onions, beets, parsnips, carrots, and other vegetables for the school. Potatoes have always proven a failure here until the present season, and the crop now gives promise of a good one. The altitude is too great for the ripening of melons of any kind.

The school is now supplied with 150 fowls and 7 head of fine hogs (something they never had before), and there are 20 cows, which supply the pupils with an abundance of milk and butter.

## COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

This court was composed of two judges, Nautzila and José Torres. They are each about fifty years of age. They were appointed August 10, 1889, and their commissions expired February 28, 1890; length of service, eight months. Their general character is excellent, and when holding court they dress in uniform and are dignified in their manner and bearing. These two judges speak Spanish fairly well, but neither of them speaks English. There are none of this tribe who speak English except the school boys and girls. Three or four young men who were some years at the Albuquerque school re-

turned to their old camp life and habits on their arrival at the agency and can but seldom be induced to speak English. These judges have exerted an influence for good and in favor of the education of the young and progress in civilization.

During their brief term of office they have had but few cases brought before them, and those of a trivial nature, and if found guilty the accused is generally condemned to the guard house for a few days. No criminal causes have been submitted to this court, hence no record of proceedings and findings of the court is kept. Most of their duties have been of the nature of arbitrators when differences would arise as to the ownership of property, and they invariably settle these questions and knotty law points to the satisfaction of the litigants, and without cost to either party.

In fact, the general influence of the court on the reservation is for good, and I am of the opinion that it should not be abolished, but that the judges should be commissioned for the entire year and their number increased to three. It is of material aid to an agent in the settlement of the many little differences that arise among the Indians, and I have found its decisions in the main quite correct and satisfactory and in accordance with equity and justice.

There has been but one person killed on the reservation during the year, and, upon careful examination and investigation of all the testimony, this was found to have been purely accidental.

## INDIAN POLICE.

My Indian police, consisting of one captain and ten privates, have, as a rule, been true and faithful in the discharge of their duties. When the fact is realized that they have about 650 square miles of territory and 110 miles of out-boundary lines to traverse in the endeavor to keep trespassing stock off their reservation, that they must herd their bees throughout the year, follow and hunt down offenders, and perform many other minor duties, some estimate may be formed of the labor required of them for the meager compensation they receive. Each policeman must have from four to six horses of his own, and it is not an uncommon occurrence for them to lose a horse in the performance of duty. Their pay should be commensurate with and their number sufficient to perform the labor and duties required of them. I therefore recommend that my force be increased to one captain, one lieutenant, one sergeant, and twelve privates.

## MORALS AND RELIGION.

Ministers of the various denominations quite frequently visit the agency, and the school-room, which is used as chapel, is open to all, and the services are generally well attended by pupils, employés, and not infrequently by camp Indians.

Very many of the older Mescaleros were years ago baptised and taken into the Catholic Church, as Catholic priests were the first missionaries to venture among them, and they doubtless had much to do toward subduing their savage nature and habits. It is quite natural, therefore, that they all should have a decided leaning toward that denomination.

## SELLING LIQUOR TO INDIANS.

Two arrests of white men have been made for selling liquor to these Indians during the year last passed; one has been tried and is now serving out a three years' sentence in the penitentiary at Santa Fé and the other will be tried at the September term of the United States Court in Las Cruces.

## DRUNKENNESS.

is of rare occurrence among them, although like all Indians they are fond of intoxicants, which when indulged in by them are almost certain to develop their savage and brutal tendencies. Tiswin is the curse of the Apache, and every possible effort has been put forth to suppress its manufacture and use, with very gratifying results. I venture the assertion, without fear of successful contradiction, that no civilized community of 513 people in the United States can be found where there is so little intoxicating liquor of any kind used, where there is so little crime, and where there are less drunkenness and disorder than among these 513 Mescalero Apaches.

## EMPLOYÉS.

My present force is smaller than it should be for the labor required of them. A shoe and harness maker and an Indian carpenter are both needed. An assistant teacher will soon be required, as our school will be augmented in numbers in a short time to probably 45 or 50 pupils.

Several of these employés I found in the service at this agency when I assumed charge in June 1889. They are, without exception, sober, zealous, conscientious, and efficient, and it is a source of gratification to me to be able to say that all are working harmoniously and consequently efficiently together for the best interests of the service.

## CONCLUSION.

In concluding the report I am pleased to state that the general behavior of these Indians since my last annual report has been most excellent and satisfactory, not a single crime having been alleged against one of them during the year; that there are evidences in every direction of progress, improvement, and civilization; that they are better workers and farmers than formerly and show a growing disposition to help themselves. Their desire to build houses and homes should be encouraged and not be permitted to wane. More tools, more wagons, plows, harness, and other necessary farm implements should be placed in their hands. Especially does this apply to our young men as they go out from school and are thrown upon the world with their lack of experience and upon their own resources to fight life's battle against overwhelming odds.

Permit me to thank the honorable Commissioner for the many courtesies extended me from the Indian Office, and believe me,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JOSEPH F. BENNETT,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORT OF NAVAJO AGENCY.

NAVAJO AGENCY, N. MEX., August 22, 1890.

SIR: At the time of making my last annual report my experience among the Navajos was limited. I had then been among them as agent only a few months, and in the collection of facts and statistics had to rely more or less on the information which I received from the Indians themselves. During the past year I have spent much of my time in visiting every portion of the reservation. It has been my endeavor to study the tribe thoroughly by learning all I could of their past history, traditions, and habits and customs. In doing this I have found it necessary to change my opinions expressed on several points a year ago, as will be seen by a comparison of the reports.

The Navajos call themselves "tin-neh," meaning "the people," and are the most flourishing and promising branch of the vigorous Athapascan stock, which exists in widely separated tribal communities upon the Pacific Slope from Alaska to Mexico.

They occupy an extensive reservation embracing the northeast portion of Arizona, the adjoining northwest corner of New Mexico, and the strip of Utah lying south of the San Juan River. It is an arid region of broken table-land and sandy valley, in a general altitude of from 6,000 to 7,000 feet, but along the borders of Arizona and New Mexico are regions of lofty, pine-covered mountains with occasional peaks 10,000 or 11,000 feet high. The rivers flow through deep impracticable gorges, and labyrinths of channels lie through mesa and valley which carry off the occasional summer rains in swift torrents to these greater chasms. With the exception of the San Juan, and two or three insignificant creeks the reservation contains no flowing stream; but water from the melting snow and a portion of the rain-fall percolates through the porous sandstone of the surface measure, and issues in small springs along the edges of the mesa cañons.

Within certain limits these table-lands are well adapted to sheep culture, and three hundred years ago the Spaniards from Mexico introduced sheep in the region, of which the Navajo speedily secured a share, without scruple as to rights of possession. The acquisition of flocks wrought a fortunate change in their destiny, transforming them from vagrant hunters to landed shepherds, and after the scourging and conflicts of many successive generations they have long forsaken their old predatory habits and become a peaceable, pastoral tribe. Every family owns a flock of sheep and goats and a band of horses. Numerous trading posts afford them good markets, and their condition is not only far removed from hardship, but as a people they are actually wealthy.

They migrated from the North to this region, probably before the advent of the Spaniards, and at a time while the ancestors of the modern village Indians yet occupied many of the cliff buildings. After the establishment of Mexican colonies upon the Rio Grande the Navajos began to make predatory excursions among them, and continued these depredations until comparatively recent times. Occasionally they would arrange a truce with the Mexicans to enable them to extend their marauding expeditious across New Mexico into Texas, where they raided the horse herds of the Comanches. But after a while

the truce would be broken and the Navajos would again begin to steal sheep from the Mexican colonists, who then retaliated for the loss of their flocks by incursions into the Navajo country, capturing men, women, and children, and driving them back to the colonies where they were sold as slaves. Even less than fifty years ago, while the Mexicans still held peons or bondsmen of their own race, the practice of dealing in Navajo slaves was also common. An able-bodied young person was usually valued at \$300, and many a needy Mexican gained a competence, and peons won the ransom of their freedom by joining in these forays to capture Navajos for the slave market. From a very early day the custom of holding captive enemies as slaves existed among the Navajos, also of buying children from other tribes to rear as slaves, and only within the past few years has this last usage been suppressed. I have used every endeavor to entirely obliterate it, and about its only surviving trace is that some of the Pali Ute and other former slaves, although perfectly assured of their freedom, prefer to remain with the families who reared them.

The Navajos, although they early encroached upon the ancient Moquis, seem to have met but little resistance from that people, and the last serious conflict occurred about fifty years ago at Oraibi, in which great numbers of the villagers were slain. It is also nearly that length of time since the hostile aggressions of the Ute ceased, and although the Navajos for a long period had suffered severely they bravely held their land, and on the south of the San Juan the edges of many of the mesas are still lined with breast-works and the remains of other rude defenses erected by them to resist the Ute attacks. In all their desultory fighting resulting from their inroads against the Mexicans they only claim one complete victory, and as they still tell the story the whole eastern slope of the Chusea Mountains, where the fight occurred, was covered with slain Mexicans. In point of fact the fight was really desperate and long maintained, and although only fifteen Mexicans were killed outright yet the party was comparatively small, and the survivors were glad to escape. It is within forty years since their kindred tribe, the Apaches, have ceased to make hostile intrusion among them, and Mr. Dodge, the first Navajo agent, was killed by the Apaches in 1856.

But the Navajos continued to lead a turbulent life, constantly menacing the settlements in New Mexico, and availed themselves of the turmoil of our civil war to commit still more daring depredations, even threatening to attack Fort Defiance, which was then occupied by troops, having been established as a military post in 1853. Col. Frank Chavez and the famous explorer, Kit Carson, led the regiments, which, after many difficult campaigns in 1862-1864, succeeded in thoroughly subduing them. In 1861 the entire tribe was removed to Fort Sumner, N. Mex., where they were held as prisoners until brought back to their old land in 1863, when the nucleus of their present reservation was established by the treaty of June 1 of that year.

A primitive social state still obtains among them. Descent is still traced only through the mother; they still reckon remote collateral kin as relatives, which in civilization have long ceased to be recognized, and the children belong exclusively to the mother's gens or clan. Of these gentes there are still 37 extant, some of them very small, others containing 700 or 800 persons, the terms by which they are distinguished being names of localities, chiefly of waters and mythic places. One of them is known as the clan of the High-House people, probably because they once occupied the abandoned houses of the ancient cliff dwellers; one is called after the Utes, being the descendants of women captured from that tribe; one after the village Indians of the Rio Grande, and another after the Zuni, these two being descended from bands of these people who came to the Navajos during a period of famine in their villages. Perhaps the most vigorous clan of the tribe is called the Mexican, and is said to be descended from a young Mexican woman captured near Albuquerque about two hundred years ago. Most of these clans have a recognized principal man or chief, but neither hereditary nor elective; he is more an apt, ambitious man, usually a good orator, who asserts himself in the discussion and conduct of affairs. Deference is shown to these chiefs and their advice is generally followed, but there is no real authority inherent in the position.

Their laws consist of taboos, religious observances, and ancient customs, but among the younger people they have happily lost much of their former consequence, although, as a rule, the old ways are still adhered to. Theoretically they have many punitive and retaliatory laws, but they are now seldom enforced. The habitual deference of the younger to the elder is the effectual principle governing their crude social condition.

Inheritance, like ancestry, lies through the woman's side, but this general law has several interesting modifications; in brief, heirship and distribution of property may thus be stated: A mother's heirs are her children. Her sheep are divided among her daughters and her horses and ornaments among her sons. When a daughter dies her property goes to her mother, or, if dead, to mother's sister. The property of a deceased son goes to his brothers, that of the younger to the eldest, and *vice versa*; if he has no brothers, then to his mother's eldest brother or nearest of her male kin. The heirs of a married woman dying without children are her brothers. It is quite common for a

father, who deems himself about to die, to divide his property thus: Half to his children and the other half among his brothers and mother's brothers. The eldest well-conducted mother's brother and sister control these distributions, and loose women are debarred from inheritance, and not unfrequently such property as she may possess is taken from a woman who leads an abandoned life, nor unfortunately can morality be placed as a prominent virtue among the Navajos.

Polygamy is very general; a few men have four or five wives, numbers have three, but two may be said to be the polygamous custom. It is difficult to ascertain, but probably about a third of the male adults are polygamists. Girls are betrothed at a very early age, and some are married while yet mere children, but the marriageable age may be set at from twelve to fourteen. The typical marriage between two young persons is arranged by their families, the elder brother of the bride's mother settling the value of the presents which the bridegroom's people must give the bride's family, ranging from five to twenty horses. The bride's family also make return presents, but not, of course, to the same amount as those received. The wedding is a very interesting ceremony, and marriage gives the husband no control over the wife's property.

A taboo lies between the bride's mother and her son-in-law, and after the marriage night they must never look each other in the face again. Many other taboos are also observed. Their forests abound with wild turkeys, but they must never taste of them, nor of fish; nor handle or even look at them. Bears are numerous, but, unless in self-defense, they never kill one, nor will they even touch a dressed bear-skin, nor will they kill a snake. They deem it fatal to plant a tree, and they abominate swine-flesh as if they were devout Jews. The wood of the hunting corrals and coal must never be used as fuel, nor will they touch food that has been prepared on such a fire. The house where a person has died must never be entered again, and this has been a great hindrance to their adoption of civilized dwellings; but within the last two years the younger people are gradually overcoming this traditional dread. Among the social taboos, a man may not marry a woman of his own clan; nor after they have become grown may brother and sister touch each other, nor receive anything directly from each other's hands; nor may any person publicly tell his own name; and for all of these customs curious mythologic reasons are assigned.

Their mythology is very numerous and complex, and difficult to understand or explain. Their genesis myths tell of creation in the under world and an existence in four succeeding upward stages before emerging through a pit upon the surface now inhabited. They have no conception of a universal or presiding God; their deities are not spiritual, but grossly material genii of localities, with limited attributes.

All their religious observances are either for the cure of disease or relief from sorcery, and their character is determined by the patient and his people, who bear all the expense attending them. Each shaman, priest, or medicine man, as they are indifferently termed, celebrates only with the particular songs and rites he has acquired after long training, and under no circumstances will he begin until after his ample fees have been paid. Singular ceremonies take place in a large hut, sometimes specially erected for the purpose, and in front of it at night, processions of masked and painted men, singing and dancing, and simple feats of "magic" occur in a large bough inclosure lit up with great bonfires. The deities are invoked not only to relieve the patient, but also any others present similarly afflicted, and rains, good grass for the flocks and game, and abundant harvests are always the subject of their song-prayers. These gatherings are also esteemed as occasions for sociable intercourse, amusement, and in the interludes between the ceremonies the orators and principal men discuss public matters freely. The shamans or medicine men as a rule concern themselves mainly with their songs, rites, and traditions, but they also at times voice their opinions of common affairs. Perhaps greater deference and regard is shown them than to any other of the principal men. Some of them are very conservative and bigoted, but as a class they are the most intelligent and best disposed men of the tribe.

The flocks are moved at least twice a year to obtain sufficient pasture and water, as in the summer many of the smaller springs dry up. The usual practice is to take the flocks up to the higher plateaus and mountains in the summer, grazing in the neighborhood of springs, or an occasional rain-pool, and moving down to the valleys and low, wooded mesas in winter, at which season, to a great extent, both sheep and shepherds depend upon the snow for water.

This shepherds' life prevents them from dwelling in large communities. Perhaps some desirable watering place may be occupied by as many as eight or ten families, but usually fewer than that number frequent the same locality, and it is rare to see more than three or four huts together. Some of the larger cañons and watering places, with adjoining arable land, are occupied permanently; and although the springs and pasturage are generally regarded as common to the tribe, yet the arable places are distinctly held and recognized as family or individual property, and families cling to localities.

They have two distinct types of dwellings, the bough arbor for summer and the earth-

covered hut for winter, the former for temporary occupancy in pleasant weather, but the hut is regarded as the family home. It is a conical structure of tree trunks and limbs, covered with earth till it looks like an irregular, dome-shaped mound, the doorway always facing to the east. But in this rude structure every detail is traditionally prescribed, and it is dedicated with feast and song-prayers soon after being completed. There is no fixed size for a hut, but the average dimensions are about 7 feet high at the apex and 14 feet in diameter, and this uncouth dwelling may scarcely be called comfortable. At best it is merely weather-proof and habitable.

Weaving is entirely a woman's art with them, and they weave blankets, mantles, rugs, and saddle-cloths in great variety, of native wool and of yarn bought from the traders, and they also weave girdles, garters, saddle-girths, and their own woolen gowns. Nearly all of these fabrics are really artistic, and are woven with the simplest appliances upon upright looms fastened to a rude support set near the hut, or to the limb of a convenient tree; entirely an outdoor industry, pursued through the summer months or during intervals of good weather at other seasons. They have also their own processes of dyeing, the materials used being ochers and pison gum, roasted and pulverized and boiled with a species of sumach; they also use other shrubs, barks, indigo, and other vegetable substances, from which they obtain colors of black, red, russet, blue, and yellow.

The older women still make cooking vessels. The younger women no longer practice this art, but they still produce many beautiful specimens of basketry.

Many of the men work in a rude way in iron and with greater dexterity in silver, fashioning bridle and personal ornaments, and all of them dress skins, make their own shoes, leggings, and their own articles of wearing apparel and horse trappings.

The woman cares for the hut, cooks, weaves, and looks after the children, who for the most part tend the flocks. The men plant the corn-fields and build the huts, but their principal care is the horse herd.

No census has ever been taken, as no funds have ever been allotted to engage assistance in this heavy undertaking, nor has it ever been practicable to count them since they returned from Fort Sumner. At various times I have been over every part of the immense scope of their reservation, and from observations made on those occasions, both on and off the reservation, I estimate the total population at from 14,000 to 15,000, the sexes about equal, and the families averaging between 4 and 5. The births for the year I estimate at 410, and the deaths at 900, a decrease of 590 in the total population for the past year.

During the twelve months ending June 30, 1890, the mortality was exceedingly large compared with former years. The prevailing trouble was a throat disease bearing a close resemblance to diphtheria, and was confined principally to the northern portion of the reservation, where it is said that nearly 800 Indians died from its ravages. The birth rate is probably larger than among civilized communities, although the birth of twins is almost unknown, yet their death rate is also greater than in healthy rural districts in civilization. This I attribute to excessive infant mortality resulting from measles and whooping-cough, which are fatally prevalent almost every spring, and to the frequency of pneumonia and bronchial diseases among the men.

The area of the reservation is about 11,500 square miles, but as they have always ranged over the greater part of the adjoining Moqui Reservation, 3,000 square miles may be added, giving a total of 14,500 square miles of Navajo country within reservation lines. But of this vast tract I compute that not more than a third of it is available as sheep pasture, because of scarce water; there are probably 20 places affording water for 10,000 sheep and upwards, 30 places affording water for 5,000 to 10,000 sheep, and 100 places affording water for 500 to 5,000 sheep. In other words, there is only one watering-place within 100 square miles.

If a systematic scheme of water storage was carried out I believe that nearly four-fifths of this region could be utilized as pasturage, while under the present condition barely sufficient can be availed of to support the flocks they now own. There are about 400 families or nearly 2,000 persons living beyond the south and east limits, but I have great doubt whether grass and water can be found for their flocks if brought within the reservation. In fact there is not sufficient winter pasture for the flocks now within, and many families have to move beyond the south limits for this purpose every winter. The water supply is, as it has been for several years past, a matter deserving the most serious and immediate consideration. Recently I recommended a relief in this matter, and again respectfully call your attention to my communication on this important subject.

The general resources of the tribe are about as follows:

Horses, 250,000, at \$15 each .....	\$3,750,000
Mules, 600, at \$25 each .....	15,000
Burros, 1,000, at \$5 each .....	5,000
Sheep, 700,000, at \$2 each .....	1,400,000
Goats, 200,000, at \$1.50 each .....	300,000

Cattle, 6,000, at \$15 each.....	\$90,000
Silver ornaments.....	330,000
Coral and turquoise.....	50,000
Wool, manufactured into fabrics, on hand.....	15,000

Total..... 5,955,000

I estimate their crops last year, from the best information obtainable, as follows:

Wool.....	pounds..	2,070,000
Corn.....	do.....	1,685,000
Pumpkins.....	number..	1,000,000
Water-melons.....	do.....	1,000,000
Squash.....	do.....	1,000,000
Pinon nuts.....	pounds..	197,000
Wheat.....	bushels..	500
Peaches.....	do.....	8,000
Potatoes.....	do.....	200
Rye.....	do.....	100

Their sales for the year were about as follows:

Sheep.....	number..	12,000
Wool.....	pounds..	1,370,000
Felts.....	do.....	291,000
Value of blankets.....		\$24,000
Pinon nuts.....	pounds..	117,000
Corn.....	do.....	1,110,000

Raised or manufactured and retained for home use:

Wool.....	pounds..	700,000
Corn.....	do.....	555,000
Pumpkins.....	number..	1,000,000
Water-melons.....	do.....	1,000,000
Squashes.....	do.....	1,000,000
Value of blankets.....		\$15,000
Peaches.....	bushels..	8,000
Wheat.....	do.....	500
Potatoes.....	do.....	200
Rye.....	do.....	100

The sheep are sheared each spring and fall, the average clip per year being nearly 3 pounds to each fleece.

There are nine traders' stores on the reservation, and a much larger number surround it on all sides close to the limits. The reservation stores carry on about one-half the trade with the Indians, the balance being transacted by stores beyond the boundary lines and by those on the railroad.

The horses are mainly of the class known as Indian ponies, and inclined to degenerate scrubbiness; but they are of a tough, wiry stock, capable of great improvement, as shown in some of the best of their herds where the accidental introduction of a good strain has produced many large and handsome horses. Recently I received authority to estimate for three good stallions. When they are received it is my intention to place them on different portions of the reservation, each in charge of a competent person, and good results will surely follow.

Last spring I issued to members of the tribe an assortment of wheat, alfalfa seed, seed-potatoes, pumpkin, squash, and water-melonseed, all of which were eagerly sought after and the demand was for more. Those who received them made good use of them, but at the same time I would recommend that the practice of issuing seeds to these Indians be discontinued. When they believe they can call on the agent every spring for seeds they become careless and take no care of their crops, while on the other hand if they are made to rely on themselves they will become more saving and economical and will soon have all the seed they want of their own raising, just as they always have an abundance of corn.

They have a very primitive method of planting, but apparently well adapted for this arid region. They select sandy spots near some line of drainage, and these seemingly dry, barren dunes retain sufficient moisture to germinate the seeds, which are planted deep with a hoe. They throw up numerous low dikes with their hoes to retain the occasional rain-fall, but they chiefly depend upon the sudden heavy showers of July and August to mature the corn, which is harvested in September. Irrigation has never been practiced by them, except in recent experiments in a small way, nor is it generally

practicable until after the construction of reservoirs, as I have previously recommended. But there is more pressing need of the water for the flocks and herds, and four or five men could be advantageously employed in teaching the Navajos to construct them and keep them in repair, and any surplus water could be used in further irrigation experiments.

Of the numerous small arable spots scattered throughout the reservation they plant altogether about 10,000 acres in corn, which yields about 10 bushels per acre, or a total, say, of 1,000,000 pounds. They also plant squash, pumpkin, and melons near their corn-fields, but it is very difficult to form an estimate either of the area of these irregular patches or the amount harvested; but in fact most of these vegetables are consumed on ripening, only very few being preserved in caches for the winter. The amount of beans planted is very trifling, and the amount of wheat will not exceed 30,000 pounds.

In the cañon Tac-gl and its branches are many little clusters of peach trees, originally planted by some of the village Indians who found refuge with the Navajos during seasons of famine among the villagers. None of the fruit is preserved, as that region, during the harvest month, is the scene of continuous festivities, and scattered family members assemble there from all parts of the reservation to feast upon green corn, melons, and peaches.

The only money they will accept in traffic is silver coin, which is natural enough, as with paper currency they could readily be deceived, while they are excellent judges of silver. However, in the last year they have been willing to accept paper. They melt from a third to a half of the coin they receive to make into silver ornaments, but for gold they have no appreciation. While they were poor they were content with copper and brass, but with the coming of the railway and better markets for their products, they grew rich, and these yellow metals became cheap and were discarded, and gold they reckon in the same category. Besides their first really valuable ornaments were of silver, obtained from the Mexicans, whose favorite decoration has always been silver, and the Navajo ideal of splendor is the Mexican vaquero in gala attire, horse and rider heavily bedecked with silver.

Considering the accommodations with which the agency is provided our school has been fairly prosperous during the year. We opened in September, 1889, with an attendance of 23, which soon ran up to an enrollment of 104. As the building was only intended to accommodate 75 any further increase in attendance was impracticable. Before the close of the month I was asked to provide 20 pupils for the Grand Junction school, and about a week later I started with 31 boys. Of this number 23 are still attending school there, the other 8 having run away and made their way to their homes over the mountains and through deep snow. During the winter there was a great deal of sickness among the children at school, mostly the younger ones. The complaint was pneumonia and throat trouble. Of those taken sick 5 died; 2 boys and 3 girls. The average attendance during the first quarter was 38, but in this connection it must be understood that we had two months' vacation, and the average was taken for the whole quarter. The enrollment for the second quarter was 71, with an average attendance of 64. During the third quarter the enrollment reached 75, with an average attendance of 70, and in the fourth quarter the enrollment increased to 83, with an average attendance a fraction less than 77. From these figures it will be seen that our enrollment steadily increased from the opening until the close of the school at the end of the fiscal year.

The usefulness of the school was greatly increased by the addition of a carpenter and shoe-maker to the force of instructors. Both of these were needed very badly, and both have proven to be valuable acquisitions. Since it was built I do not believe the school building had ever been repaired, but since the appointment of the carpenter it has been thoroughly overhauled and the work is nearly completed. In his work the carpenter has been ably assisted by the boys, a number of whom were detailed to learn the trade. They prove to be apt pupils and will soon learn to do all kinds of work in that line. The shoe-maker is equally useful in his line, and hereafter, with the assistance of the pupils, he will be able to make and repair all the shoes used by the school children.

Work on the new school building is progressing as rapidly as possible under the circumstances. But two white men, a stone-mason and a carpenter, have been employed on it, the remainder being Indians. The walls will be completed by the last of August, but it will be some time after that before it will be ready for occupancy. The building is entirely of stone, the front being cut in blocks, and is two stories high. When completed it will be one of the handsomest buildings in the Territory, and will add greatly to our school facilities. Its cost will be something less than \$8,000. At present the children are without a study or assembly room, which is a great inconvenience, but this want will soon be provided for, the Department having concluded to build one.

Provision has also been made by the Department for the erection of a new two-story school building at Chiu-a-lee, about 45 miles northwest of the agency. The building is to accommodate 75 pupils as boarders. It will be located on one of the best portions of the reservation, where there has always been a large population, and can be filled with

pupils by putting forth a strong effort. Parents will more readily send their children to a school which is near their own home.

I would suggest that at all the schools upon the reservation the common arts should be taught instead of taking the children for this purpose to the strange environment in the East. I am confident they more readily comprehend and assimilate instruction imparted to them here without severing them from their native surroundings. The rudiments of all the handiworks necessary to be taught have been familiar to the Navajo for a long period; house-building and working in metals and leather among the men, and weaving and basketry among the women. On these lines I would recommend that the boys be methodically taught as cobblers and saddle and harness makers, the value of modern appliances in dressing stone and hewing timber, and the use of the simpler tools in the construction of comfortable dwellings, and to be accustomed to the smith's operations at the anvil and work-bench. The art of weaving is seemingly inherent to the Navajo girls, and their traditional skill at the primitive vertical loom should be developed in modern methods of weaving. Their marked inventive faculty and artistic tastes in decorative weaving, plating, and basketry are susceptible of great advancement under the influences which skilled training would bring.

Although the Navajos may be said to be born to the saddle, yet singularly enough they are poor horse-trainers, and are even extremely timid in handling them; hence the boys should be carefully instructed in this direction. Broadly speaking, the men own all the horses, and the women own all the sheep, but like the horse herds, the flocks are also handled very crudely, and pending their transition to a higher social state, both boys and girls, in the meanwhile, should be taught some improved practices in the breeding and care of their domestic animals.

The tribe is in a very interesting stage of transition, and clearly one of very material progress. The crude artisans among them have adopted many modern tools and discarded their old primitive appliances. The women still cling to the traditional methods in spinning and weaving, but in their cooking the ordinary utensils of civilization are forcing the crude pottery vessels and basketry into disuse. For the cumbersome wooden hoes and planting sticks, modern implements have been substituted, thus enabling them to plant a greatly increased acreage. The proximity of trading-posts has radically changed their native costumes and modified many of the earlier barbaric traits, and also affords them good markets for their wool, peltry, woven fabrics, and other products. Bright calicos and Mexican straw hats are their ordinary summer attire, and they take kindly to our comfortable heavy garments in cold weather. Fire-arms have almost entirely superseded the primitive weapons, and silver ornaments of their own manufacture are worn instead of copper and brass.

But the most promising indication of their steady advance toward civilization is displayed in their growing desire to possess permanent dwellings. This has been directly stimulated by the operation of a saw-mill erected 10 miles from the agency, which supplies them with lumber, and already about 200 comfortable dwelling-houses, mostly two-roomed and with doors and windows, have been erected. This change for the better is due largely to the liberality of the Department in furnishing those who evinced a desire to improve themselves with tools and building material. I have issued during the past year nearly one hundred sets of carpenters' tools, and windows, doors, locks, etc., for about two hundred dwelling-houses. The Indians have made good use of these advantages which have been placed in their hands, as will be seen from the statement above, and the result is a steady demand for both tools and material. Our saw-mill, though only 10 horse-power, has done excellent work since it was put in operation, but I am afraid its capacity will soon prove too small to supply the increasing demand.

Within the last two years the price for nearly all their products has greatly increased, and competition among the traders has reduced the cost to them of the articles they purchase, thus materially adding to their resources.

By persistent effort their opposition to the school for their children has been overcome, and whatever may be the ultimate educational results achieved, I can at least claim the credit of being the first agent to fill the school-house to its utmost capacity.

In this arid region of scant vegetation, a much wider scope than elsewhere is necessary for pasturage, and as most of their land lies considerably over an altitude of 6,000 feet, only a very small portion can ever be brought under successful cultivation. This is the principal reason why so many members of the tribe have gone off the reservation and made their homes on the Government lands surrounding it. On the 14th of February last I received instructions from the Indian Office to immediately take energetic and proper steps to keep the Indians—with the exception of those who have settled upon lands outside of their reservation for the purpose of taking homesteads—within the limits of their reservation and to return roving Indians to the reservation. In compliance with these instructions I immediately set to work. My police were sent to every point where an Indian could be found off the reservation. All were notified to return at once or report immediately to the agent why they refused to do so.

In a very short time these non-reservation Indians commenced arriving at the agency in bands, numbering from three to fifty, to enter their protests against coming on the reservation to live. From time to time no less than three hundred of them have called upon me, each one declaring that he has lived upon his land from eleven to twenty-two years, and that it is his intention to homestead it when the Government has it surveyed and places within his reach the means of making an entry. I fully explained to each one that he is entitled to 160 and no more, and that he must confine his stock to his own land. This they declared their willingness to do, and if they will only stand by their promises to comply with the requirements of the law I believe the lands on which they are settled should be surveyed immediately and that they should have their lands allotted to them under the act of February 9, 1837. As the matter now stands the cattle men complain of the Indians and the Indians complain of the cattle men. Their interests are dissimilar, and unless they can be harmonized or the Indians compelled to move back on the reservation trouble may eventually ensue.

It would seem that the Navajo is to be submitted to a severe probation before being ranked in civilization. With the first signal evidence of our civilization, the railway, came the comparatively well-behaved men who work as railway laborers. After them came the wild Moctocs who rejoice in the epithets of "bad-men" and cow-boys. One would imagine a scene of rural peace and quietness in the occupation of rearing calves and fattening haves for the market, but, on the contrary, the breeding cows seem to necessitate a vast throng of bloodthirsty man midwives, who insist upon surrounding themselves with deadly weapons and lethal whisky. The poorest element of the Navajo come first in contact with this by-product of civilization, and the result is endless broils and disturbance. These ill-behaved cow-boys have, to a great extent, destroyed the prestige of the American in this region.

Within the past year I have had five cases of cattle-stealing brought before me for investigation; but, although I tried my utmost, using all my police force, and the cattle-owners also strove to make their complaints good, in not a single instance could I find sufficient proof to warrant me in sending any of the accused to trial.

The surging conflict lies here: that many of the inherited lands of the Navajo lie some distance beyond the established Navajo Reservation. They have roamed and lived in these surroundings from time immemorial, and it is almost a matter of impossibility to explain to them our scheme of restricted land-holding. No explanation can be made to them of the difference between an acre and a square mile, so far as possessory title lies. Wherever grass grows, there they think their sheep and horses ought to graze. The waters beyond the reservation at which they now live have been thus occupied for a score of generations. I have made every insistence and all preparatory arrangements possible to bring these families, their flocks, and herds back to the reservation, but, as every right-thinking man will admit, time must be allowed these people to undertake and complete a movement of such vital importance; otherwise great hardship will be wrought to these outlying families. Even if it should be determined to bring them back I believe the only satisfactory way in which it could be done would be by extending the reservation line south a sufficient distance to provide them all with land and water.

I wish to submit for your information a typical case of "Indian trouble," still unsettled. The Navajos well understand that the San Juan River marks the northern limit of their reservation, but upon its north side lies the scene of their principal myths and the adventures of their greatest heroes, and is, in fact, their most famous, legendary hunting ground; hence it is difficult to prevent a small party from slipping across to kill a fat deer now and then. Last December, with this intent, a hunting party of four men, three women, and a boy went across, about 20 miles north from the river, when one of the men killed a deer, and was riding back to their camp, leading a mule, upon which the carcass of the deer was packed. Another deer crossed in front of the hunter, and he left the mule; throwing down his blanket, he took after the deer, which he followed for some distance unsuccessfully. Returning to his mule, he found horse tracks, but no blanket, so he followed the tracks and soon overtook a party of cow-boys. He claimed his blanket, but they threatened or did actually shoot at him, and he retreated to the Navajo camp. On the following morning these same cow-boys, numbering six or more, rode into the Navajo camp, where some worthy brawling ensued, and as the cow-boys again drew their weapons the Navajo party retired, riding southward. They rode of course with their rifles across the saddle-bow, and one of their horses stumbled in the snow, which accidentally discharged the rifle of the Navajo rider, but without harm. This at once brought down the fire of the cow-boys, and one of the Navajo men was killed; the cow-boys rode off exulting, but the Navajos halted to carry off the dead body of their companion to the cliffs, where they covered it with stones.

Returning home upon the reservation the affair was widely discussed, and, as may be supposed, all the younger Navajo were eager for retaliatory foray. It was the subject of discussion at all the councils of the older men, at their prescriptive gatherings, when for a dubious period it really seemed that they would actually strike back at the cow-

boys in a vengeful raid. Just at this critical juncture Col. A. M. Tinker, Indian Inspector, fortunately happened to come to this agency, and readily volunteered to go up with me and ascertain the real import of all these ugly rumors. Our expedition was through continuous driving storms, and we fought through snow drifts up to our waists to get across the towering mountain ranges to reach the scene. All of the best men of that region met us in council, and after a heart-breaking series of wordy conflicts, we compelled them to a peaceful decision by argument. I have taken every necessary legal step, and have used every exertion to bring all procurable evidence before the grand jury of San Juan County, N. Mex., and thus the matter now rests till the next session of court there on the 1st of September next.

In the month of January last, under instructions from the Department, I took three of the leading men of the tribe to Albuquerque, N. Mex., to visit the Indian industrial school at that place, learn something of its workings, and to see how the white man lived and transacted business. Neither one had ever been far enough from the reservation before to see the railroad. I spent several days on the trip, showed them all there was to be seen, and explained to them thoroughly everything they saw which attracted their attention. Their wonder was simply marvelous. It seemed impossible for them to comprehend even a small portion of that which came under their vision, and during the remainder of their lives they will never cease talking to their people of the sights they witnessed. They all returned fully impressed with the greatness of the white man and fully believing in the importance of education. They are now great friends of the school, and hereafter each one will do his best to secure for it a large attendance. An occasional trip of this kind does much good, and no better investment could be made with the money spent in this way.

While the school buildings are in good repair, the same can not be said of those occupied by the agency employes. The latter are old, sit very low on the ground, and during the winter months are very damp. For several months past I have tried to improve them as much as possible, and when the agency carpenter could be spared from other work he has put in his time on these improvements. Still, it will be impossible to make them comfortable, and they should be replaced with new ones when circumstances will warrant it. Several of the buildings are absolutely worthless, and during the rainy season it is almost impossible to keep the water out of them.

Crime among the members of the tribe during the past year has been reduced to the minimum. No case demanding serious attention has been brought to my notice. In January last Nich-lee, a Navajo Indian, was tried at St. John's, Ariz., for the murder of a prospector named Swift who had ventured on the reservation in search of mineral, found guilty, and sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of twenty-five years. This crime was committed about two years ago. About the time this Indian was sentenced an Indian named Chiz-chilla was murdered on the San Juan, in New Mexico, by a cowboy named Cox. The latter has not yet been arrested, and it remains to be seen if punishment is meted out to him as it was to the Indian.

There has never been, to my knowledge, a court of Indian offenses here. The tribe is divided into clans, which are widely scattered over a vast territory. If such a court existed the different clans should be represented, and if they were it would be next to an impossibility to get the members together at any one time, or even a small portion of them. On the other hand, in a court composed of a few representatives from a few clans the member of an unrepresented clan would certainly suffer if brought to trial before them, so great is the jealousy existing between them. For these reasons I do not think it desirable to have a court; in short, in my experience the offenses committed have been so few and trivial that I do not think a court necessary. If a crime is committed the Territorial courts are amply able to deal with it.

About the 8th of March last I received information that it was the intention of a party of prospectors, numbering fifty men, who were organizing, to invade the reservation in search of mineral. I at once communicated with the Indian Office and with the military commander of this district. I heard no more about the matter until the latter part of the month, when I learned that the party was on the reservation and had taken up a position on the Carrizo Mountains. Col. E. A. Carr, commandant at Fort Wingate, promptly sent me two troops of cavalry, with whom I at once went to the Carrizo Mountains, where we found fifteen miners holding out against the Indians. I served legal notice on them to leave, warning them of the penalty if they ventured to return. They were then escorted off the reservation by the troops. Since that time several of them did return, and the matter was reported to the Department. Threats of invasion by other parties have been made and other attempts will surely follow until such time as the Department investigates the extent of the alleged mineral wealth of that region and determines either to close it against the miners or open it for development.

The sanitary condition of the agency has been very bad this year, owing to the poor quality of the water which we have been compelled to use. Two children of employes have died. The water which we are compelled to use comes from a spring about 2 miles from the agency. At the fountain-head it is pure, but along its course it is used

very extensively by horses, sheep, and goats, being the only water accessible to them during the summer months for miles around. The result is that when the water reaches the agency it is very impure. By digging holes in the bed of the creek we obtain "seepage" water, which is a little better, but still far from being wholesome. I have asked for relief, which it is to be hoped will soon be granted.

During the month of April last Dr. Daniel Dorchester, superintendent of schools, accompanied by his wife, visited the agency for the purpose of inspecting the school and making a report thereon. At that time we were not in the most desirable shape. The superintendent and matron had left a short time previously and their places were filled temporarily by other employes. However, Dr. Dorchester expressed himself as being well pleased with the work as it was then progressing and made some valuable suggestions as to the mode of conducting such a school. Too much praise can not be given Mrs. Dorchester as a faithful worker. In her the Indian girls have found a friend who will do much towards bettering their condition.

In the same month Mr. Herbert Welsh, corresponding secretary of the Indian Rights Association, paid the reservation a visit, staying four weeks. During that time I accompanied him over the reservation. We met a great many Indians on the way, especially at Chin-a-lee, where Mr. Welsh held quite a council with them, urging them to send their children to school and to adopt Americans' ways in farming. They listened attentively, and a good impression was made upon them. At other places Mr. Welsh talked to them, which will surely result in future good. On the same trip Mr. Welsh accompanied me to the Moqui villages, where I made the annual issue to the Moquis.

In my last annual report I called attention to the fact that aside from the regular Sabbath exercises in the school, the Navajo was entirely devoid of any religious instruction, and from what I can learn he has never had any. During the year just closed I have received several communications on the subject from persons who expressed a desire to do missionary work among members of the tribe. The Methodists sent a minister here last fall. He remained some time, was very earnest in his endeavor to advance the cause of religion, but being without the means to carry on the work himself, and receiving none from his church, he was compelled to abandon the field, and has not since returned. Since then a lady came here from eastern New Mexico and for several months has been at work among the Indians as a missionary at her own expense. These are all the efforts which have been made to Christianize this tribe within the past year. There is no doubt that they need enlightenment and that good missionary work would greatly assist the work of civilization which is being done by the Government; but it seems that the various denominations prefer to send their missionaries and money abroad, while the American aborigine is left in total darkness on the borders of nineteenth-century civilization.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. E. VANDEVER,  
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

#### REPORT OF MOQUI PUEBLO INDIANS, NAVAJO AGENCY.

NAVAJO AGENCY, N. MEX., August 22, 1890.

SIR: Herewith I submit my second annual report for the Moqui Pueblo Indians for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890. When I made my last annual report I had acted as agent but a few months and was but little acquainted with their habits and customs. Since then, however, I have studied them as carefully as circumstances would permit, and now give the result of my investigations.

The Moqui differ in many ways from their neighbors, the Navajo, these two tribes presenting many contrasts in habits and character. The saucy, arrogant Navajo leads a kind of Bedouin life, while the timid, unresisting Moqui cling closely to their old villages perched on the cliffs. The Navajo cherish an inherent scorn for manual labor, planting only in an amateur sort of way, and consume much of their field products before the harvest season has well ended. The Moqui are of a stock long inured to toil, and delight in field labor, persistently cultivating their sandy valleys; they are prudent as the Navajo are improvident, and few of their houses but contain sufficient provisions to last between harvests.

With the Navajo the women are the weavers, but only the men weave and spin among the Moqui. The Navajo make ornaments of iron and silver; the Moqui only of stone and shell.

The religions of the two tribes are entirely different in theory and practice, and while the Navajo observances occur upon occasions of convenience, with *ex tempore* accessories, and always after night, those of the Moqui are celebrated by day, at prescribed times and places, and in a strict order of sequence.

Polygamy is common among the former but unknown among the latter, and their birds present, if less in value, are of higher ideal token and free from the sordid taint of bargain and sale which attaches to the Navajo marriage.

The Moqui goes afoot defenseless, and will trot a long distance out of his way to greet the American with a conciliatory hand-shake.

The Moqui were among the first people within our present borders of whom the early Spanish explorers have left us historic mention. The first village Indians met by Coronado in 1541 were the Zuni, and from them the Spaniards learned of this people, called by the Zuni the A-mo-kwi, and they have ever since borne that name, under its Spanish form of Moquis, or Mo-ki, but they call themselves Ho-pl-tuh, the peaceable people. Their country was later named by the Spaniard the province of Tusayan, from an appropriate Navajo term, "ta-sa-nu," meaning the place of isolated buttes. Thus the Moqui and his country have always borne foreign names; and it is a curious fact that all of the North American Indians are similarly nicknamed, none of them being known to us under their own aboriginal title.

To fit their traditions to our chronology is almost impossible, but, to make a hazard, it would appear that fierce intestine wars raged among the village Indians throughout the table lands early in the fourteenth century. About a century later the first intrusions of more savage stock occurred, "enemies from the north," as they are spoken of, and were probably the Ute and Comanche. We know that in 1541 the Spaniards found the Moqui occupying villages which were old then, but how long they had been ageing there is no means of determining. Not long after this the Navajo began to encroach from the eastward, and roamed between Tusayan and the Rio Grande.

A permanent occupation of New Mexico was made by the Spaniards in 1591, and it was probably about 1630 when some missionary priests came to Tusayan. They were escorted by troops to assert Spanish authority and to show the benign nature of their mission. They also brought sheep, oxen, and horses as gifts to the Moqui, but of the sheep and horses the Navajo helped themselves to the greater share. The memory of the mission period is held in great odium by the Moqui, for although they admit that the Spaniards taught them to plant peach orchards and brought them other benefits, yet they suffered many severities at the hands of the priests, who also held many of the Moqui as peons at the mission stations. In 1680 there was a general revolt of all the village Indians, in which the Moqui participated by slaying all the Spaniards who were then among them. Fearing lest a Spanish force might be sent against them, shortly after the massacre they evacuated their villages, and rebuilt them higher up, on the mesa points they now occupy.

In the beginning of the eighteenth century the Ute and the Apache made fatal incursions upon them until, as they tell, no man's life was safe beyond the base of their mesas. Deterred from cultivating their fields, they resorted to carrying up earth in their blankets and made little heaps on the cliff ledges, in which they planted corn and managed to grow sufficient to eke out a bare existence. In this evil strait they sent to the Teh-wa, their distant kinsmen on the Rio Grande, begging them to come to their assistance. These Teh-wa speak a different tongue from the Moqui, but are very similar to them otherwise, and they came to relieve the Moqui from the attacks of the raiding bands. This military colony was afterwards re-enforced by other of their families from the Rio Grande and built the village of Teh-wa, on the east mesa, which they still occupy.

About 1780 an epidemic of small-pox devastated all the Moqui villages, and again in 1840 the same disease raged among them for several months, and many ghastly stories are still told of its ravages. Many houses were then abandoned and their ruinous walls still form ragged fringes around every village, and the old men point to these memorials as they tell of the pestilence which diminished their people to insignificance.

Three of the villages are built upon the bare, flat summit of the east mesa, 600 feet above the level of the valley; upon the middle mesa three other villages are built upon points of equal height; but the western point, upon which Oraibi is situated, is considerably lower. These mesas all point to the southward, projecting from the main tableland, with intervals of about 7 miles between each of them. I have visited them frequently, and estimate their population as follows—sexes about equal:

East mesa:	
Teh-wa .....	200
St-tchom-ovi .....	100
Walpi .....	300
Middle mesa:	
Mi-shong-in-ovi .....	350
Shi-powl-ovi .....	175
Shung-op-ovi .....	250
Oraibi .....	825
Total population .....	2,200

The villages have all the same general appearance—rows of houses more or less dilapidated, of irregular heights, but all flat-roofed and built together, with here and there a dingy court. Viewed from the valleys it is difficult to distinguish between cliff-wall and house-wall, and in Walpi some of the houses rest upon rude buttresses projecting over the edge of the precipice. The older house groups are three and four stories high, with rambling rooms in confusing directions, and oddly occurring alcove-like recesses, some of them 2 or 3 feet above the general level of the floor, some a step or two below it. Most of the rooms are very small and all of the ceilings are low, many of them with only narrow open slits in the wall to admit light, but in some these are fitted with sheets of transparent gypsum. The typical houses are built in terraced form, that is, the ground story is the widest, and each succeeding story recedes 7 or 8 feet from the front. Narrow, foul alleys wind through the villages in a straggling way, and noisome passages through the ground story of the inclosing houses lead to the courts.

The courts contain the most peculiar feature of their rude system, namely, the kiva, or underground chamber, two or more of which are in every village. The kiva is an oblong excavation, about 25 feet in length, with half that width, and about 9 feet deep. The roof is formed of earth covering willows and twigs which rest upon strong beams laid across at intervals; and, being firmly trodden, the roof is in most instances just level with the surface. Access is gained through a slightly elevated hatchway near the center by a long ladder the ends of which project 15 or 20 feet in the air. In cold weather a small fire is made on the floor just under the hatchway which serves as door, window, and chimney. Formerly the kiva was strictly preserved for the observance of religious ceremonies, but now, aside from this purpose, these places are also used as weaving and work-shops, and are favorite loitering places for the men.

Their thronged mythology has given rise to a very complex system of worship which rests upon this theory. In early days certain superhuman beings, called Katcheena, appeared at certain seasons, bringing blessings or reproofs from the gods, and as indicated by their name, they listened to the people's prayers and carried back their desires to the gods. A long while ago they revealed certain mystic rites to a few good men of every clan, by means of which mortals could communicate directly with the gods, after which their visits ceased, and this, the Moqui say, was the origin of their numerous religious or Katcheena societies. To a limited extent certain women were also similarly endowed; hence the membership of some of these societies consists entirely of men, others of women only, and in many both sexes bear a part.

The public ceremonies of these societies are participated in by all the members fancifully dressed in cotton tunics, kilts, and girdles, and wearing large masks decorated with the emblems pertaining to the Katcheena whose feast they celebrate. Emerging from the Kiva, the maskers form in procession and march to the village court where they stand in line, rattle in hand, and as they stamp their feet with measured cadence they sing their traditional hymns of petition. The surrounding house-terraces are crowded with spectators, and some of these celebrations partake much of the nature of dramas. Feats of warfare mimicked, or the actions of wild animals and hunters, and many mythic incidents are commemorated, while interludes afford an opportunity for a few grotesquely arrayed buffoons to crack coarse jests for the amusement of the rude audience. Every moon witnesses some celebration, and this would not be so remarkable were they begun and ended on the same day, but as each of them occupies several days, and two or three villages devote themselves to the same holiday, it will be seen that to keep this cumbersome worship in motion engrosses about as much time as their secular occupations.

The nearest flowing stream is more than 40 miles away from the villages, but several springs at the base of the cliffs afford them ample water. They do not practice irrigation, but the sandy valleys retain enough moisture to germinate the planted seeds, and barring an exceptionally dry season they generally secure abundant crops of corn and other Indian vegetables, squash, beans, and melons. In a limited way they make small terrace gardens on a slope near a convenient spring and irrigate them with small streams, but 20 acres would probably cover all the ground they now cultivate in this way. In a limited way they also cultivate cotton and wheat, although according to tradition their cotton fields were formerly very extensive. But their most inviting product is that of their numerous peach orchards, which are set out everywhere around their villages, except in the valleys. On the high mesa summits, and in the almost vertical sand dunes which cling to the mesa sides, thick clusters of peach trees grow luxuriantly with but the scantiest care, and yield delicious fruit in abundance.

I estimate their field products as follows:

	Acres.
Planted in corn:	
East mesa .....	900
Middle mesa .....	700
Oraibi .....	1,000
Total .....	2,600

which at 15 bushels per acre equals 2,184,000 pounds.

Disposed of in this manner:	Pounds.
Consumed.....	800,000
Bartered to Navajo for say 300,000 pounds mutton and other objects.....	700,000
Sold to traders.....	100,000
Fed to animals and wasted.....	50,000
Surplus stored.....	534,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,184,000</b>

There are about 1,200 acres planted in melons, squashes, and beans, and their scattered orchard groups must comprise an area of perhaps 1,000 acres, and especially within the last few years the custom of setting out new seedling orchards has become very common. From a very ancient time the practice of allowing some of the arable stretches to lie fallow for several years has also been customary. Probably three-fourths of the peaches are consumed while fresh, the remainder being split open and dried upon the rocks and housetops for future use, and this dried fruit is of most excellent flavor. They begin eating their melons from the time they first come in blossom, but the yield is generally so abundant that they hold melons stored in their cellars until well into January and even February.

They graze their flocks in the valleys, not far from the villages, and nightly drive them home, shutting them up in walled pens along the ledges of the mesa cliffs. They number about as follows, the largest herds being at Oraibi:

	Sheep.	Goats.
Hens.....	500	160
Wethers.....	3,300	340
Ewes.....	10,000	2,800
Yearling increase.....	1,200	200
Lambs.....	3,000	800
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>4,300</b>

They consume about 1,800 of their own sheep, and 650 goats, and something over 300,000 pounds of mutton and goat flesh bartered from the Navajo.

A constant source of bickering between them and the Navajo are the encroachments of the latter. I have given this matter a great deal of careful attention, and have time and again restrained the Navajo from these intrusions, warning them not to approach with their herds within certain specified limits, which would give the Moqui ample room for grazing, if they were not too timid to use it. Since I made this last adjustment complaints have not been so numerous, but it is a slow task to set up backbone in these Moqui who are too spiritless to assert their own rights. But friction between them gradually decreases, and more cordial relations are slowly growing among them.

The Moqui resources and income may thus be tabulated:

	Sold during year.		
	Value.	No.	Amount received.
Horses, 1,200 at \$10.....	\$12,000	50	\$500
Burros, 3,600 at \$1.....	12,000	125	500
Sheep, 18,000 at \$2.....	36,000		
Goats, 4,300 at \$1.50.....	6,450		
Cattle, 800 at \$1.8.....	14,400	50	900
Wool, 21,000 pounds at 9 cents.....			2,160
Wool manufactured, 13,500 pounds.....			3,500
Cotton fabrics, basketry, etc.....	1,500		
On hand:			
Silver ornaments.....	4,000		
Coral and turquoise.....	2,000		
Corn, etc.....	5,310		1,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>63,660</b>		<b>8,500</b>

The women alone are the house owners, and aside from their domestic work they make all the pottery, producing among much that is extremely crude, many excellent speci-

mens of ware. The women are also the basket-makers, and their shallow, discoid trays are made of yucca, wire grass, and slender osiers, the material dyed in various colors, and laid in elaborate designs. These are used as bread and meal trays, but they find a ready sale among the whites, as they make handsome plaques for wall decoration.

Ancestry and inheritance are about on the same general lines as with the Navajo, but in their land property there are still traces that it was once divided on a communal basis for the use of the families composing the gentes and not as individual holdings. They still count many gentes, and there are about twenty-six of these extant, but some of them only represented now by one or two persons. Their gentes are named after the sun, clouds, animals, plants, and mythologic and common objects, deriving their names either from mythic ancestors or traditional incidents in their early history.

The priests and chiefs are not privileged personages. The former are the leaders in all religious ceremonies and the latter preside at councils, decide matters of controversy, and to some extent conduct the affairs of the village. They are not hereditary, but most of them nominate their own successors. They engage in the same labors and lead precisely the same life as the other villagers, and no actual difference in social rank is recognized.

At Kean's Cañon, 12 miles east from the first or east mesa, a school has been established since 1887, but which has not been markedly successful. The buildings are rather small and there are about as many children attending as accommodation can be provided for, but the school is conducted by a bonded superintendent who makes detailed reports of its affairs direct to your office. I would recommend, however, that, as suggested for the Navajo, industries and economic methods of labor should also be taught at the Moqui school.

Among the villagers modern improvements, utensils, and other articles of civilization are growing in common use, and a few families have been induced to leave the noisome villages and build down in the valley, lumber, doors, and windows having been furnished them for this purpose. But, as a whole, the Moqui seem not to possess sufficient energy to conceive or carry out any proposition for their own betterment. Such schemes as have been introduced had to be fairly forced upon them, and, as it is, some of the villages, especially Oraibi, have wholly ignored them. All observers have remarked the intelligence and animation of the children, but on reaching maturity they almost invariably sink into a state of mental apathy. Security from intrusion is gradually tempting more families to build in the valleys, and the more civilized ideas acquired by the younger people at the school may develop sprightlier faculties in the coming generation.

But although the Moqui in their depressing, monotonous surroundings wear a habitual expression of melancholy dullness, I was lately agreeably surprised to discover a deep, emotional nature under this stolid mask, and that when brought in contact with strange conditions they evince shrewdness in observation, and an unexpected capacity for intelligent reflection. The occasion which revealed these hidden phases of character was a recent visit to the East under the favoring authority of your instructions. On beginning their travels the swift motion of the railway train whirling them through an ever-changing scenery overpowered them with amazement, and almost completely stunned their every sense. But after a little this dazed condition subsided, and their faculties again reviving, they maintained a constant flow of inquiries, and began slowly to understand something of the great life beyond the solitudes of their table-lands. The marvelous operations upon the farms, and the wide expanse of cultivated fields, gave them their first intelligible idea of what the Americans really mean by giving modern implements to the Moqui and urging them to improved field culture. The great centers of industry, the spacious streets and stupendous house structures, gave them some comprehension of the American's motive in pressing upon them the need of persistent, methodical work for their own advancement, and why the authorities insist upon them to abandon their offensive habitations on the cliffs and build new villages in the valleys. All these not only thus impressed them, but touched them to the innermost core. Hopes were evoked and fears dispelled, and new imaginations were aroused by this startling experience, and a higher humanity than they could ever have conceived was manifested to them on this supreme journey.

At Washington, through the felicitous courtesy of Dr. H. C. Yarrow, they were regaled with the spectacle of the theater. The brilliant assemblage of people, the beautiful costumes, the decorations of the opera house, the lights and music filled them with ecstasy, and they gave vent to their delight, bounding from their seats, shouting and clapping their hands, and became for a time a greater attraction to the audience than the performers on the stage. Dr. and Mrs. Yarrow still further provided them with a delightful reception after the entertainment, and this glimpse of the refinements and beauties of civilized life has left a happy memory with them, and for which they return unstinted thanks.

A specially interesting episode of their brief stay was their visit to the training school

at Carlisle. The beauty of the grounds and the attractive arrangement of the numerous houses; the perfect routine of affairs, and the amazing metamorphosis in the appearance of the young Indian people there, all created the most profound impression. The significance of the school training was made clear, and the pleasure of our stay was heightened by the kindly attention of the superintendent, Capt. R. H. Pratt, who took the utmost care to explain every detail of the splendid institution. It has been uppermost in the thoughts of the Moqui visitors, but has in no way tended to modify their repugnance to sending their children to a distant school. They say, "Let our children taste of these delights at home, and we too will enjoy the good with them."

Returning westward I remained a few days at Terre Haute, Ind., and here they enjoyed their most valued experiences. I availed of every opportunity to afford them practical demonstrations of American industry in all its excellence, taking them to the car-shops, hub and spoke factory, court-house, Rose Orphans Home, and all places of interest. I was more than surprised at the mental activity they displayed under this stimulus, at the many pertinent inquiries they made, and the intelligent inferences they drew. They were keenly interested both in attentively observing the industries of the city and in the rural pursuits upon the farms, and were charmed with the kindness and hospitality they received at every hand, and they left Terre Haute with extreme reluctance.

Returning homeward as far as Albuquerque we made another halt to visit the industrial school there. Superintendent William B. Creager cordially received us, and the school-rooms and work-shops were fully examined under his genial guidance. The Moqui visitors were interested and gratified, and the result, I think, will be immediately apparent in their more general apprehension of the value of the school now established among them and a greater and more direct interest in its welfare.

After safely returning to their homes they declared they had heretofore been living in a state of blindness, but now their eyes had been opened and their minds were full of all they had seen; that they would never weary of telling their people of these wonders, and would strive to make their fields grow like those they had seen and urge all their people to follow their example.

I am well convinced that the comparatively small expense of this journey has been advantageously outlaid, and the recompense to the Department will speedily appear in both moral and material improvement of this people. The visit, although full of pleasure and enjoyment for them, was at the same time a most effective tour of instruction, an objective explanation of the oft-repeated admonitions to them to follow in the American's footsteps; it was a manifest view of civilization, which they will spread among their people in their own effectual way; it will make the possibilities of a higher social life clearer to them than all the counsels and precepts they have listened to from missionary or priest, farmer or agent, since the time of the Spanish advent.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

C. E. VANDEYER,  
United States Indian Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

#### REPORT OF PUEBLO AGENCY.

PUEBLO AGENCY, N. MEX.,  
August 25, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the condition, etc., of this the Pueblo Indian Agency, located at Santa Fé, N. Mex.

I assumed charge of same March 6, 1890, relieving Special Indian Agent Frank D. Lewis, who had been in charge since the death of Agent W. P. McClure, which occurred December 16, 1889.

I found two employes at the agency office, a clerk and an interpreter, one teacher of day school at Laguna Pueblo, some 150 miles southwest of office—the clerk at a salary of \$600 per year, the interpreter at \$600, and the teacher at \$800. The clerk's salary should be \$1,200 per year.

There are contract day-schools under the management of the Bureau Catholic Indian Missions at the following Indian pueblos: One at Acomita, a village of Acoma Pueblo, situated near the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, about 105 miles southwest of agency office; one at Paguate, a village of Laguna Pueblo, distant from office about 160 miles; one at Iseta Pueblo, on the railroad, 12 miles south of Albuquerque, 97 miles from office; one at Santo Domingo Pueblo, 45 miles southwest of agency office and near the line of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad; one at James Pueblo, 65 miles west of the agency office; one at San Juan Pueblo, 33 miles north, and one at Taca, 75 miles north-

east of agency office. Said bureau has also an industrial boarding-school for boys at Santa Fé and an industrial boarding school at Bernalillo, a small town about 63 miles southwest from agency office, the said bureau having contracts with the Department for the maintenance of same.

The Board of Home Missions, Presbyterian Church, are conducting day schools at Seama a village belonging to Laguna Pueblo, on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, about 160 miles southwest of agency office; one at Iseta Pueblo; and one at James Pueblo; and one at Zuni Pueblo, 255 miles west of the agency and 45 miles from railroad station. Said board are also managing an industrial boarding-school at Albuquerque, N. Mex., all under contract with the Department.

The University of New Mexico is conducting an industrial boarding-school at Santa Fé, having a contract with the Government.

There is also an industrial boarding-school at Albuquerque under the supervision of a bonded superintendent, W. B. Creager.

All of said schools have for their pupils Pueblos alone, except the Government school at Albuquerque and the school under management of the University of New Mexico, these having some Pueblos, Pimas, Apaches, and other Indians.

I have been authorized to establish a school (day) at McCarty's station, on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, about 170 miles from the agency office, for the benefit of the Acoma Indians; one at San Felipe Pueblo situated on the Rio Grande, about 50 miles southwest of agency, and one at Cochiti Pueblo, about 40 miles west and southwest from agency office. These schools will be opened as soon as the furniture is received, which I am informed has been ordered to be purchased.

On account of the distance that these schools are from the agency office (the most of them) and the very small amount of funds for traveling expense that I have had, I have not been able to visit but few of them. But so far as I have been able to judge by their reports, and visits to some, are for the most part well managed and doing fairly good work.

The Government has just completed a large school building at Santa Fé for an industrial boarding-school, and a bonded superintendent is now in charge (S. M. Cart), who is getting ready to open school in September, 1890.

In my connection thus far with the Indians I find much opposition to sending their children to school, especially in the Pueblos of Zuni and Acoma, whom I find to be stubborn and vicious, and who have made but little improvement, their habits and customs being about as barbarous and superstitious as they have ever been. Others have made commendable progress. I know of no suggestions to make that will hasten their civilization, unless it is continued untiring efforts to educate them by schools in their midst, with such teachers who are willing to work and will not be content to merely perform the duties of the school room, but who will teach them in their homes how to live, how to work, how to farm, and how to grow fruit.

There are but few trades that can be beneficial to them. A boy is sent to an eastern school and taught the tailor's trade. After an absence of six or seven years he returns to his pueblo unfitted for other work and finds no use for his trade, not a person except himself and perhaps a few school fellows that care for tailor-made clothing. He has nothing to do and soon becomes degraded. So with most of the other trades; the carpenter finds no house to build, the painter none to paint, and the printer no type to set. Hence I believe they should be taught the occupation with which they will have to earn their bread—farming, fruit-growing, stock-raising. To do this with practical results the teaching should be done at or near their homes. I herewith forward statistical reports of the schools under the care of the agency.

A census report is herewith forwarded. My means of taking a reliable enumeration were not the best, but I think it approximates correctness. As will be seen there is but a very slight increase in number. The small-pox and diphtheria has been prevailing in several of the pueblos for the past twelve months and has proved quite fatal among the children.

I forward statistics of crops, stocks, etc. The past year has been a very trying one to most of the Indians; scarcely any crop was raised the past season. It has been a hard struggle for them to get the bare means of living, a large number have subsisted entirely on bread and beans. As you are advised no rations are issued except to the few who visit the agency, and then only while they remain. A failure in their crop of corn, wheat, and beans means much suffering.

I learn from reports of former agents and from my own experience since I have been in charge that the land question has been a source of constant trouble to the agent and to the Indians. Unconfirmed grants, undefined boundaries, complaints from the Indians of trespassers upon their land are constantly brought to the attention of the agent. The land upon which the Pueblos are situated is held by a grant from Spain or Mexico dating back from one to two hundred years, some of them unconfirmed. Some of the Pueblos have purchased other lands, parts of grants which are unconfirmed, and some

of said purchases have been declared public land and opened for settlement. The Indians having had possession under color of title for many years, persons have settled upon some of said land, and the Indians are much exercised over it. They can not understand how it is that the land they have bought can be taken from them. Some of the Pueblos have had certain lands reserved for their use, principally grazing land. Some of this is claimed by other parties as being granted to them. Some steps ought to be taken to settle these matters. In some of these cases I have made special reports to you; will report on the others. As before stated, these Indians are barely able to live. They are harassed frequently with lawsuits. They are much afraid of courts, and the average citizen, knowing this, imposes upon them. If they are forced to employ counsel to defend their suits and to bring such suits as ought in justice to be brought, their land will soon be absorbed.

There is no court organized to try Indian offenses at this agency, and it is impracticable to establish one. On account of the location of the villages being so distant from the agency office and from each other each Pueblo has some kind of tribunal in which they try offenders against their customs, rules, and regulations and mete out punishment to the convicted; and if reports are to be believed the punishment is sometimes quite severe. But these matters are never officially reported to the agent; he only hears of them incidentally. I can not possibly estimate the number so tried and punished. I have endeavored to break up this custom, and will continue to try. Some offenses that to civilized man is very trivial are considered heinous crimes by them, and the guilty party is punished severely.

I have no additional suggestions to make for their improvement. As stated, I know of nothing but persistent effort in their midst by earnest, practical teachers.

Thanking you for your unfeigned courtesy,

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOSÉ SEGUERA,  
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORT OF AGENT IN NEW YORK.

### REPORT OF NEW YORK AGENCY.

NEW YORK AGENCY, N. Y.,  
Akron, August 30, 1890.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your circular letter of July, 1890, I have the honor to submit this my fourth annual report of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

#### POPULATION.

The enumeration of the Indians upon the different reservations taken this year under my direction and by correspondence with the chiefs of the different bands shows that the total number of Indians in this agency is 5,103, and composed of—

Senecas .....	2,727
Oneidas .....	244
Onondagas .....	521
Cayugas .....	162
Tuscaroras .....	398
St. Regis .....	1,051

#### SCHOOLS.

From a careful examination of the reports of the local superintendents of Indian schools made to the superintendent of public instruction of the State of New York, I am led to believe that there is a continued improvement of the schools on the Indian reservations. I think, however, that as a general thing the Indians regard too lightly the efforts made by the State in their behalf; that for trifling excuses they keep their children out of school, and that they are taken from school too young. These things are to be avoided by getting the parents of the children interested in the schools, which can only be done by the teachers, outside of the school-room, by visiting the parents and getting them interested in the value of an education or in the work and progress of

their children. In the resources of the teacher depends much of the success of the Indian school system.

Sufficient wages should be paid to secure teachers of brains, teachers who have common sense and who are able to devise means by which not only the scholar can be interested and encouraged to attend the school, but the parents must also be interested in the work.

The following statistical table shows the number of school districts, number of pupils of school age, attendance, etc., at the several Indian schools upon the reservations in this agency.

Reservation.	Number of districts.	Number pupils of school age.	Number of weeks taught.	Number pupils enrolled.	Average daily attendance.	Number of teachers.	Expense.
Allegheny and Cattaraugus.....	16	700	32	531	210	16	\$1,571.77
Oneida and Madison.....	2	31	29	25	12	2	410.37
Onondaga.....	1	163	19	72	25	2	417.81
St. Regis.....	5	399	40	160	65	5	1,632.17
Shinnecock and Poospatuck.....	2	61	35	56	25	2	816.81
Tonawanda.....	3	150	37	134	62	3	895.51
Tuscarora.....	2	176	36	115	40	2	519.43
Total .....	31	1,569	.....	1,100	429	.....	9,617.87

\* Discontinued July 1, 1889, by act of legislature.

#### LEGISLATION.

A bill was introduced in the New York State legislature in February, 1890, by Mr. Whipple, member of assembly from Cattaraugus County, to authorize the governor to nominate and appoint three commissioners to superintend the survey of all lands within this State now held or occupied by any band or tribe of Indians, and to allot the same in severalty in fee-simple to the Indians entitled to the occupancy thereof. Said commissioners were authorized to allot one share to each person and to secure as far as possible to each occupant the land now held and the improvements already made and owned by him and to permit all persons to select for themselves and their families so far as the same is consistent. All land not practical to allot shall be sold for the benefit of the band or tribe. Section 12 provided as follows:

The land belonging to the Seneca Indians lying within the villages of Vandalla, Carrollton, Great Valley, Salamanca, West Salamanca, or Red House, as well as that leased to railroad corporations, may be sold to white people whenever the said Seneca Nation can legally sell the same and choose to do so.

Said act also makes all Indians to whom or in whose behalf any allotment of land has been made, and the children of such Indians, citizens of this State from the date of the approval by the governor of the allotments provided for in said act, and makes every Indian who, by purchase or otherwise, has become or may hereafter become a resident of this State, shall become and is hereby declared to be a citizen of this State, and shall be subject to the civil and criminal laws of the State, and entitled to all the rights, privileges, and protection thereof, except to be exempt from all laws for the collection of debts or taxation, so far as the same may affect the alienation of their lands, provided said land is within the limits of any Indian reservation, until the expiration of thirty years. Said bill also provides that after the allotment is completed it shall be a misdemeanor for any person or persons in this State to institute or continue any custom or organization or to confer any title inconsistent with the laws of this State in the name of tribal custom, usage, or government.

Said act also provides that it shall not apply to any land in the Allegheny, Cattaraugus, or Oil Springs Reservations now occupied by the Seneca Indians nor to the lands of the Tuscarora Indians until all claims of the Ogden Company to said lands is extinguished. The Onondaga Reservation was excepted from the provision of this bill.

The friends of the Indians criticised very severely the motives of this bill and claim—First. That as soon as this bill becomes a law and the tribal relations are broken up all rents and annuities will cease, and that the Ogden Land Company can immediately proceed to enforce their claims upon the reservation lands.

Second. That the bill is drawn more particularly for the benefit of white persons who are living upon leased reservation lands in the villages of Vandalla, Carrollton, Great Valley, Salamanca, West Salamanca, and Red House, and that these lands are not allottable under the bill and are excepted from the provisions that no land shall be alienated for thirty

years; and that their claims were well-founded may be judged from the following, over the signature of one of the advocates of the bill:

Let us briefly consider what will be the effect on our lease-holders upon the Allegany Reservation. Suppose there is no longer a Seneca nation of Indians. Then, of course, there is no council to renew our leases or to resolve any annual rents, they having been abolished, wiped out by act of legislature. Now, this same authority having by a legislative act been abolished, dissolved the nation and its council, it would be incumbent on them to provide for our relief. The Indians and their friends would also demand that something be done. They could not take our lands and allot them among the tribe. They could no longer be leased. We are as secure in our titles as are the people of Dayton or any other town to theirs.

The bill passed both branches of the legislature, but in the face of these serious objections and many others the governor allowed the bill to die by refusing to sign it.

In my opinion the proper way to civilize the Indians of New York is to secure division of their lands in severalty, and placing them in full citizenship; but there are many questions and difficulties to be overcome before this can be done without injury to the rights of the Indians. The first and most important thing to be settled is the right of the Ogden Land Company; and the next, the lease problem in the villages of Vandalla, Carrollton, Salamanca, West Salamanca, Great Valley, and Red House. These are momentous questions, and to be settled fairly requires the best assistance on behalf of the Indian that can be furnished by the Government for their protection.

As stated in my special report upon the subject of leases in these villages, there are many abuses existing in consequence of these, many of which the Indians are alone to blame for. Corruption in its worst form has existed in their councils; and for a small sum of money, lease-holders have been known to enter the council and have their annual rent reduced one-half. Many of the complaints made to me by the Indians of their trouble with white intruders I find, upon investigation, to have been brought about by the Indians themselves. For a trifling sum they allow some low white man to occupy their land, and then, after seeing the poor bargain they have made, seek to have him removed by the agent or nation. I find that, after going to an immense amount of trouble and expense in getting one or two intruders removed from the reservation, the council or individual Indians will turn around and, in one-tenth of the time required to remove them, will let on twice as many more. These things make it quite discouraging for the agent.

This state of facts applies more to the Allegany and Cattaraugus Reservations than to any of the others, scarcely any complaints coming from any of the reservations in regard to intruders except the Allegany.

#### SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of the Indians during the past year has been very good; on account of the mildness of the winter they were not compelled to keep housed up, and the most of the time were able to be out around exercising, and this, in my opinion, does away with a large amount of sickness. If it were one continual summer all the time the Indians of western New York would be able to live better, but our winters are too much for them. Scanty clothing, scanty food, impure and unclean living, make the lot of our Indians a hard one during the cold weather.

#### AGRICULTURE.

The crops of the Indians upon the reservations in western New York are, I think, fully up to the average. In consequence of the agitation among the Indians in regard to the bill in the legislature for the division of their lands in severalty, there have been few improvements made during the past year. This unsettled condition of these Indians is a great hindrance to their advancement towards civilization. They are expecting at any time some new steps will be taken to change their condition, and they are consequently loath to make extended improvements, either in building or clearing up their land, as they are afraid the benefit will be reaped either by the whites or other Indians.

#### WHISKEY.

There has been very much trouble upon the Allegany Reservation during the past year on account of the sale of whiskey to the Indians. At Red House drunken rows have been frequent and fights between white men and Indians in several instances have resulted in serious injuries to the Indians. All efforts to secure conviction of the guilty parties have proved unavailing on account of the refusal of the Indians to tell where they got their whiskey. Early in the spring the Commissioner of Internal Revenue was notified by the authorities at Washington not to issue stamps to persons who were to sell liquors on the Indian reservations, and stamps were refused to the dealers residing in the villages upon the Allegany Reservation. Pending an appeal by the dealers to the authorities at Washington some were given authority to sell until the matter was de-

ided. After considerable delay the opinion of the Attorney-General upon the question was received deciding that the Government had no authority to issue licenses to sell liquors upon the reservations, and consequently the sale of liquor in the villages upon the reservation has been stopped altogether. This action on the part of the officials at Washington has caused great consternation among the local liquor dealers. All of which is respectfully submitted.

T. W. JACKSON,  
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORTS OF AGENTS IN OKLAHOMA.

### REPORT OF CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY,

Dartington, Oklahoma, August 23, 1890.

Sir: In compliance with Department regulations and printed circular of your office bearing date July 1, 1890, I have the honor to submit my second annual report of affairs at this agency and the Indians under my charge.

The population of the Indians, as shown by the enumeration, is 3,372, and are embraced in the following table, to wit:

Tribes.	Males, Females.		Total.	School children, 6 to 16 years.	
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Cheyennes.....	1,665	1,217	2,772	235	219
Arapahoines.....	530	570	1,100	162	94
Total.....	1,565	1,787	3,372	337	343

From the above it will be observed there has been a decrease in numbers since last enrollment. This is accounted for in the fact that the year just past has been one of unusual affliction, la grippe or influenza, in conjunction with malarial and hereditary diseases, proving fatal in a large number of cases.

In comparing the condition of these Indians with their condition a year ago some improvement has been effected in their customs and habits towards a better civilization. This improvement is apparent more in individual cases than generally among the people. As a people they are tenacious in holding to their barbarous customs and vicious habits. It is apparent to an observing mind that in the past few years very little has been done by prohibitory measures tending to discourage them in these customs and habits. From the record of these Indians I should say that it has only been a very few years since it was possible for an agent to undertake successfully to dictate to them in regard to these matters.

The Indians have an organization of men called dog soldiers, whose duty is to carry out and enforce the dictum of the chiefs and head men, to discipline such Indians as oppose the will of the tribe as promulgated by them. Under this condition of things, if an individual Indian became convinced of the wrongness and fallacy of any custom or habit of his people and refused to participate therein when notified, the dog soldiers were instructed to discipline him, which they did by destroying his property, and, if necessary, inflicting personal punishment, until he surrendered his convictions.

I became convinced after a short period of administration of affairs here that the dog soldier element was a menace against the advancement and civilization of the Indian. I therefore notified the Indians that the dog soldiers had no authority whatever over their persons or property, and that if the dog soldiers undertook to intimidate or coerce any Indian to do that which was contrary to his convictions of right, or prohibited by the rules and regulations of the Indian Office, some punishment would follow the offense. This gave courage to many Indians, particularly returned students, to openly oppose vicious and degrading customs.

During the year it became necessary, in order to fill up the schools, to withhold rations from those families who had children of school age and refused to put them in

school. I ordered that when the head of a family presented his ticket for rations, accompanied by a certificate from the superintendent of a school stating that he had placed his children in school, rations would be issued on such ticket. Whirlwind and others of the non-progressive element called at the office and objected strenuously to the enforcement of the order; said it was selling the children for rations to put them in school under such circumstances, and threatened uncomfotable results if I persisted in withholding rations to compel the attendance of children at school; said I was trying to force them on the war-path, and that I had no right to do it. I directed their attention to article 7 of the treaty of 1867, and also told them it was my instructions from the Indian Office at Washington. They said they did not believe it.

The following morning, while rations were being issued to Indians who had placed their children in school, "Pawnee Man," captain of the dog soldiers, backed by eight or ten of his men, entered the commissary with cocked rifle and drove every person out. I was notified at once and immediately ordered his arrest, which was accomplished by the police without serious trouble. "Pawnee Man" was brought before me, and being questioned said he was instructed by the chiefs and headmen of the tribe not to permit rations to be issued to those putting their children in school; that he did not mean any offense to the Government or to the agent; that it had heretofore been the custom of the Indians to control the action and conduct of their people by the authority of the dog soldiers. I told him it was wrong; that the dog soldiers had no authority whatever, and would not be permitted to interfere with the administration of affairs at the agency; that the Government provided Indian police, whose duties were, under the agent, to protect them in their rights and compel obedience and good behavior on the part of every one. Upon his promise not to offend again he was discharged from arrest. The following morning I was informed by the superintendent of the Cheyenne school that "Pawnee Man" had placed his daughter in the school. The schools were filled without further trouble.

During the fall and winter reports reached the Indians of this agency from the Indians of the Shoshone Agency, Wyo., alleging the advent of the second Christ, and stating that Christ was located about two hundred miles north of that agency in the mountains; that he had come exclusively to benefit the Indians, and that certain prominent medicine men had seen and held conversation with him; that he informed them the whites were to be removed from the country, the buffalo come back, and the Indians restored to their original status. Considerable interest was manifested by the Indians of this agency in these reports, particularly the Arapahoes, and they finally raised money to defray the expenses of two of their number to Wyoming to investigate the matter. Lieut. Black Coyote, of the agency police, and Sergeant Washoe, of the scouts, were chosen. They were gone about two months.

On their return they reported the snow so deep at Shoshone Agency they could not make the journey to the mountains, and therefore did not see Christ, but the reports received here were verified by the Indians there. Great excitement soon prevailed among the Indians, both Arapahoes and Cheyennes; all industrial work among them came to a standstill; so-called religious meetings were held; drums, rattles, and all kinds of musical instruments were prohibited (as they said Christ did not like so much noise), and only preaching and singing permitted. They were very earnest in their devotions; an Indian would apparently exhort for awhile, the excitement growing more and more intense as he told them what Christ was going to do for them, until finally hundreds of them would rise from the ground, commence circling around, singing and crying until they were apparently exhausted. It was reported to me a few days after the return of the two Indians from Wyoming that the Indians had about concluded to leave the reservation and go to seek Christ. I talked with some of them about it, and was informed they had the matter of going under consideration. I told them they would not be permitted to leave the reservation; they replied that Christ would protect them. A few days after I was informed a letter had been received from Shoshone Agency stating that Christ had written to the Great Father at Washington notifying him to remove the whites within two years or they would all be destroyed. Upon receipt of this information the Indians decided to remain quiet the two years upon the reservation.

In the latter part of the summer of 1889, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company filed map of right of way, running their line east of Cheyennes school building, between it and Caddo Spring, with evident intention of securing the spring. This was reported to your office, and resulted in the line being changed to run west of the school buildings, leaving it and the spring on the east side of the railroad. When the graders reached individual occupants, the company was notified to settle damages; they refused, claiming the Indians had no title to the land. I telegraphed your office the situation, and received instructions not to permit any construction until individual occupants were settled with. President Lowe of the company then requested me to call the individual occupants to meet him at my office, which was done. The company offered the Indians \$5 per acre, the Indians asked \$50. President Lowe then requested me to instruct the Indians: First, that the Indians had no title as individual occupants which

entitled them to damages for land taken; second, that all damages individual occupants were entitled to have paid them was for fences, damage to buildings, and cost of breaking sod where right of way run through plowed fields, and damage to crops. I refused to so instruct the Indians. Settlement was finally agreed upon by the payment of the following amounts to the Indians: David Pendleton, 2.77 acres, \$40; Red Bird, 8.78 acres, \$140; Standing Bull, 1.04 acres, \$22.50; Big Nose, 4.51 acres, \$100; Wolf Face, 4.61 acres, \$138; Cloud Chief, 3.40 acres, \$138; Edward Geary, 31.65 acres, \$500; Mrs. Curtis, 2.76 acres, \$137.

By the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company, Albert Curtis, 21.29 acres, \$200. In the early spring the outlook for a successful season was bright and encouraging. The Indians commenced plowing with energy, and the prospect was that a very largely increased acreage would be cultivated. Before the plowing and planting was finished the messengers sent north by the Indians to investigate the alleged arrival of the second Christ returned. From thence all industrial pursuits were pretty much abandoned by the Indians and all interest centered in their so called religious meetings. Notwithstanding adverse influences the Indians plowed 2,659 acres and planted 2,092.

Owing to the unprecedented dry season (no rain falling during the months of May and June) the corn crop will be almost a complete failure; about half crop of oats will be realized. Wheat will be a fair yield, the cultivating of which was confined almost exclusively to the Indians of Seger Colony. I believe wheat to be a surer crop in this climate than any other grain, and as there is now an outlet to market I shall try and induce the Indians to cultivate it more generally.

During the year 11,163 bushels of grain was harvested by the Indians and sold to the traders and dealers in the towns bordering on the reservation; 465 tons of hay cut; 10,260 rods of fencing erected or repaired; 29 new houses erected for Indians, they furnishing part of the labor and material; 24 Indians who had never farmed were induced to begin; one hundred and fifty tons of bones picked up on the reservation by the Indians and sold at \$6 per ton. They have hauled with their own teams 1,823,104 pounds of freight, receiving therefor \$7,020.81. The value of their products sold to the Government was \$2,294.39; to other parties, \$1,840.

There have been four boarding schools in operation during ten months of the year, the Cheyenne, at Caddo Springs, with an average attendance during that time of 81; the Arapaho, at agency, 69; Mennonite mission at agency, 45, and Mennonite mission at Cantonment, 41.

With the exception of having to withhold rations to compel the return of pupils to school after the expiration of the holiday vacation, the attendance at the schools during the year has been very encouraging. The children have improved in every respect, both mentally and morally. They are taught the common branches of education, farming, gardening, stock-raising, and other industrial work. The superintendents and teachers have accomplished good work the past year, and I expect still greater improvement and progress will be made the ensuing year. For further information in regard to schools see accompanying statistics and reports of superintendents.

#### COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

Owing to insufficiency of funds the judges were authorized for eight months only. Several cases where ownership of property was involved were considered by them and settled apparently to the satisfaction of interested parties. No record of proceedings was kept.

I finally came to the conclusion that the court as organized could not be relied upon to punish offenders, where the offense committed was a custom of the tribes. For instance, a case of polygamy involving the purchase and sale of a woman was brought to my notice before being consummated. I talked with the judges in regard to this matter, to learn what the probable action of the court would be in case the matter should be brought before them. "Pawnee Man," Cheyenne, said that God made the Indian to have as many wives as he wanted, and an old Indian to buy a young wife if he wanted to, and if I undertook to interfere in these matters I would get into trouble. Wolf Face, Cheyenne, granted an assent; White Snake, Arapaho, thought the wishes of the great father at Washington should be carried out. I told them I should do everything within my power to break up these customs, and would send to Fort Reno for confinement any Indians violating the rules and regulations of Indian office which prohibited the sale of women and polygamy. Pawnee Man and Wolf Face, Cheyenne, are opposed to allotments and to the sale of surplus lands; White Snake, Arapaho, favors both.

#### CRIMES.

United States vs. No Horse, Jr., Cheyenne Indian, arrested by police for stealing a pump from the commissary, which he took to Reno City and sold. On examination before United States commissioner was bound over for trial.

United States vs. Harry McDade, white man, arrested by police for furnishing intoxicants to an Indian on the reservation. On examination before United States commissioner was bound over for trial.

United States vs. Frank Jones, arrested by police with four bottles of whiskey in his possession, which he was offering for sale to Indians on the reservation. On examination before United States commissioner was bound over for trial.

United States vs. John Pike and Joe Dowling, arrested on reservation by Frank Moore, Government employé at Cantonment, assisted by police, charged with stealing horses, stolen horses found in their possession. On examination before United States commissioner, bound over for trial.

Numerous other arrests were made by the police for minor offenses, violations of regulations, etc. My instructions to police are to arrest any person found on the reservation intoxicated. This led to the arrest of numbers of soldiers and Indian scouts from Fort Reno, who would go to Reno City, get drunk, and in passing through the agency on their way to the fort would be arrested by police. I disposed of these cases by sending the men under arrest to the commanding officer of their company or reporting their names.

#### WHISKY DRINKING AND GAMBLING.

Of the first I am pleased to report that very little of it is practiced by the camp Indians. Most of the whisky drinkers are educated Indians. Since the opening of the territory of Oklahoma and the establishment of towns near the borders of the reservation, it seems not difficult for them to procure it. The officers of the law claim they are diligent in trying to detect the sale of it to Indians, but fail, as not a case has been brought before the courts where the arrest was made by a deputy United States marshal.

The commanding officer of Indian scouts at Fort Reno informs me that drunkenness on the part of the scouts is increasing. This is very much to be regretted, he says, and stringent measures will be used to discourage the practice.

Some concern has been expressed that these Indians might become addicted to the use of wopni or mescal as a stimulant. Very little has found its way here, and that was brought by the Kiowa Indians while on a visit. Every effort will be made to keep it out. I am informed it is exposed for sale by traders in Greer County, Texas.

While it would be an exaggeration to say that gambling is not practiced by the Indians, I do not believe it is indulged in to the extent generally supposed. There has been great diminution in the practice the past year.

#### INDUSTRY.

About one-fifth of the Indians are engaged, in a small way, in agriculture and stock-raising. The latter industry is best adapted to the country, and the Indians to it. Their insatiable greed for meat is a great hindrance to accumulation of stock. Labor is foreign to their nature; by meat it is considered degrading. The Arapaho are by far the most industrious and are proportionately despised by the Cheyennes. A few of them work at such industry as the agent is able to furnish, but seldom continue at it longer than a few weeks or months, when they get tired and quit.

#### ALLOTMENTS.

Most of the Arapaho and educated young men of both tribes, with a few of the progressive Cheyennes, favor allotments and the sale of surplus lands to the Government. The balance of them say they will not entertain any proposition changing the existing condition of things until the expiration of their treaty, 1897.

There are about 274 families occupying definite tracts of land, engaged more or less in farming, 84 of which are living in houses partly the result of their own labor. A few have fruit trees and shade trees growing in their yards. Very little other improvements are visible.

#### SANITARY CONDITION.

The general sanitary condition of the Indians is very bad. Epidemic of influenza (la grippe) prevailed during the winter; also whooping-cough and mumps during the year. In conjunction with hereditary diseases the above have caused the death of an unusual number, but considering their filthy habits, utter disregard of personal cleanliness and the practice of their medicine men who still maintain an extraordinary influ-

ence over them, it is a source of wonder that many more do not die. For further information see physician's report herewith transmitted.

#### AGENCY POLICE.

The police force at this agency, consisting of three officers and twenty-nine privates, with a few exceptions, have been very proficient and obedient during the past year. They have done some effective work in making arrests and discouraging intoxication among the Indians.

Captain of the police, Tall Bull, with two policemen, was at Reno City, a town bordering on this reserve, and observing three Indian scouts from Fort Reno under the influence of liquor advised them to go to their quarters, which they refused to do, and assaulted one of the police by pulling his hair. Tall Bull arrested them and tied the one committing the assault to a post. The city marshal arriving on the ground took the scouts in charge, put them in the city jail and kept them in confinement over night. The next day they appeared at the agency, accompanied by a white sergeant, and entered complaint against the policemen, claiming the policemen had no jurisdiction over them. I told them my instructions to the police were to arrest any person intoxicated upon the reservation, and an Indian wherever he might be found in that condition.

The Indians fully recognize the power and authority of the police. It would be difficult to conduct the affairs of a large agency without them, or some other restraining power. The service rendered by the police is deserving of more liberal compensation. They perform double the service of the scouts and their compensation is less by one-half that received by the scouts. With the opening of the Oklahoma country bordering on the reservation, and the consequent appearance of horse thieves, gamblers, outlaws, and the worst element found on the frontier, an increase of the number of policemen to protect Government property, the property of the Indians, and guard the reservation from intruders is absolutely necessary.

#### MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

The marriage ceremony among these Indians is essentially the same. An Indian desiring a certain woman for his wife, employs an old man or woman not a relative of either party and sends him or her with presents he proposes to give for the woman to her parents or if the woman be an orphan, then to her guardian. The presents are delivered and the wishes of the suitor made known. A council is then called of the woman's relatives, by her parents or guardian, and the proposition of the suitor considered. If a favorable conclusion is reached the woman is called in, and the proposition with the conclusions of her relatives is made known to her. If she refuses to accept and can not be prevailed upon to do so by those favoring the suitor, it is claimed by the Indians that the affair is off, and the person employed by the would-be groom so informs him. If, however, the proposal is favorably received by the woman, then her parents or guardian as the case may be, makes up presents equal in value or number (if ponies) to those sent by the suitor, and the mother of the bride, or if she has no mother, her grandmother or aunt, accompanied by the bride takes the presents and delivers them into the possession of the groom. The ponies are usually decorated with ribbons or bright colored trappings and as much display made as is commensurate with the wealth and position of the contracting parties. There is no further ceremony. If the woman rejects the suitor the presents sent to the parents or guardians by him are not returned, but when the woman does marry, the rejected suitor makes claim upon her husband for the number of ponies, or if other property, the value thereof that he had given to her parents or friends, which it is claimed by the Indians he or his friends is in honor bound to pay.

From the fact that I was appealed to for protection by a young woman (returned Carlisle student) who had been sold by her parents (as was claimed) while she was at school and to be delivered upon her return home, I accorded her the protection she demanded by placing her in the Cheyenne school in care of the superintendent, and not permitting her people to take her away. She afterward was married from the Cheyenne school to an educated Indian, by the Rev. H. R. Voth, and soon after complaint was made to me by her husband, that the Indian who had purchased his wife of her parents was coming with a party of friends to take a certain number of his ponies, or other property, to remunerate himself for what he had paid the parents of the girl, leads me to believe that the woman's wishes are not considered in the matter when they are contrary to those of her parents or guardian. I sent for the Indian and told him he must not take any of the property of the girl's husband, or interfere with, or molest him in any manner whatever. He told me he had given three ponies for the girl, and that it was the custom of the tribe that he should receive from the husband of the girl an equal number.

When an Indian wife is prevailed upon by an Indian to leave her husband (the Indians term it stealing) the matter is arranged by the delivery to the husband of a number of ponies, or value of property he originally paid for her; or if the husband throws his wife away and some Indian takes her, the penalty is the same. The only other way of settling these matters is for the Indian who has stolen a wife or taken one who has been thrown away, to call a council of the chiefs, present his case to them and ask their intervention. If it is accorded, the chiefs send for the husband and lay the matter before him. Then the pipe of peace is passed around; if he smokes it, the matter is settled and he waives all claim on the woman or man. I am informed the only difference between the custom of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes in these matters is the Indian who seeks intervention of the Arapaho chief, if granted, must furnish a roasted dog, and instead of smoking the pipe of peace the dog is eaten.

Polygamy prevails generally among the old Indians. I am pleased to report a diminution of this evil among the younger Indians, as evidenced by the several legal marriages entered into the past year by them, as shown by statistical report.

## MISSIONARY WORK.

I regret to state that this reservation is very poor in missionaries. When I read of the very large sums of money expended yearly in foreign missions, and of the zeal and energy displayed and sacrifices made by Christian men and women in foreign lands, teaching Christianity, and realize there is not a heathen land so utterly neglected in this respect as are these Indians, I can not help but believe that the great source of all Christianity will hold to a strict accountability those of His servants responsible for the neglect of these poor uncivilized people. The only mission work of importance done at this agency is by Rev. H. R. Voth, superintendent of the Mennonite mission schools, than whom a more earnest Christian worker can not be found in the cause of Christ and civilization.

Owing to the voluminous amount of office work during the past year, and insufficient clerical assistance, I have been obliged to remain almost continuously in the office, and have not, therefore, had the opportunity to visit the Indians at their homes and cultivate as close an acquaintance with them as I wished.

The educational interests of the Indians have been largely advanced the past year, and the prospect is good that still more satisfactory results will be obtained the ensuing year.

There seems very little desire on the part of the Indians for a better government or condition. In urging changes in their customs and habits to this end, they reply we have seven years more of supplies under the treaty and do not want any change until the treaty expires.

Annual statistics and reports are herewith inclosed.

Returning thanks to the Department for courtesy and consideration extended to me during the past year, I am,

Very respectfully,

CHARLES F. ASHLEY,  
United States Indian Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

## REPORT OF PHYSICIAN, CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY.

There have been treated at the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, 1,621 whites and Indians. Of this number 1,347 were Indians and 274 whites; 1,273 were camp Indians, and 274 were school children. This is rather a bad showing as regards the health of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians. But a large percentage of their ailments are itch and conjunctivitis, and then during the winter of 1889-'90 they were visited with an epidemic of influenza, and whooping-cough and mumps also prevailed among them during the year. Itch and conjunctivitis is always prevalent among them and can not be stamped out as long as their present tribal relations continue. When they reach a plane of civilization where they realize the necessity of observing the laws of hygiene there will be some hope of eradicating these diseases from among them.

The sanitary condition of the Cheyenne school is very good. I have called the attention of the Department in my sanitary reports to the advisability of providing the schools with fire-escapes. This, I think, would add greatly to the safety of the children in case of accident by fire.

The sanitary condition of the Arapaho school is as bad as it can possibly be, and the water supply is very deficient. I have recommended in my sanitary reports of the schools from time to time changes that would obviate these evils. I do not think it wise to allow the present system of drainage and water supply to imperil the lives of the children and employes.

Charts for instructing the children in physiology are very much needed, and would add greatly in demonstrating this subject to the Indians.

GEO. R. WESTFALL,  
Agency Physician.

## REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT CHEYENNE SCHOOL.

CHEYENNE INDIAN BOARDING-SCHOOL,  
Caddo Springs, Oklahoma, August 15, 1890.

Sir: I am instructed by the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs under date of August 7 instant, to make report through your office of the affairs of this school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

I am also requested, in connection with this report, to give a brief outline of the school's history from its establishment to the present time. I regret to say I am unable to comply with the latter request, as I fail to find on file, either in your office or my own, any record of the past history of the school, not even office copies of quarterly or annual reports of former superintendents.

The school was first organized in the year 1879, and in the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1880 (the only copy to be found of the desired date) Agent Miles states that two manual-labor schools were maintained on the reservation during ten months of the year, with an average daily attendance of 150 pupils each, and that the results attained and progress made far exceeded the most sanguine expectation. One of these was the Arapaho school at Darlington, the other the Cheyenne school. Contemporary traditions in the main corroborate the agent's statement.

*Herd of cattle.*—Perhaps the most interesting statements and statistics in the report were in regard to a large herd of cattle that had been accumulated at the two schools, numbering in all 1,562 head, 529 head of which were purchased with the proceeds of sale of products of the school farm and a few donated to the school children by outside parties. Five hundred head were bought by Government, and the balance were the natural increase of the herd from the year 1875, when it was first started.

There seems not to have been much difficulty experienced in maintaining a full attendance of pupils at the schools so long as they had a pecuniary interest in the products of the farm and herd, and it is interesting to note that since the issue of the herd to the tribes (in 1880) the schools have experienced a gradual decline, confirming my oft-expressed conviction that the distribution of but the smallest remuneration among the pupils who work considerably would have a most salutary effect on the attendance at the school. Many more large boys and girls would be induced to attend, our farm could be enlarged, its product increased, and pupils could remunerate themselves from the product of their own labor.

*Superintendents.*—Mr. J. H. Seger, now in charge of Seger's Colony, this reservation, was superintendent of Cheyenne at the first year of its history. He was followed, down to 1885, by Mr. Hadley, Dr. Whiting, and Mr. R. P. Collins—I believe in the order named. All three of these gentlemen last named are reported to have kept excellent schools, and through their efforts many Cheyenne children were removed to Carlisle, Chillico, and other distant institutions. Undoubtedly, however, Mr. Seger had a great advantage over his immediate successors, in the wider discretion allowed him in managing the industrial affairs of the school.

Some time during 1885 Mr. Collins was succeeded by Mr. L. H. Jackson, who remained in charge until some time in the fall of 1888, when Mr. S. Hedges became superintendent. He resigned on May 21, 1889. The rumor is current at the school and at the agency that neither of the two gentlemen last named had a very cordial interest in their work here, and the school suffered in consequence. At any rate when the subscriber assumed charge of the school on May 22, 1889, only 35 pupils were in attendance, and the superintendent had not been seen at the school for a month, he having been granted leave of absence for 30 days, at the expiration of which his resignation took effect.

Before the close of school on June 30, 1889, the attendance had been increased to 70 pupils, a gain of 100 per cent. in about one month.

*Disturbing influences.*—The opening of contiguous territory in Oklahoma to settlement by whites, the rumored coming of the Messiah, and the possible opening of their reservation to white settlement in the near future were some of the causes which tended to unsettle the Cheyennes during the past year, and to lure their children from the school; but the untiring efforts of your office and of the school employes succeeded in maintaining a fair attendance in spite of these and other obstacles.

The average daily attendance for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, including the months of July and August, when not more than six to eight children remained at the school was 68½. Not including July and August, the daily average was 81½, from a maximum total attendance of 104. The highest total daily attendance was in the fourth quarter of the year, as was also the highest average total daily attendance, 101; average daily attendance, 91½. Of these the males and females were almost equally divided in number and attendance, with a slight difference in favor of the latter.

The pupils ranged in age from three years to twenty-five years. Of those under six years old 4 were girls and 7 were boys. From six to sixteen years 33 were girls and 40 were boys. From sixteen to twenty-five years, 4 were males and 10 females. Only three were more than twenty years of age. The average of all the pupils was eleven years, as nearly as could be ascertained.

During the year 43 pupils were advanced to higher grades; and 12 were transferred to Haskell Institute, Chillico school and Carlisle school direct, and 3 others went to distant schools during the summer vacation—1 to Carlisle and 2 to White's Institute. Three pupils were married from the school during the year, and five were permanently withdrawn.

*Bright Indian children.*—Generally speaking the Cheyenne children are bright and tractable, and with few exceptions acquitted themselves well in the school-rooms, making very satisfactory progress in their various studies—many of them making excellent showings.

My greatest perplexity has been in regard to the reluctance of pupils to use their English in talking, both among themselves and to their instructors. A boy or girl may be able to read and write English nicely and accurately, but it is a matter of course that they are very timid about venturing on its use—especially out of the school-room. However, I hope to devise some means of breaking down this diffidence (for I think it is no more than that), and of encouraging the Cheyenne boys and girls in a more general and practical use of the English language.

*Industrial pursuits.*—For the boys the industrial pursuits of this school for the last fiscal year have been farming, care of stock, tailoring, building fence, preparing wood, assisting in the kitchen, laundry, and dining-room, sweeping school-rooms, etc.

The girls have been taught sewing, cooking, laundry work, dining-room work, mending, and general housework. Under the direction and instruction of the seamstress herself at Cheyenne the girls manufacture all articles for themselves, shirts and underwear for the boys, bed-making many sheets, bed-ticks, pillow slips and ticks, curtains, spreads, etc.

Directed by the industrial teacher the boys plowed, planted, and cultivated about 50 acres of farm land, divided as to crops as follows: Corn, 30 acres; oats, 12 acres; potatoes, 2 acres; melons, 1 acre; millet, 2 acres; and various garden products, 3 acres.

The severe and prolonged drought in this section this season has caused an almost total failure of all crops. By dint of continuous and thorough cultivation of all crops we have realized something from the school farm. One field of fair corn, twenty bushels to the acre for our out-field is, I think, a fair estimate, or 240 bushels. However, we shall feed all our oats in the shed. We shall realize 200 bushels from the school garden, besides about 600 or 600 musk and water melons and an abundance of radishes, lettuce, etc. We have also pickled more than 3 barrels of cucumbers picked from vines grown in school garden. Shall also have something like 15 or 20 bushels of soybean corn and oats, mixed, for cattle and horsefeed. We are experimenting with 12 acres of soybean corn and oats, mixed, for cattle and horsefeed. Should we have seasonable rains this will afford a large quantity of excellent fodder. In addition to this we are having 50 tons of prairie hay cut and stacked near the school.

With the help of school boys the industrial teacher built about 2 miles of wire and paling fence upon the school farm and grounds.

**Hindrances to industrial pursuits.**—(1) We were handicapped throughout the year by a scarcity of boys of sufficient age and size to properly carry on the heavier work of the farm, compelling; more continuous labor by a few, which is not desirable—tending to discouragement.

(2) Another serious hindrance to satisfactory farm work lies in the fact that the industrial teacher has too much to attend to aside from the regular duties of his position. He should be relieved from the work immediately in and about the school building and grounds. This will be absolutely necessary this year on account of doubling the area of the school farm.

(3) There is not a sufficient diversity of industries taught. We ought to teach something in addition to agriculture, although that and stock raising are most important to Indian pupils.

**Conditions for industrial pursuits.**—In my judgment the conditions for teaching various industries at this school are excellent. We have a first-class opportunity to make stock raising especially, since an unlimited pasturage may be had by simply fencing the prairie. Think it desirable to have about 500 head of stock and beef cattle leased to the school. If this is done in a few years the school can furnish its own beef, and have a surplus to divide among the pupils or otherwise dispose of in the interest of the school. We already have a considerable stock of hogs, which in a few years will supply much of the pork and lard used in the institution.

Located as we are directly on the main line of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, materials for stocking workshops of various kinds can be cheaply and conveniently be laid down needed in the Indian service. School supplies, building material, etc., can also be unloaded wherever cars on school premises. Much of the manufactured goods annually used at other Indian schools and agencies can as well be made here as at the East, and some of the money realized from sale of such to Government can be paid to skilled Indian help that has already been educated at Government expense; for it is my plan, so far as practicable, to employ competent Indian help at the school.

Our location naturally is peculiarly favorable for school work on an extensive scale. We have a most healthful location on the highest divide on the line of the Rock Island road in Oklahoma, with perpetual and abundant supply of pure spring water, extensive territory without encroachment on either whites or Indians, and perfect drainage for all necessary buildings. Some things we need.—(1) More room. We can now properly accommodate only about 100 pupils, while there are in the Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes more than 400 Indian children of school age for whom there is no school accommodation and who have never been in school.

(2) We need the rigid enforcement of the compulsory education law that our attendance shall be always full and regular, and that parents and friends of pupils may not visit the school except at certain specified times in the discretion of the agent and superintendent.

(3) We need a suitable room for a library and reading-room. We have a great many books, magazines, and papers donated by kind friends of the school, for which we have no suitable quarters.

(4) We need bath rooms and hospital, but it has already been suggested by the honorable Commissioner that these be provided for in the new building he has determined to have built for us in the near future.

(5) We need a disciplinarian, to have charge of drilling the boys and to preserve order on the school grounds and to keep same in order, thus relieving the industrial teacher from those duties in order to allow the latter his entire time for the farm and stock.

(6) We need a dining-room girl, so that I may relieve the assistant matron of part of her present work, and give her special charge of the milk-house, to make butter and take care of the milk. This feature of the school work has always been more or less neglected, and it is sufficiently important to demand careful attention.

(7) We need a new water service. The old wind-mill, tower, and tank at the spring are in a very dilapidated condition, entirely inadequate to our future wants.

(8) We need a large extent of wire fence built to inclose sufficient pasturage for our increasing herd of cattle and our work horses.

(9) We need our school barn enlarged on the plans already submitted for consideration of the Indian Office.

Very respectfully submitted,

CHAS. F. ASHLEY, Esq.,  
United States Indian Agent.

L. D. DAVIS,  
Superintendent.

## REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF MENNONITE MISSION.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPHO AGENCY.

Darlington, Ind. T., September 8, 1890.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with Department letter of August 7 I herewith respectfully submit a brief report about the mission work carried on by the Mennonite Church of North America among the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians.

Owing to the fact that I was unexpectedly detained for several weeks at the sick and death bed, first, of the only child of the missionary superintendent of our cantonment mission school, and then of the said superintendent himself,\* this report has been somewhat delayed, and in order to get it off as soon as possible I beg leave to refer to my last year's report regarding the desired historical sketch and other general matters pertaining to our work.

At Darlington we have a mission and boarding school, and work in connection with it a mission farm of about 155 acres of land, the proceeds of which, of course, are used towards the support of the mission. A corps of faithful Christian workers, harmoniously co-operating with the superintendent, is here endeavoring to elevate the children entrusted to their care, and also as much as possible the older Indians around us, to a higher sphere of life. In the school-room the children are being taught all the common branches of the English language. In the Sunday-school, church services, prayer meetings, Bible classes, etc., efforts are being made to acquaint them with the truths of the Christian religion, it being at the same time the aim of the superintendent and of the mission board to employ in the mission only such workers as will in every day's life live and show the Christianity that we teach.

But realizing the fact that book knowledge and religion alone would be a very inadequate equipment for the battles of practical life, we lay great stress on teaching the children all kinds of work on the farm and in the garden, in the sewing, dining, sleeping room, and kitchen. We endeavor to not only get them to do the work, but to understand and to like it, which, of course, requires a great deal of patience and self-sacrificing assistance on the side of the employes.

The English language is being used almost exclusively by the children now, exceptions being allowed and taking place only when a new child comes in that is unable to speak English. While I am writing this the children are playing outside under my windows, and not a single word in the vernacular is being heard.

At Cantonment the plans and methods of working are essentially the same as those in Darlington, and it will be unnecessary to repeat them. The missionary and superintendent there being a graduate of medicine, and the place being located nearly 60 miles away from the agency, was very often called upon by the Indians for medical aid, which he, of course, always cheerfully rendered. The missionary at Cantonment had also more time to visit the camps and work among the old Indians. A number of them generally attend the services on Sunday.

The new school building, a large, commodious structure built of stone and brick, four stories high, is now finished. It will have room for about 75 pupils and all the necessary employes. We hope that now the Cheyennes at Cantonment, who have always been very reluctant there about putting their children to school, will send their children, as their excuse that they did not wish to place their children into the old houses that we have used for our mission work, but wanted a new school-house, no longer exists.

Several large girls in Darlington, as well as in Cantonment, had agreed to remain in the mission during the summer vacation, the mission agreeing to pay them \$5 a month. They remained and did well until the great medicine dance was about to commence, which the Arapahos had again this summer, and for which almost all the Arapahos and a great many Cheyennes had flocked together from all parts of the reservation. The parents and relatives of those young people then insisted on the latter attending those dances, and they went. A great deal of the "uplifting work" done during the year is being undermined and destroyed by these annual molasses, and it is useless to try to keep children in the schools during the summer vacation as long as those medicine feasts are not broken up. But we hope that the endeavors of the Government to settle these Indians on allotments will soon be successful and that with the breaking up of the tribal relation of these Indians a great many of their old customs will be discontinued.

The Washita Mission, which we commenced last year in the so-called "Seger colony," is still in its infancy. The necessary temporary buildings have been commenced, a mission farm on a small scale opened, and preparations are now being made to start a little day-school as soon as the Indians who are living nearby there, and some of whom are away just now, are ready to send their children. It is the intention of the mission board to put up more permanent buildings next spring. In the meanwhile the missionary at that post directs his attention as much as possible to the old Indians, holding religious meetings with them when they come to the mission, visiting them in their camps, etc. Besides these three missions here on the reservation we still maintain

Our contract school at Halstead, Kans. We have 28 children at that school at present. Some of the pupils whose time had expired having lately returned to their homes, there are some vacancies which we intend to fill with new pupils within a few weeks. We think that that school is doing good work. Several girls who returned from there recently are now employed in our missions here on the reservation. The following is an extract from a letter which the superintendent in charge of that school wrote me not long ago: "We try to treat these children as we treat our own children, and we try to give them a good education in the language of our country in all the branches that are being taught in a public school. We also endeavor to acquaint them with the duties and privileges of a citizen of the United States, inculcating in them such patriotism as will make them worthy citizens of this country. Teaching them all kinds of farm and house work in such a manner that they will perform such work willingly and readily is another thing that we lay great stress upon. But realizing that all this work will be a structure erected on sand if it is not built on the solid foundation of true Christianity, we make it a principal point to teach this Christianity and its great principles as laid down in the Bible."

On June 22 I had the privilege to baptize six of the larger pupils of that school. As to statistical matters (average attendance, cost of maintaining the school, crops raised, etc.), I respectfully refer to the statistical reports sent in from each of our schools.

Very respectfully, yours,

H. R. VOLTH,  
Superintendent Mennonite Mission.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

\*Mr. A. S. Volth, principal teacher, will be in charge of the cantonment mission until a successor to Mr. Hirschler can be appointed, which will probably be done at our tri-annual conference which meets in Dakota in October.

## REPORT OF KIOWA, COMANCHE, AND WICHITA AGENCY.

KIOWA, COMANCHE, AND WICHITA AGENCY,  
Anadarko, Oklahoma, September 16, 1890.

Sir: In compliance with instructions contained in circular letter dated Washington, D. C., June 1, 1890, I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency, Oklahoma Territory. Entering upon my duties October 16, 1889, I succeeded one who stood high in the service and found the embarrassments attendant correspondingly few. A report of this nature can not enter fully into details, and I have endeavored to note only those matters which seemed from their nature most important.

The Indians under the protection of this agency present almost every phase of life from the educated and civilized man in his comfortable home to the untamed "medicine man" in his buckskin fringes, living as do his followers in the tepees. Decided changes as to dress and life have taken place among the tribes north of the river, but the distinctive features of aboriginal life among Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches are so preserved as to afford great interest to the historian, great discouragement to the philanthropist. Certainly nothing could be more picturesque than the constantly shifting scenes which go to make up the life of these roving tribes. Any important business at the agency is the signal for the gathering of the clans, and for days the prairies and the valleys surrounding the little village are dotted with tepees, groups of ponies and Indians in their bright-hued costumes. The excitement over, the tepees are quickly taken down by the deft hands of the squaws and the wagons are now started campward. The better class carry the tent poles in wagons, but now and then you will see wandering through the hills a pony train which furnishes the conveyance for family and household property. One pony will drag the tent poles and carry the canvas, another jingling with bells, will be ridden by the baby not long released from its stiff-backed cradle, sitting erect and proud in the consciousness of independence.

Comparatively few have permanent homes; the camp being moved from season to season to suit the comfort and convenience of the family.

Ideas of religion, though vague and crude, are clung to tenaciously; and among the less intelligent the "medicine men" have still the greatest influence. It is said that at certain times in the year the Comanches go far up among the cañons of the Wichita Mountains to worship; and intruders within these sacred limits must take a risk of life and limb and expect to be treated with summary vengeance. The Kiowas are said to worship in camp certain rough images of wood and present as propitiatory offerings strips of calico, beads, etc. Passing from camp to camp you will notice near each tepee some mysterious articles raised upon poles not far from the opening of the tent door; these are supposed to bring good luck and keep sickness and evil from the dwellers within.

In cases of sickness recourse is constantly had to the medicine men, who, for a certain number of ponies, agree to recover the patient. His methods are cutting the limbs, rattling of the medicine-gourd, etc. For long hours before the death of a patient the tepee is filled with friends and relations of the family, wailing and beating their breasts, the immediate family only waiting for the dissolution to cut the hair and lacerate the limbs, sometimes cutting off a finger. Immediately after the death the household goods are given away to those friends who have joined in the mourning, blankets, cooking apparatus, etc., being quickly carried away to other camps, and the tepee in which the death occurred being burned, the family of the deceased is left in a desolate condition.

Wives are bought with ponies, and in cases of desertion the injured husband demands so many ponies from the successful wooer as compensation. Young girls of tender age are frequently given away or sold, to be held by the buyer at his will.

Agriculture is the principal industry. Some of the Indians make a success of collecting and selling bones, hides, and horns, while others make no little from the sale of their ponies. There is plenty of hunting done in the winter season, but although fish are numerous in the rivers the Indians despise the food and call the white men in derision "fish-eaters." The issue of beef by the Government is to them the staff of life, and upon it they will lean hard until the expiration of their treaty.

## SANITARY.

There has been no epidemic except "la grippe" during the past year, the large proportion of deaths being, as usual, from consumption. Malaria has been somewhat prevalent during the summer, especially along the river valleys. It is in striving to institute sanitary reforms that we meet and combat the prejudices of the medicine men and their followers. The medical force on such a reservation should be sufficiently large and thoroughly equipped. To expect the influence and success of one physician to outweigh that of the medicine men when the struggle stands two hundred to one, on a reservation of

5,801 square miles, is certainly unreasonable. Our one physician is supposed to practice among 4,131 Indians. Recalling the fact that these people live in many camps, 60, 60, and 70 miles apart, the difficulty of the task may readily be seen. Every victory for the agency physician scores a gain against superstition and "Indian medicine." Should he not, then, have the proper support? We have already asked for a hospital, nurse, etc., and hope that the present year may see the fulfillment of our hopes in this direction.

The condition of the aged, especially women, in camp calls for great sympathy. They suffer much from hunger, frequently failing to receive their proper share of rations through the greed of the younger and stronger. An unoccupied house on the north side of the Washita River could, with some repairs, be made into a very comfortable home for as many of these unfortunates as would avail themselves of the shelter. The agent could issue them rations direct and some religious denomination would doubtless furnish a matron, farmer, etc. I am anxious that this should meet with favorable consideration and feel sure it could be made a success.

## AGRICULTURE.

The drought has greatly interfered with farm work this year. Much more land would have been broken had the ground not been so hard that plowing was unusually difficult. Still we can report this year's crops at about 22,225 bushels. Many new farms have been opened; 175 acres new land broken and 1,835 fenced. We have a total area of 3,712,502 acres; 4,445 of which are under cultivation and 13,835 under fence. Some of the wire issued last year was utilized in the repair of old fences, but the greater part was given to Indians who had posts already set and was used immediately.

It seems unfortunate that more farming implements can not be sent to this reservation. It was exceedingly hard to divide 115 plows among the three hundred odd Indians who declared they wanted to use them.

The Indians report stock as follows, viz: Horses, 10,302; mules, 203; cattle, 19,933; swine, 911; sheep, 50; domestic fowls, 5,200.

## CENSUS.

The census returns, according to enumeration of 1890, are as follows, viz:

Tribes.	No.	Tribes.	No.
Kiowas	1,140	Wacoos	31
Comanches	1,598	Delawares	28
Apaches	326	Total	1,121
Wichitas	174		
Caddos	528	Number of deaths	135
Towaconles	180	Number of births	222
Keechies	66		

It is gratifying to note that in many cases of death the friends have requested Christian burial, and have refrained in some instances from the vehement expressions of grief which makes their mourning so terrible.

## SCHOOLS.

I am glad to make a favorable report of both Wichita and Kiowa schools. The former has for years stood so high in the service that I could only repeat the commendation of former agents and higher officials. The previous discouraging condition of the Kiowa school is well known to your office through the report of my predecessor. This year has marked a new era in the history of the school. The present superintendent has been very earnest in his efforts to place matters upon a proper basis, and good organization has been effected and continued during the year. Great improvements have been made in way of repairs, etc., though much still remains to be done.

I submit below a table of educational statistics:

Combined capacity of Government schools	190
Combined capacity of missionary schools	90
Capacity of prospective missionary schools	100
Number of children of school age, of which number at least 650 are married and not eligible	1,015
Number of children in school	179

Even with the opening of the school at Fort Sill and the completion of several missionary plants there will still be a lack of proper school facilities. I am convinced that the importance of work in reservation schools is much underrated. The agency schools are constantly watched and studied by the old people and should of all others defy criticism and carry the evidence of success.

I would earnestly recommend for both schools upon this reservation an establishment of industrial departments where jobbing as well as trades could be taught. Our blacksmiths are overrun with work. Frequently the Indians are compelled to wait for days before repairing, etc., can be done. Give us, then, a blacksmith shop at either school, that we may be enabled to teach the boys and let them do the camp work on certain days in the week. These boys when they grow up will mend their own wagons instead of bringing them several days' journey to the shop. Much work could be planned for our schools in this line, but it is hardly legitimate matter for this report.

#### MISSIONARY.

Among the several tribes associated at this agency several missionary stations have been established. The Methodists have a church and boarding-school under the care of Rev. J. J. Methvin. The Reformed Presbyterians opened a school this fall among the Apaches. Rev. W. W. Carthers is in charge and seems to have a comprehensive idea of the work to be done. Rev. G. W. Hicks and wife, of the Baptist church, have admirably organized work among the Wichita and affiliated tribes and are effecting real improvement among the people. Rev. S. V. Fall, of the Northern Presbyterian church, has made a good place on a location granted during the last year. There are already two good residences and a church upon the ground and he hopes to open a boarding-school in another year. Joshua H. Given, a Kiowa minister of the Presbyterian church, is associated with Mr. Fall in this work. There is other work being done by ministers on various parts of the reservation, and a priest of the Catholic church holds occasional services, principally for the benefit of the Mexicans. I would bespeak from the Department favor and encouragement for all Christian work among this people. The moral support afforded to official work by such influence can not be overestimated, to say nothing of the benefit derived by the Indians themselves.

#### IMPROVEMENTS.

During the last year four cottages have been erected for the use of employes. This meets a long-felt want. Though small the buildings are comfortable, and with barns and fencing make quite a good appearance. Police quarters have also been built and are a great help in giving the force permanent homes near the office. Two small houses have also been built for the use of ox-drivers and wood-choppers.

Perhaps no changes at the agency are more striking than the improvements at the Kiowa school. The house has been repaired, painted, and is quite redeemed in appearance and comfort.

#### LAND QUESTION.

The possibility of an adjustment in this matter is more apparent since the issue of orders concerning the leases. Among the tribes north of the river there is a growing feeling that the sale of surplus lands is not only inevitable but rather to be desired. A successful consummation there and the realization of advantages accruing would strongly influence tribes south of the river.

#### INTRUDERS.

The approach of the railroad, with the rapid settling up of the surrounding country, renders it a most difficult task to keep the reservation clear of intruders. The stealing of horses from the Indians by professional thieves makes it necessary to use the most stringent measures to protect them.

These circumstances necessitate an immediate enlargement of the police force. It is true among Indians as among other people that the best men can not be had for the least money. At this time especially the men of this force must be constantly on duty, risking health and sometimes life in the service. Ten dollars per month is ridiculously small for a man who furnishes and feeds his own mount. This matter has been frequently laid before the Department, and a change would add greatly to the efficiency of the force and is chiefly desirable at this time.

#### CRIMES, MISDEMEANORS, ETC.

In connection with liquor there has been little or no trouble. Among the Indians themselves there has been greater harmony than could be expected. There is, however,

one matter which demands prompt and decisive attention from the Department and from higher power. Murder, pony-stealing, wife-beating and immorality of all kinds are consequent upon the present manner of making or breaking the marital bonds. An agent can do something in this matter, but in the case of illegalized and plural marriages a direct order from the Department or the extension of marriage laws to the reservations will only and finally work the change. Child marriages should be absolutely forbidden from Washington and made punishable in a way which would be felt by parents and guardians.

In closing I would state that there has been nothing of special note during the year, with the exception of the excitement raised in connection with the proposed "sun dance." That matter having been fully laid before the Department, it is hardly necessary to say more.

There are radical reforms to be effected among these people. One agent in his time can see few plans perfected, yet it is hoped that the past year is one in which some changes have been wrought, some progress made. Certainly, if the efforts of the past few months have been failures, it has not been for lack of co-operation and support from the employes, who have been conscientious and faithful in the discharge of their duties.

Extending sincere thanks to the Department for prompt consideration of business matters, and to the employes of the agency for the faithful performance of the duties assigned them, I am, sir,

With sentiments of highest respect, your obedient servant,

CHAS. E. ADAMS,  
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

#### REPORT OF OSAGE AGENCY.

OSAGE AGENCY, OKLAHOMA, August 27, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report of this, the Osage and Kaw Agency:

The reservation is bounded on the north by the State of Kansas, on the east by the Cherokee Nation, on the south and west by the Creek Nation and the Arkansas River; contains 1,570,195 acres, and is occupied by the Osage and Kaw (or Kansas) Indians, and a part of the Quapaw tribe. The surface of the reservation is hilly, almost mountainous, with croppings of sandstone. The valleys are comparative small. A large area of the reservation is covered with post-oak and hickory openings. The hill lands are sandy and rocky, and while they will produce a good growth of grass in the early spring, the sandy soil and rocky surface becomes very dry with the summer sun, which makes the raising of any kind of crops on the upland impracticable. The valleys are mostly rich and will produce generally a fair crop of corn or wheat. The official survey makes 80 per cent. not tillable, leaving but 20 per cent. of tillable land, and from years of acquaintance with the reservation I think the percentage of tillable land given fully high enough.

The Osages now number about 1,500. They moved to this reservation from Kansas about the year 1871, having purchased it from the Cherokees under the treaty of 1860, and were pledged a title in fee, which, however, was never made. The reservation was paid for from Osage funds, out of the first that was received from the sale of their lands in Kansas.

They have settled in the valleys and along the rivers, and now occupy practically all the tillable land on the reservation. In fact, a good claim is hard to secure, and those seeking to locate find much difficulty in obtaining such a place as they are willing to make a home on. There never has been an individual allotment, yet all the citizens are protected in their rights, and such a thing as jumping a claim, so common among the whites, is practically unknown among these Indians. They have laws, enacted by their council many years ago, governing such matters, which are very closely adhered to. Many of the Indians hire white persons on their farms, they living on the interest money paid them by the Government and from the proceeds of the farm. Many of them have built good houses and comfortable stables. This spirit of advancement has fully kept pace with their ability to pay, some of them being willing to involve themselves heavily for such improvements.

The Kaws, numbering about 200, occupy a smaller reservation, purchased of the Osages, in the northwest corner of the reservation. The time occupied in the settlement for

their former reservation in Kansas, sold under appraisalment, causing the interest on the indebtedness to almost consume the amount received, and the construction placed on the somewhat ambiguous treaty of 1846, has left them very poor, and while they are more energetic than some of their neighbors, yet they are profligate and frivolous, and with their reverses have become discouraged and disheartened, displaying less energy than a few years ago. Each family has located on a reasonably good claim, and could soon make themselves comfortable with a fair amount of labor.

The Quapaws now on the reservation, about 70 in number, belong to the Quapaw Agency. They came to this agency many years ago, a number of them having married with the Osages, and are loath to return to their own reservation. They live in huts they have built for themselves, subsisting by working for their more fortunate Osage brothers.

## ALLOTMENT.

The Osages and Kaws have always been opposed to allotting their lands, claiming that it is only a long step towards eventually taking away from them all they have. Having bought their lands and paid for them with their own money, and having received a pledge that they should receive a title in fee (which they describe as a "strong title"), they feel that the Government which has so repeatedly promised to protect them will not take their lands away from them. The Osages claim (which is undoubtedly true) that there is not more than enough good land on their reservation to provide a claim for each of them, and that the remainder would be of no value to settlers for farming purposes. These prejudices are not of to-day, but are of long standing and have been increased by coming in contact with the Citizen Pottawatomies and other Indians who have once taken allotment, squandered all they had, and are now roaming about, the poorest of the poor, many of them living among the Osages as common laborers.

## EDUCATION.

The Osages have a coercive educational law compelling every child of school age to attend school at least eight months during the year under penalty of losing their annuity for failure to attend. This law was passed by their council, and the Department, by order, has placed much the same restrictions over the Kaws. It is very seldom that there is any necessity for the enforcement of the above penalty in either tribe, as there is little or no difficulty in getting the children in school.

At Osage there is a Government school of about 120 pupils. The buildings are of stone, except the dining-room and laundry, and have all been thoroughly overhauled the past year. I believe them to be as well equipped and in as good condition as any building in the Territory.

The Women's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church has a mission school for girls, accommodating last year about 50 pupils. The buildings are frame, managed on the home plan, to which the board hopes to add more commodious apartments in the near future.

The St. Louis Mission, under the Catholic Board of Indian Missions, has erected quite a commodious stone building the past year for a girls' school, but only opened a few weeks before the close of the school year. The St. John's Mission, under the Catholic Board of Indian Missions, conducted a boys' school averaging about 25 pupils. Their building is frame, and is situated on Hominy Creek.

In addition to the above, quite a number of Osage school children have been at school at Haskell Institute, Carlisle, Lincoln Institute, and Chillicothe, some having been away for seven or eight years without returning home. There has also been maintained, at private expense, a day school on Lower Bird Creek, where a number of Osage children have attended, and a few have attended subscription schools maintained by white renters on the reservation, who are also compelled by order of last spring to keep their children in school.

At Kaw the Government boarding-school (a fine stone building, which has been thoroughly repaired during the past year) accommodates all the Indian children of school age, numbering from forty to fifty.

## INDIAN POLICE.

The Indian police have always been efficient in controlling disturbances among their own people and in enforcing office regulations in all civil matters, but they have not been equal to the emergency in controlling the introduction of whisky and bringing to justice the many whites that have drifted into this country, an element that has largely

increased since the opening of Oklahoma. Horse stealing and whisky peddling seem to go hand in hand. I secured the appointment of a competent officer as chief of police, yet notwithstanding his efforts, aided by the United States deputy marshals, these desperadoes have at times played sad havoc with the Indians and their property.

## INDIAN COURTS.

There has never been established at this agency a court of Indian offenses under Department instructions, inasmuch as the Indians have a code of laws formulated and regularly adopted, which provides, among other things, for a court to be held regularly. The judges are appointed by the chief and confirmed by the council, and hold their offices for two years. They have a clerk of the court, who issues all papers and keeps a record of the proceedings of the court. The court has jurisdiction over all matters of difference arising between Indians, and while it is generally understood that they have the right to appeal to the Indian Office through this office, in no case has this been done. I have carefully watched their decisions, and have found them generally just. There has just been an election, and new judges will be appointed. The present chief-justice is a mixed-blood, Peter Ferrier. He has a good farm, is well fixed, and although not an educated man, he has always been a friend to the schools and intends that his children shall have a good education.

There are two associate judges, No-kah-see-y and O-lo-hah-moie, both full-blood blanket Indians. The former has always been a friend to the schools, having his daughter at Carlisle for a number of years. Both are disposed to be fair. A large number of cases have been tried the past year, among them the rights to claims, assaults, thefts, etc. The subject of allotment has never, to my knowledge, been before their court or council, except incidentally. There is a growing feeling among those that are better informed in favor of setting apart to each individual a tract of good land, and I believe some action will be taken in this direction at the coming general council.

## HEALTH.

There has not been quite the usual mortality the past year, they having about held their own in numbers. There is still a steady decrease, however, with the full-bloods, which will doubtless continue until they are willing to entirely abandon their Indian customs of dress and other habits which are injurious to good health. I believe the half-way practice of many of them is even more fatal to them than were the customs of former years, when they were on the plains. There has been established a new physician for them on the Arkansas River, and I hope his being among them will result in much good.

## MISSIONARY WORK.

The Women's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church has maintained a missionary here, and regular services have been held, morning and evening, on the Sabbath, attended by a goodly number of the members of the nation and others. They hope to build a church, and their efforts have been very successful, a number having joined the church. The Catholic Board of Indian Missions has maintained two missionaries, and have built a good church during the year. They have held regular services on the Sabbath, with night services at the schools Sunday.

The year has been a busy one, full of care and work. During the fall and early winter a large number of mechanics were engaged in repairing the school building and erecting a new dining-room and laundry, requiring daily attention to keep material on hand and superintend the work. The work of repairs has been kept up during the entire year, until at present all the buildings at the agency in use are in good repair. Agency employes were employed on the repairs when not otherwise engaged.

I have ever found the employes under my charge faithful to their duties and willing to comply with any instructions that were deemed right; yet I can not say that I am satisfied with the year's work, as I had hoped to in a greater degree dispel the spirit of indifference that seems to exist among the Indians than I have been able to do.

With the kindest thanks to the Department for its hearty support in the management of the agency, I am,  
Very respectfully,

L. J. MILES,  
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORT OF PONCA, PAWNEE, OTOE, AND OAKLAND AGENCY.

PONCA, PAWNEE, OTOE, AND OAKLAND AGENCY, IND. T.,

September 1, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my first annual report of these agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

I assumed charge October 1, 1889, and found demoralization and internal dissension existing among the Indians and employes, with no recognized moral influence. Such conditions, in the language of my predecessor, required "nerve, decision, and patience" to calm the troubled elements of discord and passion. No one ever entered upon the duties of an Indian agent with greater zeal or a stronger determination to succeed than I. The first obstacle that I found to my difficult duties was the persistent criticisms of defeated politicians and discharged employes who have persistently kept up a war of persecution and misrepresentation that has been rarely equaled in a civilized world. I also found a persistent determination of the Indians to cling to their old habits, customs, and usages, which is a notable characteristic of the Indian mind. With this introduction of the situation as I found it I will proceed to consider these agencies separately, as there are no two of them governed by the same circumstances or surrounded by the same influences, and in doing so briefly shall be exercised except where I have been instructed to enlarge and give a more voluminous report.

## PONCA AGENCY.

This is headquarters of this consolidated agency and is beautifully located almost in the center of the Ponca Reservation. When I took charge I found drunkenness, demoralization, and a tendency to look with distrust on the words of the white man, but I have found by association with this people that Indian character is susceptible of improvement, and will look with pleasure on the correction of evil. We have tried to teach them by precept and example, and have reasonably succeeded, so at this date quiet reigns, drunkenness has ceased, and civilization has commenced to work in earnest upon the mind of the Ponca. An Indian's faith in a white man and what he tells him is measured by the truthfulness, as he finds it verified, of what he has been told.

These Indians love their dance, indulge in it freely, and take pride in giving away upon these occasions their last blanket or pony to their friends, regardless of their support or prosperity. The disposition to rob the bereaved family of all their effects in case one of the family dies, still figures conspicuously in this tribe, although we have tried to stop it and have, in a manner, succeeded, which makes us think the Indian not only "Sees God in the clouds and hears him in the winds," but feels Him in the heart. The custom of strangling ponies at the grave of an Indian has only occurred once during the year, and when this case came to our notice we talked to the half-breed in such a way in the presence of his friends that an impression was made that has proved an effectual barrier to its being repeated.

These Indians are learning to place more confidence in what is told them, and are beginning to realize that "God helps those who help themselves," by evincing a determination to cultivate their lands. A greater area of land was planted to corn than formerly, they planting 925 acres which they plowed in season very well, and every indication pointed to a bountiful crop until the hot winds of June caused it to wither, and dry weather continuing from the middle of June to the present time, makes the corn in August, with a few exceptions, look as dry as in December, and no ears on the stalk. The wheat crop was good; 318 acres was sown, and the yield per acre was 12½ bushels, making a total of 4,050 bushels. This they have been compelled to dispose of to pay debts at the trader's store so they can secure more credit for the future. We have encouraged them to save a sufficient quantity of wheat for seed the present year, although there are some who raised none who should be supplied. If the drought above referred to had not occurred the Poncas would have been well provided for the coming year.

Their houses in many cases are unfit for occupancy, being only a shell, and do not afford sufficient protection from the inclement weather during the winter and spring. These Indians are beginning to think and manifest their manhood as men.

They came to me in July and asked for their annual sun-dance, and with many eloquent speeches made their claims, urging especially one reason, viz, the dry season, saying: "If we can have this dance it will rain; it is our manner of worship," etc. I reasoned with them and taught them that rain did not come in that way, and they said they wanted to obey the Government. A few weeks afterward they had a war-dance for amusement, which seemed to satisfy them.

They have had the company of the Cheyennes to the number of 300 in two installments, which has done much to unsettle their minds, although on the departure of the Cheyennes they went to threshing their wheat, running the machine with as much care-

fulness as the whites, the farmer being obliged on account of the drought to leave the machine and put up hay. They have broken up the past season 75 acres of prairie but the drought setting in so early has seriously interfered with this work. They have been paid \$2,481.10 annuity the past year and no gambling or liquor vending was found on the reservation. About 10,000 feet of native lumber was saved for the Poncas during the past year.

The Ponca Reservation consists of 101,891 acres of which about three-fourths is fairly fitted for cultivation. The Poncas now number, according to the census taken in July, 605; 292 males and 313 females. Of this number 177 are school children between the ages of six and sixteen, who attend school at Ponca, Chilocco, and Haskell.

In April Standing Bear with about sixty followers of the Ponca tribe came down from Nebraska and desired to live, as he said, among his relatives. Early in July they began to drift back, and late in July Standing Bear went back with all he could get to go with him, leaving about twenty-five of those who came down with him remaining. The whole number are enumerated in the census report.

One hundred and sixty members of the tribe wear citizens' dress in whole, the remainder in part only.

The 30th of May, Decoration day, was observed in this agency with good effect on the school and Indians.

*Marriage.*—The marriage relation in this tribe is deplorable, men living with the women until they disagree, when it seems as easy to change wives as to trade horses. The practice of selling girls for ponies has come to my attention but once, when I succeeded in stopping it, and the girl is now at Chilocco school. I have talked freely with them in reference to the marriage relation and have discouraged a plurality of wives; so much so that I can learn of no new cases. We have nine cases of long standing, of Indians who have more than one wife. Divorces are unknown only as already stated. I think I am warranted in saying that the Poncas are advancing in this respect.

An American flag now floats over this agency, which has a tendency to elevate our morals and inculcate a high appreciation of our Government.

Twenty-three hundredths of the tribe can speak English enough to make their wants known, but only a very small number speak it intelligently.

*Courts of Indian offenses.*—When I took charge of this agency I found no court of Indian offenses. I at once asked for the establishment of such a court, and recommended, as I thought, suitable persons for judges. When authority was granted as asked for I called in the judges and tribe and explained to them the character of said court and a cheerful disposition was manifested towards it. The court is conducted as near as possible like ordinary tribunals. Notes of the proceeding are kept and preserved. The judges listen to the evidence and when it is concluded retire and decide the case. In a few instances I have overruled their decision, explaining to them that it was too severe for the first offense, and in this they have always cheerfully acquiesced. The judgments they render are never too light. This court is only in its infancy and the Indians do not like to be tried by their own people, hence the court is a potent factor in the suppression of crime. Three liquor cases have been tried, the last one the offending party being fined \$15 to the benefit of the tribe. I believe these courts will improve. Their salary should be raised and the judges should be uniformed, dignifying their positions, and indicating the position they occupy.

Frank La Flesche, one of the judges, is fifty years old; was appointed in December last, and has been in continuous service. His character is good, the tribe respect him, and he generally wears citizens' dress, but sometimes dons a blanket or sheet, as is the custom with Indians. He does not speak English, but tries to adopt the white man's ways, and uses his influence for the advancement of his people. He is a chief and is strongly in favor of the education of the children. The same is true of Rough Face, aged forty-three, and Cheyenne, aged sixty. The former was appointed in December last; the latter in May, 1890. The above-named men are worthy, command the respect and confidence of their people, and are qualified for their positions.

*Indian police.*—We have at this agency eight good policemen, who try to do their duty, use their influence for the advancement of their tribe, dress like white men, are opposed to the liquor traffic and Indian customs, and invariably bring intelligence to the office of any misdemeanors committed on the reservation.

*Missionaries.*—The missionary work at this place has been supplied by Smith G. Bandy, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mrs. C. M. Bandy, representing the Women's Home Missionary Society. Prior to their coming the Government had issued an old building to certain Ponca Indians, to be held in trust for the benefit of the tribe as a church and council house, and which had been previously used for a storage room. The building has been refitted and is now an honor to any agency for a church, and services are conducted each Sabbath; but the Indians can not be induced to attend regularly nor in any considerable number.

*Employés.*—There has necessarily been some changes in employés, but I think that when a good employé is secured he should be retained. The agency and school employés appear to be in entire harmony and all in their work is prosperous.

*School.*—The Ponca school building is a large brick structure of imposing appearance, and yet I am sorry to say is in bad repair on account of leakage. The house is not large enough. The want of more dormitory room and a bath-room are not the least wants of this school. A cistern of 300 barrels capacity has been built the past year, and which will add to the convenience of the school. The school was in session ten months the past year, closing for a two-months vacation June 30, 1890. There were 93 pupils enrolled during the fourth quarter, 1890, 51 males and 42 females, school being in session 91 days, with an average daily attendance of 86.1. This is a fair average for each quarter during the year.

There have been 59 acres of land cultivated by the school this season, but the corn crop is almost an entire failure on account of the severe drought, the entire yield being estimated at 150 bushels. The wheat and oats were good, the yield of the former being 150 bushels and of the latter 75 bushels. There was also raised about 5 bushels of onions and 29 tons of hay were harvested. The school work has been highly pleasing, perfecting the school as never before in its history. Prior to our assuming control the children had been accustomed to roam around at will, and especially so from Friday afternoon till Monday morning. This has all been stopped and system and discipline inaugurated. This, coupled with the harmony of the employés and the hearty co-operation of each one to do his duty, makes matters prosperous. The very fact that not a single employé has been recommended by the superintendent for dismissal is peculiarly significant of the prosperity and harmony that reigns in this school. A strong feeling is manifested by these people against sending children away to school, engendered chiefly by some of their children having been taken to Chillico without the knowledge or consent of their parents. An orchard with some small fruits has been planted and will in a few years add much to the comfort as well as the health of the pupils. Fifty hogs were sold the past year, and the school should be encouraged by having at least this sum expended for their benefit. There is also a herd of 23 cattle, consisting of cows, heifers, steers, and calves, belonging to the school, but they should be sold and better stock procured in their place. These Indians love their children and show a strong desire to keep them in the agency school, close to home.

*Lands in severalty.*—This tribe I believe could with proper inducements be persuaded to take their lands in severalty by giving them to understand that the severalty act only meant the allotment of their lands and not the abrogation of all treaties.

## OAKLAND AGENCY.

This agency is located 15 miles northwest of Ponca. The reservation consists of 90,711 acres, the greater portion of which is susceptible of cultivation. The Tonkawa tribe numbers 76; males 37, females 41. Of this number 11 are school children.

There were about 150 acres planted to corn the past year, but the extreme drought, the effect of which has not been so severe as at Ponca, Otoe, and Pawnee on account of local showers, has cut the yield down to about one-fifth or one-sixth of a crop. The issue of rations at this agency has been discontinued, much to the chagrin of the Indians, but which will prove to their advantage by reviving in their minds ideas of self-support. Two hundred bushels of seed wheat has been purchased for fall sowing, as they raised no wheat the past year.

Their houses are in very bad repair, and as they are mostly old Government scouts more particular attention should be given them. There are also a number of old, decrepit women in this tribe, most of them widows of old scouts or soldiers who gave the best of their lives for the prosperity of this Government, and they should not be neglected. These Indians do their best to speak English at all times and under all circumstances. The school children attend school at Ponca and Chillico, as there is no school at this agency; neither is there a court of Indian offenses or any police force. We find that this tribe is addicted to the use of the mesquit bean and we are doing our best to discourage and prevent its use among them. I think it would be wise to have three policemen who should act as judges of courts and would do much to assist these people. They dress like the whites and try to conform to their customs, but are addicted to drink. The judges should be uniformed and remunerated for their services; with these corrections could be made.

*Lands in severalty.*—The Tonkawas are ready and anxious to take their land in allotment, and dispose of the surplus. I would advise an early allotment to this tribe, the surplus land sold, and the proceeds placed to their credit.

*Missionary.*—The missionary work among the Tonkawas is encouraging. A Sabbath

school is held regularly and the Indians take an interest in the exercises of singing, and talks by the wife of the farmer in charge in reference to the principles of civilization and the duties of family and home.

## OTOE AGENCY.

This tribe numbers 178 males and 180 females; total, 358. A majority dress like the whites, the remainder wear the Indian costume. This tribe has been badly treated in the past, so much so that their minds are so centered upon that course that it seems hard to convince them that good is intended. My experience is that when an Indian is misused he seldom forgets and what one white man does to them they believe all white men will do. They will, I think, gradually be convinced that there is a better way to live and will have more confidence in the whites and hence greater prosperity. This tribe does not complain about being hungry. They seem to have a good idea of self-support.

The tribe has been considerably interfered with the past year by one of their number who has but recently been released from the Nebraska penitentiary, where he had been confined seventeen years for murder and who boasts of his influence. This man is continually counseling with lawyers, who write letters to the tribe and in two instances have come upon the reservation and clandestinely held councils with the Indians. This has caused much dissatisfaction among the Otoes.

I have heard of some drunkenness, but not of late. When I went to make the first annuity payment I presented the usual certificates in reference to the use of liquor according to the statute and explained to them what it meant. They resisted and positively refused to sign the agreement, but afterwards consented. It made such an impression upon them that I have since learned they chased a whisky peddler off of the reservation.

The Otoe Reservation consists of 129,113 acres, of which about three-fourths is fit for cultivation. They have planted 500 acres of corn this year, which would have made a good crop except for the severe drought. They have broken during the year 172 acres of prairie and have 1,350 acres under fence. A few of them raised a good crop of wheat, aggregating 59 acres and yielding about 1,060 bushels. They will require more seed for future sowing, as the wheat they have is not fit for seed.

A few of them live in teepees, the remainder in houses. A few of them have displayed commendable zeal in purchasing lumber with annuity money, with which to build houses. The tribe has been paid the past year \$15,000, and during such payments perfect quiet has been maintained.

The Otoes love to visit, but are not as free to give away their property as the other tribes under my charge. They, however, show a keen desire to receive all they can get.

A flag-pole has been erected at this agency, and the Stars and Stripes floats in honor of our Government and its institutions. On Decoration day, May 30, this tribe was out in full force and witnessed the strewing with flowers of a tomb with the inscription upon it, "In memory of our fallen heroes." The best of attention was paid to the service, which heralds the advance of civilization. The grave of an Indian school-boy near by, who was favorable to Indian civilization, at the head of which stands a neat tombstone, was also strewn with flowers.

*Courts of Indian offenses.*—There has been no case tried by this court since its organization, which now consists of the following named Indians for judges, viz: Joe John, White Horse, and Way-hon-nar-yea. Before its organization there was one and perhaps two cases tried by judges selected at the time. In one case a woman was fined \$10 for stealing goods from the trader's store. Since its organization it has been convened twice for the purpose of trying misdemeanors or settling difficulties, but in each case the parties made an amicable settlement before the case was called. There has been no record of this matter kept nor is there any record of certain regulations which are said to have been agreed to by the members of the court. I found it necessary to set one case of the ownership of property for hearing and decision by the Indian court, but before the day for trial the parties made settlement and the case was not called. I find there is a disposition among the Indians to compromise all difficulties before they come to trial.

Joe John is fifty-seven years old, wears citizen's clothes in part, and speaks very little English; White Horse is fifty-seven years old, wears citizen's clothes in part, and speaks no English; Way-hon-nar-yea is forty-seven years old, wears citizen's clothes, but does not speak English. The judges are of good character, and use their influence in favor of education of the children, but are, I think, unanimously opposed to allotments of lands. The influence of the court is favorable to good order on the reservation. It is my intention to have the court formulate a short code and possibly have this confirmed in council, in which way it may be made to serve an excellent purpose. These judges should also be uniformed to distinguish them from the tribe.

*Indian police.*—We have at this agency six policemen who have formerly been allowed to

do as they pleased, and in consequence it seems very hard to have them do their entire duty; but we are doing all we can to perfect this and hope for more effective service in the future.

*Missionary.*—The missionary work at this agency has been supplied by Rev. H. H. Crook of the Methodist Episcopal Church. (See report of Pawnee.)

*Episcopal.*—There have been some necessary changes in the employes of this agency. The clerkship has been changed. We found great dereliction of duty in the former clerk, partly since his departure, but now it is filled by a good man who is rapidly harmonizing the forces. The mechanics are good men and have done their duty well.

*School.*—The Otos school-house is a frame building, consists of three sections joined together, and affords commodious quarters. A shop has been built at this school, a part of which can be used for a bath-room. A cistern of 300 barrels' capacity has been constructed, and in case of rain will render the water supply sufficient. The average attendance for the quarter ending June 30, 1890, was 60.2 and the number enrolled was 69, of whom 47 were males and 22 females. School was in session 91 days during the quarter. The instruction in this school has been good, but dissension has existed, which has retarded, to a degree, the efficiency thereof. There were 55 acres of land cultivated by the school. The yield of wheat was 50 bushels, oats 50 bushels, while the corn, being on bottom land, will perhaps make a half crop. The Otos dislike very much to send their children away to other schools.

*Lands in severalty.*—The Otos seem more settled at the present time than for several years. Quite a number of them have been drifting to and from the Iowa Reservation, but since the Iowas have consented to take their lands in severalty the roving Indians have returned and are settling down to work. There might perhaps be some opposition to this movement, but others might be made by the Government which would make taking their land comparatively easy. I believe a part of them would take their land now.

#### Sanitary report.

Sir: I herewith submit an annual statement of the sanitary condition of the Ponca, Otoe, and Tonkawa Indians.

*Ponca.*—The sanitary of the Poncas is very good, when we take into consideration the fact that so many are victims of syphilis, scrofula, and consumption. The utter impossibility of inducing many of them to undergo continued constitutional treatment and their lax ideas of the marriage relation are rapidly spreading syphilis among them. The prevailing diseases are malaria, rheumatism, conjunctivitis, pneumonia, and itch. They are very much under the influence of the medicine men, who to-day are the greatest drawbacks to the civilization of this tribe. There has been a decrease this year, there being 24 births and 24 deaths reported to the physician, but several deaths were not reported to him. Their ignorance of the right of time and of the effects of medicine, their disinclination to administer remedies during the night-time, makes it difficult to properly treat cases of a serious nature, which is very discouraging to the physician and requires a tact and patience that few possess. A hospital is badly needed, and for the sake of humanity should be provided. Notwithstanding the many discouragements, there is a noticeable increase in the past year of those calling on the agency physician.

*Otoe.*—The Otos are remarkably free from constitutional diseases, there being no syphilis and comparatively few afflicted with scrofula and consumption. The winter season brings its quota of cases of influenza, pneumonia, and kindred diseases, but malaria, rheumatism, conjunctivitis, and itch are the prevailing ailments. There were 24 births and 11 deaths during the year, 2 deaths occurring while absent from the reservation. During the epidemic of "la grippe" the past winter, but few escaped its ravages. The agency physician was called in nearly all cases, and no deaths occurred among those under his treatment. During the last two years his influence has been largely extended, and that of the medicine men has correspondingly decreased. A small hospital is badly needed and were it provided many would avail themselves of its advantages, which would undoubtedly decrease the death rate.

*Tonkawa.*—The Tonkawas are gradually decreasing. The majority of them are past the prime of life. Many of them are aged, decrepit women. Syphilis has many victims, likewise scrofula and consumption. They still cling to their superstitious customs, preferring their ignorant medicine men when sick. There were 3 births and 7 deaths during the year.

Thanking you for the assistance rendered during the past year,  
I am, sir, respectfully,

Hon. D. J. M. Woott,  
United States Indian Agent.

#### PAWNEE AGENCY.

The Pawnees are of historic origin and have made an enviable reputation in defense of the Government. It was my luck to live at this agency seven months before assuming charge, and I frequently observed gambling carried on to excess at time of payment. In April, 1889, I saw gambling near the clerk's office and under every green tree and bush. Intense dissension existed, as two parties had arisen and jealousies were apparent among them. At this time harmony exists, and at a payment that was made in November last, when \$21,500 was paid them, there was no gambling or drinking, and a special agent who was present said it was the most quiet payment he had attended in ten years.

The Pawnees are divided into four bands. The Skeepees are farther advanced in the ways of civilization than the other bands in this tribe. Many of them live and dress and furnish their houses like the whites. Some of them have buggies and appear happy and contented. About two-thirds of them can speak English. The Chow-ees are not so much advanced, and only about one-fifth of these dress and talk like white men, and these are principally school children returned and in their midst. The Kit-ka-hock band is like the Chow-ees, but not as much advanced. The Pe-tah-how-e-rat band is also of the type of the last two named bands, who will need help during the winter and spring, as their corn was a complete failure owing to the severe drought.

This tribe loves their "doctor's dance." It is harmless in character. They say "white men dance, and we dance." There is no disposition to strangle ponies at the graves of the dead, and they always want Collins. The robbing of the family in case of a death does exist here. They do not ask to go visiting as much as the other tribes, but seem to want to work. Many of them live in comfortable houses; a very few in mud lodges and tepees. They are all scattered out upon their farms and are doing well farming, and are accumulating stock around them. They are a prosperous people.

There has only been one case of drunkenness and two cases of complicity during the past year, much to their credit. The location of the Pawnee Reservation so near Oklahoma has caused the Pawnees much trouble, white men confiscating their timber and stealing their horses. We have exercised care in this direction and measurably it has been stopped.

The reservation consists of 284,020 acres, about one-third of which is fit for farming, the remainder being fit only for grazing on account of rock, hills, and timber.

The Pawnees number 801—males 389; females 121; school children, 121. They have raised 4,000 bushels of wheat from 300 acres. The corn crop, of which 1,200 acres was planted, is almost an entire failure, on account of drought. They have broken up 200 acres of prairie, and 110 bushels of seed wheat has been furnished them for the coming year, as a change of seed was necessary.

A payment of \$7,500 was made the Pawnees in March, and the same good order prevailed as formerly.

The flag of our country waves over this agency.

A house for the use of the agency farmer has been built 15 miles from the agency to be made available for instruction to the Indians.

*Marriage.*—The marriage relation is respected in this tribe, many of them seeking the missionary to perform the marriage ceremony. One Indian in company with squaw presented himself at the agency during my presence for the ceremony to be performed. Virtue is respected in many cases. Among the women there are a few exceptions. There has not been a single case of selling girls for ponies since I have been in charge, although there have been rumors of the case, but by prompt action it was prevented. The Pawnees are looking higher in these matters. Many of the older Indians have more than one wife. We have tried to prevent this crime and know of no new case where a wife has been taken, the man already having a wife. Divorces are unknown.

#### Sanitary report.

PAWNEE AGENCY, IND. T., August 9, 1890.

Sir: I can make no comparison of this year's sanitary condition with that of the preceding year, because I am unacquainted with that of the past year, but I can compare the first with last part of my incumbency. I found the Indians as a whole filthy and apparently totally unconcerned as to the condition of their bodies and clothing. Of course there are a number of exceptions to the above-stated conditions. The above conditions of body and clothes are found to be relatively the same at the several houses of the Indians. Some of them away from the agency have outhouses, which is probably better for them, as they would not dig vaults, and thus the excretions would accumulate on the ground and be a source of continual stench, and a breeding and abiding place for microbes of various kinds. During the last of the year I find the above conditions practically the same. I see no improvements (sanitary) about their houses, except where new houses are built; but among some there is exhibited a tendency to improve their bodily condition. When opportunity presents I always urge and insist on the free use of soap and water.

One fertile source of disease is the entire absence of suitable drinking water from their houses. It is almost an impossibility to find a well at an Indian's house. They use "spring" or "creek" water. Where they use "spring" water they never clean the spring, so the water is little if any better than "creek" water. This summer none of the creeks are running.

Many of the Indians are like the snake in regard to eating; they feast and gorge themselves and then lie dormant for two or three days; this tends directly to serious derangement of the digestive organs. The school buildings are kept thoroughly disinfected, and with this addition, this summer, of bath-rooms, together with increased dormitory facilities, will, I think, give us a greatly improved sanitary condition, hence less sickness this coming school year.

With one or two exceptions the agency buildings and surroundings are in a good sanitary condition.

Hoping that this report is full and comprehensive enough and yet not too prolix for your purpose, I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

Hon. D. J. M. Woott,  
United States Indian Agent.

G. H. PHILLIPS,  
Agency Physician.

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

It has been the custom among the Indians to gobble everything on the death of parents, with no regard to heirs of the deceased. Since the court was organized four cases have been brought before it. On the death of Charles Troth his supposed wife brought it into court, of which she claimed the Troth farm, as he had no children. The court found that she was not married to Charles Troth, and therefore left the estate to Anna Troth, who was at school and the only sister of the deceased. The other three cases were of similar character.

Adjustment of debts was wholly among Indians themselves, and three out of the ten were found guilty and sentenced to pay at once, which they did willingly.

The three cases of burning other people's property were tried, and one case out of the three was found guilty and was sentenced to pay \$15 to the owner of the property.

The four cases of drinking liquor and being drunk on the reservation, I am sorry to say, were all men of good standing in the tribe. The court tried them before the clerk in charge and found three out of the four guilty. Court fined the man who had the liquor \$20, the other \$3, and the next \$1.

The three cases of separation of wives were tried, and the court found that parents on the women's side had interfered and caused the separation. The court fined the parents and brought the families together again.

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

*Indian police.*—There are eight policemen at this agency, all good men and who do their duty. They wear citizens' dress and are watchful and seem to have the interest of the tribe at heart.

*Missionaries.*—This work has been supplied by Rev. H. H. Cronk, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mrs. M. A. Bowden, of the Women's Home Missionary Society. Prior to their coming a house was issued to the trustees (Indians) of the church which has been redited and is now a respectable church, of which the Pawnees are justly proud. Following are their reports:

PAWNEE AGENCY, IND. T., August 11, 1890.

Sir: I have the honor to offer for your consideration the following facts in reference to the church at this place. On taking charge here in October, 1889, I found a membership of 33. There was neither church building nor parsonage. I have received 5 members by letter, making a total membership of 38. We have built a new church and parsonage and they are free from debt, value \$1,800. The church cost about \$550, aside from the old frame-work and ground, which were generously donated to the Indians for church purposes by the Government, and valued at \$250. The work is in a fairly prosperous condition. There is a grand field opened up here for the social and religious advancement of the Indians. "The harvest is great, but the laborers are few." We are laboring to the end that we may gather the harvest before it is everlastingly too late.

Your brother,

H. H. CRONK,  
Pastor in Charge.

Hon. D. J. M. Wood,  
United States Indian Agent.

PAWNEE AGENCY, IND. T., August 11, 1890.

Sir: In compliance with your request I have to say that our work consists in talking to the women and holding sewing-schools. I have visited each band and commenced work with each

one, and have held public service at the church each Sabbath twice in a month. Have held a weekly sewing-class in my house, and the sewing-school monthly at the other bands. Will soon build a house among the Ki-ka-locks.

M. A. BOWDEN,  
Missionary Women's Home Missionary Society.

Hon. D. J. M. Wood,  
United States Indian Agent.

*Employe.*—At this agency harmony exists among the employe's, and each one seems to be doing his duty. At the school there has been some discussion caused by the overt acts of the retiring superintendent. Otherwise all is well.

*School.*—The Pawnee school building is a stone structure and has been badly out of repair. The defects have been remedied and a building, 20 by 50, two stories high, has been built and finished with a porch the entire length on two sides of the old building. The out-houses have been removed to a suitable distance where the stench will not now reach the school. A cistern of 300 barrels capacity has been built, which will be a great convenience to the school. There were 94 pupils enrolled the past quarter and the average daily attendance was 80.4. There was 50 acres cultivated by the school. The wheat and oats were good, but the corn is almost an entire failure. The work on the farm has been highly pleasing, owing to the diligence of the industrial teacher. There are 3 hogs at this school and 29 cattle; 16 cattle have been issued to the Indians. The flag of our country has a standard at this school.

*Lands in allotment.*—This tribe has been very anxious to have their land allotted, so much so that for a time they applied at the office continually, and were only satisfied when a plat of their land was made and a survey thereof. If an allotting officer was sent here I do not believe there would be any trouble, but all would take their lands in proper overtures were made to them. I would therefore suggest that such steps be taken as would insure this result, as citizenship would thus be secured.

Thanking you for the favors extended by your Office the past year, I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

D. J. M. Wood,  
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SAC AND FOX AGENCY.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, OKLAHOMA, September 1, 1890.

Sir: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

The jurisdiction of this agency extends over an area of about one and one-half million acres, and is occupied by five tribes, viz, the Sac and Fox, Iowa, Mexican Kickapoo, Absentee Shawnees, and Citizens' band of Pottawatomies, each living on separate and distinct reservations, except the Shawnees, who occupy the northern portion of the 30-mile square, or what is known as the Pottawatomie Reservation.

The following table, which corresponds with the Eleventh Census, represents by tribes the number of these Indians:

Tribe	Males eighteen years upwards	Females fourteen years upwards	School age.		Total popula- tion.
			Males.	Females.	
Sac and Fox (Mississippi)	127	162	88	74	515
Iowa	34	37	9	9	102
Mexican Kickapoo	65	100	35	50	325
Absentee Shawnee	204	228	85	65	610
Citizen band Pottawatomies	110	121	72	64	489
Total	640	758	289	271	2,062

SAC AND FOX TRIBE.

The Sac and Foxes of the Mississippi own and reside upon this reservation, containing 479,667 acres, lying between the Cimarron and North Fork of the Canadian Rivers. This tract of land is fairly well watered, with plenty of timber, and adapted to stock-grazing, fruit-growing, and farming purposes.

The majority of the Sac and Fox wear blankets, live in tepees and bark houses. Most of them have small herds of ponies and some own a few cattle; they usually cultivate small patches of ground, raise vegetables, and some corn, the half-bloods and more progressive ones farming quite extensively, having large herds of cattle and occupy comfortable houses.

Commendable progress has been made the past year in this tribe by way of making improvements on lands selected as permanent homes with the view of taking their allotments. There is also a noticeable improvement in the social condition of this tribe, brought about in a measure by the enactment of some wholesome laws by the Sac and Fox national council, such as requiring a lawful marriage ceremony, prohibiting polygamy, and making other social restrictions. Morally this tribe is perhaps above the average, and petty theft usually prevalent among many other tribes is almost unknown to them.

## IOWAS.

This tribe occupy by Executive order a tract of land lying between the Cimarron and Deep Fork Canadian Rivers and west of the Sac and Fox Reservation, containing 225,000 acres. This reservation does not differ materially from that occupied by the Sac and Fox tribe as to quality of land. Many of these Indians dress in part in citizens' clothes, and speak some English; they farm on a small scale, keep some stock, and a few of them have built log houses. They were the first to treat with the Cherokee Commission, and if the contract should be approved we may look for beneficial results to the tribe. They are poor, depending for sustenance upon what little farm products they raise and an annuity of about \$50 per capita per annum. These Indians are obedient and easily managed, though in morals not quite up to the Sac and Foxes.

## MEXICAN KICKAPOOS.

These people are located by Executive order on a reservation lying west of the Sac and Fox, between the Deep Fork and North Fork of the Canadian River, containing about 200,000 acres. This is the wildest and most uncivilized tribe under this agency, being entirely controlled by a non-progressive element. They are suspicious and stubborn beyond reason. They refused to treat with the Cherokee Commission, and have always positively refused to be enumerated under the census laws. They receive no annuity, and are obliged to be self-sustaining.

The Government usually appropriates \$5,000 annually for their support, about \$2,000 of this amount being used to pay their physician and blacksmith, and to purchase the necessary supplies for these employes. The balance of \$3,000 may be applied to the purchase of various articles to be used by the tribe. During the last year I have issued to them 15 farm wagons, 10 sets double harness, 22 plows, and various other farm implements and tools; also 30 mules, which they seem to appreciate, and I trust may be of much benefit to them.

Some of them are very good farmers, and are cultivating fair-sized fields; but, unfortunately, the hot winds and drought of the past season have destroyed nearly all the crops in this region, and, unless some assistance is given them, these Indians may suffer with destitution the coming winter.

The morals of this tribe are rather bad, many of them being petty thieves and proverbial liars.

## ABSENTEE SHAWNEES.

These Indians are located on the Pottawatomie Reservation, between the North Fork of the Canadian and Little Rivers. The land is very rich and fertile, especially along the North Fork bottom.

These Indians are without annuities, and are the most thrifty of any under this agency. The majority of them wear citizens' dress, and all live in log houses, many of them quite comfortable. They possess a good quantity of horses, cattle, hogs, poultry, etc.

The tribe is divided into two bands, between 200 and 400 each. The Upper Shawnees (under the leadership of Big Jim) are non-progressive, stubborn, and rebellious, comparing favorably in this respect to the Mexican Kickapoo; while the Lower Shawnees (under Chief White Turkey) are progressive, obedient, and deserving of much commendation. The Shawnees are, as a class, of rather loose morals, holding light the marital ties, frequently "throwing away" their wives and taking others without marriage ceremony.

## CITIZEN BAND OF POTTAWATOMIES.

These Indians are located on the 30-mile square, or Pottawatomie Reservation, a majority of them between Little River and the South Canadian. The reservation contains about 575,000 acres.

The Pottawatomies are citizens of the United States, thoroughly tinctured with white blood, nearly all of them speaking English and read and write. Some of them are quite wealthy, being good farmers with large herds of stock. Their morals are below the standard, considering their advanced state as a civilized people.

## ALLOTMENT OF LANDS.

Special agent N. S. Porter has been making allotments on the Pottawatomie Reservation for the past two years to the Shawnees and Citizen band of Pottawatomies. The progress of the work has been much impeded by those opposing it. All of the Lower Shawnees for White Turkey's band have taken allotments under the "Dawes bill." Big Jim's band or the Upper Shawnees still refusing to take their allotments. The number of allotments made are as follows:

Shawnees	310
Citizen band of Pottawatomies	1,055

The opposition and prejudices against taking allotments is dying out, and it is to be hoped that the time is near at hand when all Indians will have taken their land in severalty and thus secure permanent homes.

## CHEROKEE COMMISSION.

These gentlemen visited this agency last May and June and succeeded in making favorable impressions upon the minds of the Indians, with the exception of the Mexican Kickapoo and Big Jim's band of the Shawnees. They were successful in making treaties for all surplus lands of the Iowas, Sac and Foxes, and the Citizen band of Pottawatomies, which contract I trust will be speedily approved by the Government to the benefit of all these Indians.

## INTRUDERS AND WHISKY.

Since the negotiations of the Cherokee Commission this land has been overrun with boomers and intruders. This furnishes an excellent opportunity for the whisky vender to "get in his work," and he has not been backward in coming in with the "vile stuff." As a rule, when whisky can be obtained, Indians get drunk. Leading men and even Indian policemen are no exception to this rule, hence it is hard to apprehend this class of criminals with Indian forces. There should be a troop of United States cavalry stationed at this agency until the country is fairly opened up for settlement as a protection against intruders and to assist in suppressing lawlessness.

## POLICE.

This has been a bad feature at this agency, and unless the service can be improved it should be discontinued. The first indication of the presence of a whisky peddler is usually a drunken police. Ten dollars a month does not command material that can be relied on to operate against wily criminals. I hope to be able to select a better force if permitted the coming year.

## GAMBLING.

Gambling and horse-racing are prohibited in the vicinity of the agency, but the Indians will "steal away" and indulge in these vices. I know of no way to suppress these evils. The Indian is a natural gambler and sees no harm in it. They nearly all gamble and will as long as they have anything to stake.

## TRIBAL GOVERNMENT.

The Sac and Foxes have a national council to make laws that govern the tribe. They also have a supreme court, with jurisdiction over all cases under their national laws. The Citizen Pottawatomies have a business committee to transact all public business for them. The Iowas, Kickapoo, and Shawnees transact business through the chiefs after consulting with the head men of the tribe.

There are no courts of Indian offenses under this agency.

## EDUCATION.

The Sac and Fox Mississippi school located at the agency is supported in part by the tribal funds, there being set aside annually \$5,000 by treaty for that purpose. The buildings are poorly arranged with capacity to accommodate about forty or fifty pupils.

The average daily attendance the past year was 40, the school being filled to its utmost capacity most of the time. The ground upon which the school is located is very poor, only about 30 acres improved. This piece excellent early garden and good fruit (apples, pears, peaches, etc.). This country being subject to drought, farm products are usually destroyed by the hot winds of July and August. There have been two rooms added to this school and a well dug the past year.

The Absentee Shawnee school is located 38 miles southwest of the agency, on the south bank of the North Fork of the Canadian River, at Shawneetown. This school is supported entirely by the Government, having a capacity for about sixty or seventy pupils. It is much better arranged and more convenient than the school at the agency. It has been run the past year at full capacity, with an average attendance of 61 pupils. The patronage comes almost entirely from White Turkey's band. Big Jim's band never patronize schools and cling tenaciously to old Indian customs. The land in connection with this school is of good quality and will produce all kinds of farm products and fruits, except in years of extreme drought. The corn crop this year (60 acres) has been cut very short by dry weather.

## SACRED HEART MISSION.

This is a Catholic school (contract), consisting of St. Benedict's College and St. Mary's Convent, two separate institutions but under supervision of the Benedictine Fathers, the college for boys and the convent for girls. This institution is located near the South Canadian River on the Pottawatomie Reservation, 65 miles south of the agency. They have good and extensive buildings, erected at a cost of \$70,000, with ample accommodations for about 160 pupils, with a competent corps of able instructors. A new building is being erected at a cost of \$1,200, which will add much to the capacity and convenience of the institution. The patrons of this school are the Pottawatomies. Average attendance during the year, 43.

## MISSIONARY WORK.

It is reasonable to believe with the progress of civilization that the Christian and moral "tone" of the Indians of this agency are gradually improving. I beg leave to submit herewith brief reports of the missionaries in the field:

## BAPTIST MISSION.

Sir: I am pleased to report progress in the Christian work at this agency. The regular Sunday morning and evening services during the past year have been well attended, and my pastoral visits to the camps will, I trust, result in some good. The most encouragement is, however, from our Sabbath school, where the attendance frequently exceeded 60 children, in the care and instruction of whom I am ably assisted by the superintendent of the Sac and Fox school and other Christian employes. The great hope of the church is these children. Little can be expected of the old ones of the tribe, as the traditions and superstitions will always by them be held sacred.

I am grateful for the assistance of other denominations, and the harmonious and kindly feeling existing throughout the agency speaks well for the Christian influences at work.

To yourself is due much credit for moral support and official co-operation in this great work of our Lord and Master.

I find by the church records that there is at present a membership of 14 in good standing, 2 having recently been added to the church. Three marriages among the blanket Indians have been solemnized by me during the year. I have also been called upon to officiate at six burials. This more especially manifests a growing sentiment in favor of Christianity and a hope of future reward.

Col. S. L. PATRICK,  
United States Indian Agent.

WILLIAM HARR,  
Baptist Missionary.

## SOCIETY OF FRIENDS MISSIONS.

ESTEEMED FRIENDS: Complying with your request, I have to say that the mission established by the Religious Society of Friends among the Indians, Shawnees and Pottawatomies, in 1857 has, since last report to the agent, continued its operations and extended its work to other tribes in this agency.

It is now nearly three years by invitation of the Iowas we have had a mission established on their reservation. We have supported a school for their children four months of the past year with an enrollment of 15; average attendance, 70 per cent.

By permission of one of the Kickapoo a small school was opened last winter in a tent erected by us on their reservation for the purpose. It was sustained one and one-half months and was discontinued only when the health of the teacher failed. Nine pupils were enrolled; per cent. of attendance was 91.

Our present church membership at the Iowas is 31. A large number of the so-called vacillating Iowas; a few are more steadfast and lend a hopeful aspect to the work. At this place we have a neat frame church and school-house, erected at a cost of \$150, and a dwelling with out-houses and fences at a cost of \$200, on which we have expended to repair the past year \$10, and for support of missionaries and teacher, \$50.

At Shawneetown we have a membership of 51 Indians, 1 of whom are Shawnees and 50 are Pottawatomies. Many of the latter have for different reasons removed to distant parts of this and other reservations. The church house here was built five years ago at a cost of 75, and the dwelling for missionary a year later at a cost of \$50. Here the church has expended the past year for support of missionary and family \$345.

We shall shortly proceed with the improvements of funds granted under the provisions of the "Proviso Bill," and hope to be able to continue and extend our work on such lines in harmony with the effort of the Government, under your direction, as will promote the educational interests of the Shawnees, Kickapoo, and Iowa Indians. With thanks for the interest so kindly manifested in our relations the past year,

I am, very respectfully, thy friend,

CHAS. W. KIRK,  
Superintendent of Friends Mission.

Col. S. L. PATRICK,  
United States Indian Agent.

## SANITARY.

There are two physicians under this agency, one for the Sac and Foxes and the other for the Absentee Shawnee school and Kickapoo tribe. The other Indians of this agency have no medical aid. The work of these physicians has been very successful at the schools, only one case of mortality during the year. This is remarkable considering the amount of sickness during the "grip" epidemic of last winter, when there were thirty or forty sick at the same time in each school. There being no hospitals, practice in the camps is very difficult and of uncertain effect. The medicine can not be wisely administered; the diet is unsuitable, and until a change comes in the manner of living of these Indians they will continue to decrease.

## [IN CONCLUSION.]

I must express satisfaction at the promptness with which the Department has responded to my numerous requests, and assure you that all purchases and improvements during the past year were made with the strictest economy compatible with the good of the service.

I am your most obedient servant,

SAMUEL L. PATRICK,  
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORTS OF AGENTS IN OREGON.

## REPORT OF GRAND RONDE AGENCY.

GRAND RONDE, OREGON, August 20, 1890.

Sir: In compliance with circular from your office I have the honor to submit my first annual report of affairs at this agency to date.

I assumed the duties of Indian agent of this reservation on the 11th of September, 1889, receiving to my predecessor for all funds and public property in his possession and belonging to the Indian Department.

I found matters and things at the agency in a fair condition, considering the very limited help furnished the agent for the proper management of the agency.

## SCHOOL.

The boarding-school at this agency has been well attended during the year. This is the only kind of school that promises substantial benefit to its pupils. These Indians are warmly attached to their children, and want their condition to be improved. I have had quite a number of the better class tell me that they realized their want of education and that they are very anxious to have their children educated. The school accommodations are good.

## MEDICAL.

The present agency physician, Dr. Andrew Kershaw, has been in the service for some years and has every essential qualification for success in his line among the Indians and thoroughly ingratiates himself in their confidence. They take his medicine and follow the instruction given by the doctor a great deal better than in former years.

## INDIAN POLICE.

The police have been very efficient during the past year. They obey and execute promptly any order given them, and are a great help to the agent.

## EMPLOYÉS.

The employé force consists of 1 physician, 1 miller and sawyer, and 1 blacksmith (whites), 1 carpenter, 1 carpenter apprentice, 1 blacksmith apprentice (Indians), and 1 can truthfully say that the men filling these positions are capable and industrious, and in every way are well fitted for the places.

## CIVILIZATION.

I have endeavored to impress upon our Indians the importance of the step towards civilization that the Department is now promising in allotting them their lands in severalty, and I am certain that if they are given their patents that there will be a great improvement shown in the farming in a very short time.

Very respectfully,

T. N. FAULCONER,  
*U. S. Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORT OF KLAMATH AGENCY.

KLAMATH AGENCY, OREGON, August 30, 1890.

SIR: In pursuance of office instructions I submit the following as the annual report for the year ending June 30, 1890:

Agent Emery in his annual report of 1889 states that "the Klamaths and Modocs are so interblended by marriage that it is impossible to separate them on the census-roll." This statement should be extended so as to include the Snakes and all tribes or parts of tribes embraced in this reservation. The tribal distinction among the Indians on this reservation is practically disregarded by the Indians, and the ancient prejudices are rapidly fading away. The general name of Klamath people appears to be superseding all other distinctions. You will perceive, therefore, that the statistics of this report are made essentially in accordance with the precedents of this agency in this regard.

We find on this reservation 835 Indians, old and young, with about 150 absent in different directions. Their relative ages are as follows:

From one to twenty years.....	313
From twenty to forty years.....	212
From forty to sixty years.....	117
From sixty to eighty years.....	131
From eighty to one hundred years.....	29
Total.....	835

This reservation is located in southeastern Oregon, and contains about 1,000,000 acres. Three-fourths of it are mountainous, valuable only for the timber it produces which is mainly pine, fir, cedar, juniper, cottonwood, and quaking asp. The altitude is about 5,000 feet. The climate is dry and frosty. It frosts here more or less throughout all the summer months, and the snow-fall some winters is very great. During last winter the snow-fall at Fort Klamath exceeded 30 feet. The lowest temperature last winter was about 25° below zero.

The fourth quarter of the area of this reservation is composed of valleys, plains, and marshes, much of these plains being poor, ashy, sage-brush land, and a large part of the marshes—many thousands of acres—is woody grounds, covered from 1 to 3 feet with water the year round. The seeds of this woody were largely depended upon by the Indians anciently for food, and large quantities are yet gathered by them. This harvest is conducted by the Indian women by means of canoes. This woody is a nutritious and delicious food, and I am of the opinion that it is the same as the lotus of the Lotophagi of the valley of the Nile, spoken of by the ancient Greeks.

This is a grazing rather than an agricultural country, although under favorable circumstances grain succeeds here. This year's crop amounted to about 17,000 bushels of grain. But the severity of the losses of horses and cattle last winter has put the stock-raising back some years. Of the 6,000 or 7,000 head of horses of last fall they are reduced to about 1,200 head, and of perhaps 4,000 head of cattle they were reduced to about 1,500.

Many of the Indians here have small gardens in which they raise onions, beets, cabbage, and turnips; and sometimes, when it is not too frosty, they raise some potatoes.

These Indians live in houses similar to those of white people, they all dress in citizen's clothes, and for a living depend upon the same industries or employments of the white

man, such as raising horses and cattle, freighting, working out for wages or on contracts. The fishing, hunting, gathering berries, epaus and canas, or the harvesting of the woody are indulged in more as incidents and to add variety of life than as occupations to be seriously depended upon. Many of them, both men and women, talk the English language, and are becoming more and more friendly to the cause of education.

There are two schools on this reservation, one at the agency and the other, called Yalmux, located 40 miles east of here. Both are Government boarding-schools. Klamath Boarding School is kept up at 110 pupils at an average age of 12.7 years, and the Yalmux School is maintained at 80 pupils at an average of 13.0 years, so that it may be readily perceived that all the industrial force or ability in these schools is demanded and has to be methodically managed and used in order to carry on these schools.

The truth is, the labor is very heavy upon those old enough or intelligent enough to render any assistance; 110 people constitute a large family. The house-keeping, the cooking, washing, and ironing amounts to a very heavy and exacting task, and then when the repatriating and the making of a vast amount of clothing is taken into the account, it is evident that the boarding-school is a place of very exacting industry, particularly upon the large girls. And when the fact is also taken into consideration that the milking, the taking care of the cows, cattle, and horses, the getting and the preparation of wood, and the cultivation of the garden by the large boys and the young men, it is evident that the boarding-school is truly an industrial school, and that from these schools there is but little help, if any can be properly rendered to the shops or the mills. It is also evident that the boarding-schools can not be reasonably depended upon for any large supply of the larger girls or boys for the non-reservation schools.

Now there is no doubt in my mind but that the boarding-school is the true institution for the civilization of the Indian. As the force of competent young men should increase, shops should be established on the reservation when their usefulness to their people here and to themselves could be increased. They could be led and instructed in blacksmithing work for their own people that is actually necessary now. The same may be said of wagon-work that must be done, and also in the way of harness-work and the mending of shoes that ought to be done, and a large train of industries that would naturally come. This could be arranged so as to save money largely to the people here, and greatly help in the increased efficiency in the prosecution of their business generally while at the same time it would establish new and profitable industries for the young men of their own, with a direct tendency toward the independence and safety of these people in their homes. As this would increase the number of young men established in civilized pursuits, it would give a corresponding number of accomplished girls opportunity of acquiring comfortable and independent homes instead of drifting back into dependence, poverty, and degradation.

Morality among these people improves as a higher degree of intelligence and the increased importance of character become more and more to be appreciated. There is almost no gambling; perhaps there is not a full deck of cards on the reservation. Very few of them ever touch alcoholic drinks, and there appears to be a very general and healthy conviction among them in regard to this danger. Regular marriages here are assuming more and more importance and character among these people and the desire to maintain a respectable regard for the obligations thereof. Many, in fact most of them, are punctual and honest in their business transactions, fulfilling their contracts and paying their debts as soon as they are able, being more particular in these matters with white people than among themselves.

There is among these people a great amount of business difficulty, involving the application of legal principles in its adjustment, largely in the descent and distribution of property. All this must come before the agent. But no matter how bitter the contention, as a rule they readily accept his rulings; and I have not been compelled to invoke the law but a couple of times since I have been here.

The system of police is a good and sufficient method of maintaining order and in securing justice and safety.

As to the plan of Indian judges, they are of no use whatever, and their carrying of a United States commission only has a tendency to decrease the Indians' respect for the Government or the Indian Office. The Indian here does not seem to have advanced much in the comprehension of legal principles or law reasoning. Its careful explanation, however, is intensely interesting to him, and appears to afford him mental food for which he seems to be peculiarly hungry.

But the limited time I have been here forbids that I should indulge in any extended commentaries or suggestions.

I am, therefore, with great respect, your most humble servant,

E. L. APPELGATE,  
*United States Indian Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORT OF SILETZ AGENCY.

SILETZ INDIAN AGENCY, August 13, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1890.

Having to make a report for the Census Bureau, I, in company with my Interpreter, have made a complete canvass of the entire reservation, going from house to house and gathering all the details from the Indians in person and from our own observation. The census as above gathered is found to be as follows:

Males over eighteen years of age	183
Females over eighteen years of age	104
Males and females between the ages of six and eighteen	109
Children under six years of age	83
Total population on reservation	571

## RESERVATION.

This reservation contains 225,000 acres of land, and is bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean. The agency buildings are situated 11 miles east of north of Yaquina City. There are some 25,000 acres of very desirable farming land, mostly river bottom and tide land, besides vast forest of the very finest of saw timber, principally fir and spruce. The hills and bottom are largely covered with a dense growth of underbrush, so much so that it is not desirable for grazing purposes until subdued by labor and sown in tame grasses; hence our Indians have not engaged in stock-raising very extensively. When I assumed charge, the 10th of last October, the saw-mill had not been in operation for four years, and in consequence the fencing, which is principally post and plank, had mostly rotted down, and things in and about the agency presented rather a dilapidated appearance. The severest winter for years found me with 59 head of cattle and 4 horses, with only 16 tons of hay and 600 bushels of oats upon which to subsist them. As a result we lost some 10 head of cattle. Had there been sufficient feed, most if not all of this loss could have been prevented.

## EDUCATION.

We have one boarding-school on the reservation, with capacity for about 70 scholars. The average attendance for the last eight months has been 60. We have done fairly well, but have not obtained as good results as I could wish for, owing, first, to the inefficiency of the principal and superintendent; and, secondly, there were no vegetables other than carrots, and the school had to subsist upon Government rations alone during the entire winter. This was very unfortunate, as it had a tendency to aggravate the scrofulous diseases with which so many of them are afflicted, more or less, bringing to the surface tumors and eruptions, and in many cases sore eyes. With the advent of spring, vegetables became plentiful, so that now their sanitary condition is much improved.

## FARM AND GARDEN.

We have connected with our school a farm and garden and have planted this year 40 acres in oats, have cut and housed 30 tons of hay; also planted 3 acres of potatoes and 2 acres of vegetables.

We will have at least 150 bushels of oats, besides potatoes and other garden vegetables sufficient to run the school through the entire winter. The school-boys are milking some ten cows, which supply them with plenty of milk and butter. We also have a few hogs, which are killed as occasion requires for the use of the school.

## MISSIONARY.

No more profitable field for faithful missionary effort and long-neglected duty can be found than among our American Indians. Right here at our doors is a vast multitude of people that need help and need it badly. Besides, they thoroughly appreciate all efforts put forth in that direction. They are ripe for the light and knowledge that can be imparted in this way. Outside of occasional services by the Methodist minister and Catholic priest this work has all been done by the agent and employes, except a kindly visit from Professor Irwin, of Chemawa, and Rev. S. P. Wilson and Rev. I. L. Elliot, of Portland, who generously donated some choice publications to the school.

## SAW-MILL AND LUMBER.

At the time I came here the saw-mill had just been put in running order, after having lain idle for four years, and authority had been given to cut a small amount of lumber. The necessity for lumber was so great that I have obtained additional authority to purchase 180,868 feet of logs, and have manufactured the same into lumber, with exception of about 6,000 feet. This has all been done by Indian labor, with the exception of the engineer, and besides the Indians have cut the logs and manufactured 60,000 feet for themselves. Out of this there will be built four houses, two to be box and two frame, weather-boarded and painted.

## IMPROVEMENTS.

Under the various authorities we have manufactured 183,022 feet of lumber, which has about all been for the school, farm, and buildings. A much-needed laundry building is nearing completion, also a 30-foot addition to the boarding hall, the upper story of which will be used as an extension of the girls' dormitory, and the lower story for storage of school goods. We have 53,000 shingles on hand, with which to place a new roof on the dormitory, besides the fitting-up of two infirmaries in the building, one each for the boys and girls.

We have also repaired 960 rods of fence, made 160 rods of new, and have the rails on the ground for 320 rods more; besides, have built two new bridges.

The roads leading to and from the agency have been put in good repair and are now in better condition than for years past.

## CIVILIZATION AND AGRICULTURE.

The Siletz Indians all wear citizens' clothes, and many of them are very neat and tasty about their person and around their homes. The farmer tells me he has taken most excellent meals at many of their houses.

Great interest has been manifested this season in their gardens, and the result is that about all have a fairly good garden and some of them equal to the whites.

The great drawback to the successful building up of homes among these people is that like all very poor people they must labor a great portion of their time for others to obtain the immediate necessities of life, and the Government not being able to provide any great number of them with employment they are compelled to seek work off the reservation, and when they once get away they roam around over the country and seem to lose all interest in their homes, returning in the fall with little or nothing to show for their summer's labor.

The liberal authority granted me for the various improvements this season has enabled me to distribute a respectable sum of money among them in the way of irregular labor, such as making shingles, cutting and putting in saw logs, operating the saw-mill, chopping cordwood, and carpenter work on buildings. And the good effect of this small distribution of money is manifest in many ways by the large number of families that have remained upon the reservation all summer and the interest they are taking in improving places; and their example seems to stimulate others.

The agricultural lands are very rich all over the reservation, gardens, timothy hay, and oats being the principal crops raised. Little, however, is raised for export, it being so difficult to transport it out over the mountains in the fall of the year.

The disposition of the Indians to turn all property into ponies is about as hard to overcome as their love for the medicine man; yet a number of them have disposed of their ponies and bought large work-horses. A few, however, are taking some interest in cattle, and others have small bands of sheep. These few are doing even better than the farmers.

It is not a fact, on this reservation, that school boys returning home from school go back to their old habits of life, but, on the contrary, their example exerts a great influence over the older Indians in the pursuits of civilization, and they are numbered amongst our most respected and successful farmers and mechanics.

These Indians, with few exceptions, are civil and polite, easily controlled, and as a rule take a great pride in the school, and upon all occasions of a school exhibition they will come from all directions, and seem to take a great pride in the advancement of their children.

## ALLOTMENTS.

There have been no allotments made since 1887, and the Indians are very much disappointed that this work has not been carried through to completion. All, old and young, desire their land allotted, and I would urge the consummation of this work at as early a day as practicable.

## COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

This court is indispensable to the administration of justice on the agency and the settlement of the many little difficulties that come up from time to time among the Indians. The decisions of the court are in the main correct, and in the majority of cases give entire satisfaction. The paltry sum paid the police is not adequate to the efficiency of the service rendered.

Very respectfully,

T. JAY BUFORD,  
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORT OF UMATILLA AGENCY.

UMATILLA AGENCY, Pendleton, Oregon, August 1, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of this agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

## THE RESERVATION.

Umatilla Reservation is situated in Eastern Oregon, extending from the summit of the Blue Mountains, westward, to a distance of about 30 miles, and it is about the same distance across it from north to south. The reservation contains about 270,000 acres, about three-fourths of which is agricultural land; the balance is timber and grazing land.

## CLIMATE.

The climate here is excellent. The snow seldom falls to a greater depth than about 4 inches, and some winters we have less than 2 inches of snow-fall, and as a usual thing it doesn't lie on more than two weeks at one time. The thermometer in the winter months ranges from zero to 50 degrees above, and in the summer from 70 to 90 above zero. The heat of the day never continues into the night, but at sundown there is a rapid fall in the temperature, so that it matters not how hot the days are the nights are always cool enough to enable one to sleep comfortably with a pair of blankets over him.

## STOCK-RAISING.

Umatilla Reservation is noted for fine horses. Every year a great number of horse-buyers come to this agency to purchase horses for the Eastern market. Many Indians here own bands of horses ranging from 100 to 1,000 head. These horses are a great source of revenue to them.

## AGRICULTURE.

This reservation is eminently an agricultural as well as a stock-raising country. The farming lands produce from 30 to 40 bushels of wheat and from 40 to 60 bushels of oats and barley to the acre.

## CROPS.

Harvesting on the reservation is now in full blast and the fields already harvested are yielding from 35 to 40 bushels to the acre. I estimate this season's crop as follows:

Wheat .....	bushels..	400,000
Oats .....	do.....	40,000
Barley .....	do.....	00,000
Corn .....	do.....	5,000
Turnips .....	do.....	20,000
Onions .....	do.....	5,000
Beans .....	do.....	5,000
Other vegetables .....	do.....	25,000
Melons .....	number..	30,000
Hay cut .....	tons..	5,000

The above figures may appear at the first glance to be rather a large estimate, but I have made a careful estimate and am satisfied that upon an actual count they would be found to be very nearly correct.

## EDUCATION.

We have one boarding-school on the reservation, but owing to the unsafe condition of the building the school was removed to Pendleton, Oregon, about the 15th of November last, and on account of the building only being large enough to accommodate a limited number I was compelled to turn away a great many pupils who had applied for admission. The average attendance during the year has been about 60.

We are now having two fine school buildings erected on a beautiful site about 1 mile from the agency, which will be ready for occupancy about the 1st of November next. When these buildings are completed I intend to make education compulsory, and will fill the school to its fullest capacity if I have to bring children from their lodges to accomplish this end. The new buildings when completed will accommodate about 150 pupils.

## EMPLOYÉS.

The employés of the agency consist of a clerk, physician, carpenter, wagon-maker, and blacksmith, and two Indian laborers. I have had considerable difficulty in inducing Indians to work for the salary allowed, viz, \$25 per month, as this is barely enough to board them. I have had to make a great many changes during the past year, owing to the fact that they would work awhile, become disgusted, and resign. When an Indian performs the same labor as a white man he should be paid the same price as the white man for similar labor.

## POLICE.

The Indian police consist of 1 captain and 9 privates. They are a great help and an indispensable adjunct to the management of the affairs on the reservation.

## COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

This court is presided over by two native judges, who are a terror to all wrongdoers. They are kept busy in their official capacity nearly all of the time, and should be paid at least \$20 per month for their labors.

## TRESPASSING.

Since the order was promulgated prohibiting outside stock from trespassing on the reservation I have managed by very hard work to keep the reservation clear, and all intruding animals are immediately driven off as soon as found. The grass this year has been excellent and the Indians' stock are in fine condition.

## LANDS IN SEVERALTY.

Owing to errors in surveys and other vexatious matters too numerous to mention the work of allotting to the Indians in severalty has not as yet commenced. These Indians are now ready and anxious that their lands be allotted to them as speedily as possible.

One of the greatest difficulties I have to contend with on the reservation is the settlement of land differences and disputes, and this state of affairs is bound to continue until the boundaries of each and every claimant's land is definitely located by the allotting agent.

## IMPROVEMENTS.

During the past year, through the courtesy of the Department, I obtained authority and have erected three new cottages, all of which are now occupied by the agency employés. These buildings were very much needed, but their neat appearance is somewhat marred by the close proximity of the old log huts, now useless, that were erected over thirty years ago, and should be pulled down.

The new school buildings now being erected consist of one two-story brick building and one two-story frame building; these two buildings when completed will accommodate about 150 pupils.

## MISSIONARY WORK.

There are two churches on this reservation, Presbyterian and Catholic. The Presbyterian church is presided over by the Rev. James Hayes, an intelligent Nez Percé Indian, who is doing excellent work. This church has a membership of about 200. The building is too small to accommodate all of the members and a new one should be erected at once.

The Catholic church here is presided over by Father Antoine Morville, a Jesuit

priest, who is very earnest in his labors in behalf of the Indians. He has a membership of about 300.

The Catholics have also just completed a very fine school building here, which is capable of accommodating about 75 pupils.

## CENSUS.

The census for the fiscal year 1890 shows the population of the three tribes on this reservation to be as follows:

Walla Walla	405
Cayuses	415
Umatillas	170
Total	990
Males over eighteen years	256
Males under eighteen years	152
Females over fourteen years	413
Children between six and sixteen years	198

Very respectfully,

LEE MOORHOUSE,  
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORT OF WARM SPRINGS AGENCY.

WARM SPRINGS AGENCY, OREGON,  
August 23, 1890.

SIR: In compliance with instructions I have the honor to transmit the following as my report for the year ending June 30, 1890:

## CENSUS ROLLS, ETC.

These show an increase of the population over that of previous years, partly due to natural increase and partly and mainly due to accessions of Indians from the outside never before enumerated, and giving a total of 923 persons from five different tribes located upon this reservation, numbering respectively as follows:

	Males.	Females.
Wascoes	125	152
Teninoes	34	45
Plutes	40	40
John Days	28	29
Warm Springs	187	243
Total	414	509

Of this number there are of children between six and sixteen years of age, males 88, females 88, making 176. During the year there were in school several children under six and quite a number over sixteen, so that the actual number of scholars, if all were in school, would be nearly 200. There are 20 mixed bloods.

Fully 800 Indians wear citizens' dress wholly, 123 in part. It is seldom that an Indian is seen with a blanket on. Number who can read over twenty years old is 47; number under twenty is 116; number who can use English enough for ordinary conversation is 168. Very many of the Indians can understand what is said to them in English but can not, often will not, talk back in English, preferring to use the Chinook jargon, a language common to the entire northwest, often used even between different tribes, especially from different reservations. Were it not for this jargon there would be many more English-speaking Indians. Many of the jargon words are pure Wasco; hence tribes more remote from the Columbia River are as a rule much more proficient in the use of English language than are those who live upon this reservation and other Indians who once lived or now live along this above river.

These Indians, many of them, live in houses. There are 150 frame houses occupied by them, mostly built of rough lumber; a few are well built and well finished, though none are costly.

Fully two-thirds of their subsistence is obtained by labor for themselves or otherwise in civilized pursuits. The days of fishing and hunting are about over as a means of livelihood. The wild game is nearly all killed off and the salmon are lessening in number, so that comparatively few would be caught, even if these Indians had access to their old fishing places. There are still plenty of roots. This reservation is better for raising wild roots than for anything else, for many of the kinds of roots these Indians gather grow only in rocky places, the prevailing feature of this reservation.

Out of some 600,000 acres included in this reservation only 6,000 are set down as tillable. Some small valleys are the ones mostly cultivated now. There is considerable good upland, but even this has many rocky places in it. The great obstacle to its cultivation is the obtaining of a permanent supply of water. There is probably no part of the country lying along the eastern base of the Cascade Mountains where there is so small a rain or snow fall as upon the eastern part of this reservation; hence the too frequent failures of crops. There are a number of splendid streams of water coursing through the reservation and on two sides of it, but the nature of the country is such that it will take a large outlay of money and labor to utilize these streams so as to make them a benefit to all the reservation that can be cultivated. Until this is done, however, there will never be a certainty of crops.

The time is not far distant when some active work must be done towards irrigation, for the Indians are fast having to depend for their sustenance upon the products of the soil obtained by their own labor. The crops last season were a failure, from the heat and protracted drought, following a small rain-fall during the previous winter and spring. Last winter was an exceedingly hard one upon man and beast, and starvation oftensared these Indians in the face. All that saved much intense suffering from hunger, if not many deaths, was the giving out of subsistence sent to this agency for other purposes than issue to Indians, except they were lame, blind, etc.

The winter, though severe, gave an unusual rain and snow fall, and had there been plenty of seed-grain and not an unusually dry spring and early summer there would have been an abundant harvest. The acreage tilled is less than in some former years on account of lack of seed. The crops being harvested are small as compared with even years ago, when fewer Indians cultivated land, but it is so much better than last year that the Indians are rejoicing over the prospects. They have a thrashing-machine to use, the first ever upon this reservation, and while their small grain fields will hardly pay for the setting of an eight-horse thrasher, it will be an innovation, and I believe result as an incentive to the cultivation of large areas.

Another and an equally as great an incentive will be the thorough overhauling of the grist-mill and putting in new and improved machinery. These Indians have purchased and brought in from the outside thousands of pounds of flour. Every pound of flour used upon the reservation the past twelve months has come from the outside market.

## SANITARY MATTERS.

The records kept by the physician show 1,004 cases treated, 23 deaths from all causes, of which 1 was a suicide, and 1 killed by unknown parties. The births given in are 28. The general health has been very good. The influenza in January was quite severe in the schools, few only of the scholars escaping it, but there were no deaths right at the time from this cause. Among the Indians generally this epidemic was not very severe.

## CRIMES PUNISHED.

As a rule the Indians have been quite free from committing crimes of a nature especially requiring severe punishment. There were a few cases of lawless acts which were tried by the court of Indian offenses and proper punishment inflicted.

Of crimes against Indians the two cases reported were for selling liquor to them in The Dalles, Oreg. One of the parties has often been arrested for the same offense. This time he was fined \$100. It is getting to be a matter of common remark and is even published in newspapers that it costs on an average \$125 to prosecute a whisky case, and the party convicted is either fined a nominal sum (usually \$10) or else reprimanded and told to go home and do so no more. The parties most benefited in such cases seem to be the deputy marshals, who get mileage, etc.; hence the more cases the better for them, while the traffic goes on. The laws may be sufficient, but their administration may well be considered a farce.

## COURTS OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

The judges comprising this court are the three principal officers of the police force, the captain and first and second sergeants. These were, up to June 30, Leo Queh-pah-mah, hereditary chief of the Warm Springs, captain; Phillip Pianoose, head chief at time of expiration of treaty of June 25, 1855, and still considered nominal head chief, first sergeant; and Albert Kuckup, a leading Indian of the Tenino tribe, second sergeant. Their last appointments dated from July 1, 1880. None of the three speak English understandingly, but all wear citizens' dress and conform generally to white men's ways, especially Pianoose and Kuckup. They all favored the allotment of lands and education of children and progress in civilization.

The number of cases tried the past year were but ten. The most aggravating cases were for desertion of old wives and taking new wives. The parties were punished by imprisonment and hard labor for a term of weeks and a fine. In one or two cases divorces were finally granted, and after six months the offending party was allowed to marry the new choice, since no reconciliation could be effected between the original parties.

The usual procedure is for the accused to be brought before the court, at which the agent is usually present. The charge is preferred and the accused given an opportunity to defend themselves. Witnesses are examined for and against, the questions usually being put by the judges, as there are no so-called lawyers to appear in behalf of accused or State. At conclusion of trial the judges render their decision which is referred to the agent for approval or otherwise. It is the aim to have records kept, but is not always practicable.

The influence of the court upon the reservation has been of a salutary character, but can be made much more so. What is needed are men chosen and paid as judges a sum sufficient to enable them to devote more time and thought to this Indian court. The policemen upon this reservation are issued no rations, and the salary paid them is not sufficient of itself to enable them to support themselves and families and devote the necessary time outside of their police duties in sitting upon a court of Indian offenses. There ought to be a regularly organized court with a paid secretary. Then much more efficient work would be done.

## LANDS IN SEVERALTY.

No allotments were made during the year. During the winter of 1888-'89 and the spring of 1889 all the Indians then living south of the Warm Springs River, comprising nearly all the Wascoes, Teninos, and Piutes, had their lands allotted by Special Agent H. J. Minthorn. He made but few allotments north of the Warm Springs River, where reside most of the Warm Springs and John Day tribes, for the reason that at that time the north boundary line was not fully decided upon. Subsequently the matter was acted upon and the line, as was supposed, definitely settled for all time. But efforts are still being made to again change the same, and this probably is the main reason why the work of making allotments has not been completed, since a new special agent has been appointed, but has so far failed to put in an appearance, and no reason but the above can be thought of why this work has not again been taken up. It should be completed as soon as possible.

## WEST BOUNDARY LINE.

This has lately been surveyed and plainly marked, and in the main is satisfactory to the Indians. It was made to conform as nearly as possible to the true meaning and intent of the treaty of June 25, 1855.

## TIMBER LANDS.

These comprise by far the greater part of this reservation, and in time will be its most valuable part. The treeless parts of the reservation, aside from the small areas of tillable land, will soon be destitute of all life-sustaining vegetation, the basaltic cliffs will be fit homes only for coyotes, and the stony places to grow wild roots. The pasture will all be eaten off, and stock-raising will decline unless saved by an extensive system of irrigation. When that time comes "Lo, the poor Indian" can have a somewhat brighter prospect ahead, were these timber lands so freed by law as to be made a source of revenue and income to him. As it now is not one green tree is at his disposal outside of reservation needs.

## SAW-MILL AND LUMBER CUT.

The quantity of lumber cut last year was not great as in previous years or since the mill was built, in 1880.

All streams of water were very low last season and there was not a sufficiency of water to run the mill. Then during the winter an unusually high water carried out the dam and otherwise the mill was so damaged that it was late in the spring season before any sawing could be done. A new mill out and out is now needed.

## RESERVATION SCHOOLS.

Of these there are two, one the Agency Boarding-School, the other the Sinemasho Boarding School, located 20 miles north of the agency, among the Warm Springs Indians proper. At each school there were, June 30, 6 whites and 2 Indian employes, as follows: a superintendent, industrial teacher, lady teacher, matron, seamstress, cook and laundress, and two Indian assistants taken from the larger and most proficient of the scholars.

Salaries paid school employes at agency were \$3,355; all other expenses, which includes subsistence and clothing of scholars, was \$5,230.97; a total of \$8,586.97. At Sinemasho the employes were paid \$2,970; all other expenses, \$3,001.41; total, \$5,971.41.

Scholars enrolled at agency school, 47 males, 36 females; total, 83. Number crowded into the school building at one time, 73. Forty-three boys slept in a room 20 by 48 feet; 30 girls in a room 18 by 40 feet. Average ages of children, 12½. Ten months' school was taught; average attendance, 55½. Largest average was in March, being 65½. Total enrolled at Sinemasho was 55; males 37, females 18. Greatest number at any one time, 52. The buildings are larger and more sleeping room than at the agency. Average age of pupils, 12½. Ten months of school gives an average attendance of 40½. Largest average was in third quarter (January, February, and March), which was 49½. Total number enrolled in both schools was 135, out of near 200 children and youths under eighteen years of age.

The lessons range from the chart classes up to fourth readers and histories for the more advanced scholars. Studies were in mental and practical arithmetics; in geographies up to the elementary and physical; spelling up to Willson's large spellers. Singing was a frequent exercise and was the most enjoyed of any of the school exercises.

With some additional buildings and repairs at Sinemasho that school can be more largely increased, and more effective work can be done. The agency school needs a new set of buildings out and out, for the present ones are entirely inadequate, will hardly pay for repair, much less to add to. If new buildings can be provided during the coming year, in some respects it would be well to consolidate the two schools, while in others it were better to continue them as now carried on. As a civilizing center for the Warm Springs to settle around, the Sinemasho school was first opened up, and it will always be a help; but it were better for their children to be taken away to some other locality.

## SOURCE OF INCOME TO INDIANS.

As the crops were a failure, the Indians had but little to sell last year. Many went to the hop fields in the Willamette Valley, but the hop crop was light and the prices low, so they earned but little. They made sales of hay, grain, etc., to the Government to the amount of \$300.81; also of 170 cords of wood for schools and agency, which brought them \$503; a total of \$804.31. Indian firelighters transported for Government 160,661 pounds of freight, earning \$3,093.68.

Indian farmers and stock-raisers sold to the Government, for use of schools and employes and issue, 41,725 pounds net beef, worth \$2,712.12. Outside of these sources the value of products of Indian labor sold did not amount to more than \$200. Some money was earned in helping stockmen and farmers among the white settlers, but nothing like what they usually earn, as the crops all over this section of country were practically a failure, and there was no work to be had or money to pay for work, so that much-needed improvements had to be deferred.

Many of the Indians are good workers and are willing to labor, but there have been so many failures of crops of late years that they are quite disheartened, and need the inspiration that success always brings, be it to white man, Indians, or other races. Besides the sources already given, the salaries of ten policemen brought them \$1,224; one Indian miller, \$500; one sawyer, \$125; irregular Indian labor, \$870; total paid them by Government for these items, \$2,819. So that it will be seen that had it not been for the help of the Government in these various ways the Indians would have fared extremely ill; hence thanks are due for this sum total of \$8,534.

## MORAL AND RELIGIOUS WORKS.

Up to May 16 there was a missionary and wife carrying on the missionary work of the United Presbyterian Church on this reservation. At the above date the missionary and family removed to the Chemawa Indian Training School near Selen, Oregon. The work, after their departure, was carried on at the agency by the superintendent of the agency school, and at Slenasho by the industrial teacher there. Sabbath schools were kept up at both places during the ten months the scholars were in the boarding schools.

There is one church building and 80 church members. The contributions expended by the United Presbyterian Church were, during the year, for salary of missionary and helpers, including interpreters, near \$1,200.

An appeal from the missionary for funds to help feed needy and starving Indians last winter brought a response from the United Presbyterian Church membership of \$200, which was mainly expended in purchasing flour, and was extremely opportune in helping to tide over the most distressing part of the severest winter known in many years, if it has ever been exceeded, since there was so little provision that could be made for man or beast, owing to failures of crops, etc.

The field for moral and religious work is large, and it is to be hoped other laborers will come in to carry on the work. There are many discouragements, but also many hopeful signs. The Indians are more and more exposed to evil influences, and learn more of the evil ways of the outer world as they mingle with the whites. Some have left off their first faith. In earlier years of the mission work they were more childlike and trustful, but as they grow to see how hollow much of the world is they become distrustful and more indifferent and need more active work to hold them. Hoping and believing that a more prosperous future awaits us along all the lines of helpful work among these Indians,

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. LUCKEY,  
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORT OF AGENT IN UTAH.

## REPORT OF UTAH AGENCY.

UTAH AGENCY, August 20, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to herewith transmit to you this my first annual report, with accompanying statistics:

Having taken charge of these agencies on July 1, 1890, my report will of necessity be restricted mainly to the last two months. Presumably the monthly reports of my predecessor have fully covered the former ten months of the year.

## UTAH AGENCY.

This reservation, called the Uintah Valley, was so called because when first located the Uintah was supposed to be the main stream. It occupies, more properly speaking, the valley of the Du Chesne, and contains some 2,000,000 acres of land, about one-third of which is tillable by irrigation. The residue is good for grazing stock.

Upon this reservation are located the Uintah Utes and the White River Utes. The former numbering 435; the latter, 393; total 833. Males 411; females, 399.

A camp of about ten lodges is located on the Upper Du Chesne, about 65 miles from the agency, but most of these Indians are located on farms within 10 to 12 miles of the agency.

*Issues and supplies.*—Upon taking charge I found the commissary supplies for the year nearly exhausted, consequently the weekly issues of flour were irregular and consisted only of what was obtained by temporary open-market purchases. No beef for issue since May 21, the yearly supply having been exhausted at that time. Much dissatisfaction among the Indians has been the consequence and no little annoyance to the agent.

These Indians cultivate a great number of small farms under the direction of the agency farmers, all by irrigation, in which they are becoming quite proficient, furnishing fully half their own living. As the cutting and harvesting is still in progress no accurate data can be obtained as to quantities of cereals raised.

*Saw-mill.*—This mill furnishes the much-needed lumber for building purposes, and many more Indians are asking for houses and repairs than I can supply with the present agency force.

*Buildings.*—The agent's house is a fair building and in a good state of repair, also three new dwellings, built of sawed logs and chinked, but lack plastering, as do all the others, rendering them both unsightly and uncomfortable.

*School.*—These Indians by proper encouragement in the way of a school building would sustain a large and thriving school. Both agent and superintendent labor under great difficulties on account of the dilapidated condition of the present house. Thanks to the efforts of Commissioner Morgan there is a good prospect of a new building in the near future.

*Whisky drinking and gambling.*—These kindred vices are all too prevalent here, and the former it appears will be as long as it continues to be sold in the neighboring towns, and especially on a small strip of public land in the very heart of the two reservations. My best efforts have been and shall be directed to its entire suppression. One of two judicious examples of imprisonment have had the effect of keeping those who will drink away from the agency.

*Religious teaching.*—I am sorry to note that heretofore this agency has not attracted the attention of any religious society, sufficient at least to take any active steps towards supplying that great want. I have by letter to the Interior of Chicago laid this subject before the Presbyterian Board of the Northwest, and shall more definitely soon.

*Grazing on reserve.*—I gave my early attention to the matter of grazing cattle on the reservation, and sent my farmer, Mr. B. B. Leaman, up into what is known as the "Strawberry Valley," with instructions to collect grazing tax and remove trespassers. I have reason to be satisfied with his work, having brought back \$1,050, and made arrangements with others for further collections, which up to date have amounted to \$2,175.

*Court of Indian offenses.*—There has never been any organized here, nor have I thought it advisable to attempt to organize one as yet, as I have serious doubts of the efficiency of such a court among these Indians. I do not think they are far enough advanced in white man's ways. None of the chiefs speak good English, and each wears blankets occasionally.

*Police.*—The police force of this agency consists of captain and six privates and are very efficient in scout and general police duty. Ten o'clock each Monday morning is the hour for drill.

I have adopted a system of bell calls by which each employé knows and answers his call. I have found this system to work well.

## OURAY AGENCY.

This agency is located on the west bank of the Green River, at the junction of the Du Chesne, and about 35 miles south of Uintah Agency. The reservation (known as the Uncompahgre) joins the Uintah on the south and east, and contains nearly 2,000,000 acres of land, and is fitly described by the term desert.

*Buildings.*—The agency buildings stand on a barren plateau or bench, and with the exception of the agent's house and an office, are all built stockade fashion, and are in a most dilapidated condition, chiefly built by the soldiers when this was known as Fort Thornburgh, in 1880. I would not recommend their rebuilding on the present site.

*Indians on reserve.*—The Indians of this reservation number 983—males, 513; females, 476; children of school age, males, 285; females, 135. These Indians, known as Uncompahgre Utes, have had but little to encourage them to industry and self-support on their deserty reserve, the few scanty farms cultivated on the Du Chesne being more difficult and expensive to irrigate than on the Utah Reserve, to which latter, indeed, they properly belong, there being but little if any tillable land on the Ouray Reservation. I have to say to the credit of these Indians, however, that they are not behind their brother Utes of Uintah in civilization, in dress, industry, and intelligence.

*Schools.*—They very greatly desire school privileges at their homes. I have strong hopes however of getting them to lay aside their prejudices and send their children to Uintah school when we shall have our new school building erected.

*Minerals.*—Since the veto by the President of the bill known as the Teller bill, in June last, there have been no developments in regard to what is known as the Aspheltom belt. The bill referred to, as is well known, was to set off to the public domain a strip 12 miles wide on the east line of the Uncompahgre Reservation. It passed both Houses and was vetoed by President Harrison for reasons which I consider well taken.

*Police.*—The police force of this agency consists of a captain and six privates, and are prompt and efficient in their duties.

*Freighting.*—These Indians are good freighters, and like the business. This is right;

whatever will bring the Indian in a fair business way in contact with the white man I like to encourage. In issuing wagons I have the Indians to promise to do all the freighting they can.

*Cattle.*—The rounding up of the cattle began about June 12 and was completed on August 21, when it was found that the herd, all told, numbered 1,200 head.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT WAUGH,  
United States Indian Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

## REPORTS OF AGENTS IN WASHINGTON.

### REPORT OF COLVILLE AGENCY.

COLVILLE INDIAN AGENCY, WASH., August 11, 1890.

SIR: In compliance with the instructions of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, June 1, 1890, I have the honor to submit my second annual report pertaining to this agency for the past year.

There are nine different tribes of Indians residing on the Colville, Spokane, and Cœur d'Alène Reservations, and under my charge, namely, Cœur d'Alène, Lower Spokanes, Lakes, Colvilles, Okonagans, Moses's band of Columbians, Joseph's band of Nez Percés, San Puells, and Nespilems. The Upper band of Spokanes, living in and around the city of Spokane Falls, and the Callspels, living in the Callspel Valley, while they are not on any reservation, they are also under my care. They number about 350 men, women, and children. The following tabulated list gives the number by tribes:

Census for 1890.

Name of band.	Males above eighteen years.	Females above fourteen years.	Children between six and sixteen years.	Persons not otherwise enumerated.	Total.
Cœur d'Alène.....	131	153	51	81	422
Lower Spokanes.....	133	156	65	62	417
Lake.....	53	28	71	50	303
Colville.....	92	74	11	37	247
Okonagan.....	119	131	69	55	374
Moses's band of Columbians.....	175	152	65	19	413
Joseph's band of Nez Percés.....	56	67	11	20	154
Nespilems.....	20	19	16	12	67
San Puell *.....	135	163			298
Callspel.....	80	120			200
Upper Spokane*.....	75	55			130
Total.....	1,104	1,221	397	369	3,091

\* Estimated

### CONDITION.

The Cœur d'Alène reservation consists of 599,500 acres of land. All the Indians of this reservation are engaged in farming and stock-raising, and nearly all of them have large and well-tilled farms. The prospects for a good crop this season are far better than last year owing to the late rains and the season being more mild.

There was a commission, consisting of Messrs. Simpson, Shupe, and Humphrey, appointed to treat with these Indians last summer for a portion of their reservation consisting principally of timber-land, and that portion of the reservation which it is supposed contains large mineral deposits. The Indians desired to know, before they would entertain a proposition to treat with the commission, when they were to be paid the amount due them from the Washington and Idaho Railroad Company for the right of way through their reservation. I informed them that I had just received instructions from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs relative to the payment of the money, and as soon as the money was received it would be paid to them; and on August 19, 1889, accompanied by Mr. A. M. Anderson, the agency clerk, we proceeded to the Cœur d'Alène

reservation, made a proper enrollment of the tribe, and on August 23, 1889, they were paid the sum of \$6,362.32, the amount due them. They were much pleased on receiving their money and went to work with the commission well satisfied. It was the intention of the commission in treating with the Indians to include as little farming land in the treaty as possible, and in this they were successful, for out of the 240,000 acres treated for but a small area of farming land was included. The treaty was made to the satisfaction of the Indians, and they are now anxiously awaiting the ratification of the same by Congress.

The Cœur d'Alène Indians are further advanced in civilization and are in far better shape financially than any other tribe over which I have jurisdiction. There is but a small amount of whisky used by these Indians, and their mode of punishment is very severe. When one of their number is discovered under the influence of whisky, chief Sallspe orders him tied and he is given a number of lashes across his back with a whip or blacksnake. The Government furnishes them a farmer and a physician.

Since the late treaty with these Indians for the cession of a portion of their reservation a number of white trespassers concluded that they had a right to go on the reservation and stake off claims or prospect for mineral, and in consequence thereof the farmer has been kept exceedingly busy of late removing them therefrom. It would not surprise me when that part of the reservation is thrown open to settlement to see another Oklahoma rush, on a smaller scale however.

The Cœur d'Alène Reservation is located about 100 miles from the agency at the nearest point, but to where the farmer and physician reside it is about 150 miles.

The Lower Spokane tribe of Indians are getting along fairly well in the absence of a farmer to visit and instruct them how to work. The most that I can do is to instruct and encourage them by all the means at my command while making my visits to their settlements or when they visit the agency. The reservation upon which they reside contains 153,600 acres, and there is but a small portion of this land which is agricultural land. It is principally timber land, and many acres covered with great bluffs of rocks. These Indians are poor in wealth and will never become self-supporting if they depend on farming for a living. I am endeavoring to get them to devote more time to stock-raising, principally cattle, as the reservation is better adapted to stock-raising than agricultural products.

These Indians should, by all means, have a boarding-school erected for them. There would be no trouble in regard to filling the school. It is to be hoped that the much desired boarding-school which these Indians are ever talking about will soon materialize and not end in talk.

These Indians live near the agency and could, if they had a sufficient amount of farming land, supply forage for the Government stock, but as it is it keeps them busy in supplying a sufficient amount for their own stock.

The tribe of Lake Indians are located from 75 to 115 miles from the agency. The majority of these Indians have good farms and they will raise an abundance of grain this season. They are grasping the white man's idea very rapidly and, but for the intemperance of a few, are getting along first class.

The Colville tribe reside from 40 to 60 miles from the agency; they have good farms lying along the Columbia River bottom; they raise large crops of small grain and have excellent gardens. These Indians should be furnished with a sufficient amount of fruit trees, and it would be but a short time until they would raise an abundance of fruit for their own consumption and have a large surplus for sale, as the land upon which they live is well adapted to fruit-growing. The Colville Indians are making rapid strides towards civilization.

The Okonagan tribe of Indians devote more time to stock-raising than to farming and many of them have large bands of horses and cattle. These Indians are living from 100 to 150 miles from the agency.

Through a mistake my report of last year was made to read the Government had built a mill and school-house for the use of these Indians during the last year, when in reality the school building and mill were erected in the year 1886. I have talked with a number of these Indians relative to the opening of the Tomaseit boarding school, and nearly all of them appear to be well pleased. I do not anticipate any serious opposition by the Indians in the opening of the school.

Moses's band of Columbians are located in Nespilem Valley. These Indians do considerable farming and they raise a great deal of stock, principally horses. Moses keeps very good order among his Indians. The only fault I have to find with Moses is that he is particularly fond of whisky, and when off the reservation has a happy faculty of getting whisky in a town or village or wherever it is for sale.

Joseph's band of Nez Percés are more or less unsettled and of a restless character; they appear to be greatly dissatisfied at times with their location. In my opinion the causes of their dissatisfaction are just. Owing to many of their friends and relatives living on the Nez Percé reservation in the State of Idaho, an effort should be made to remove them from their present location at Nespilem to the Nez Percé Agency,

Idaho, where they claim land would be allotted to them, as is being done with their friends and relatives of that reservation. I have taken particular notice of the fact that when they receive letters from their relatives living on the Nez Percé reservation or a visit from their friends from that reservation they appear to have the "blues" and at once express a strong desire to return to their old home. I am thoroughly satisfied they will never be content to remain on this reservation, no matter how well they may be treated by the Government. They do not appear to think they should put forth an effort and thereby become self-supporting and independent of the help of the Government. My idea is, the more the Government will give them the more they will expect. They claim, if they were permitted to go on the Nez Percé reservation, their old home, and receive their allotments, they would be willing to try to do something.

The *San Puell* tribe of Indians are the poorest tribe of Indians under my charge residing on the reservation. They will not accept any help from the Government whatever. They do but very little farming and have but few implements to do it with. Since Sko-las-kin, their chief, was sent out of the country last fall they have been very peaceably inclined, but they still cling to some of their ancient customs, and it is a most difficult matter to convince them that they are wrong. I did everything possible to get their census, but they would not listen to anything of the kind; they number about 300. They catch a great number of salmon from their fishery located on the *San Puell* River and near where it flows in the Columbia River, which is a very great means of support to them.

The *Upper band* of *Spokane* Indians have been anxiously awaiting the ratification by Congress of the agreement made between them and the commission on behalf of the Government, March 26, 1887. These Indians are leading lives of shame and degradation in and around the city of Spokane Falls; but could any better results be expected of Indians treated as they have been? They were promised, when the commission were making the treaty, that they would be placed on the *Cœur d'Aléne* Reservation, and that the sum of \$95,000 would be expended in civilizing and educating them and establishing comfortable homes for their use. I am satisfied if a like number of white people had been treated as these Indians have been that many of them would take to excessive drinking. Three years and a half is a long time to live on promises. Something should be done for these unfortunate Indians and the sooner the better. I have been importuned on many occasions by these Indians to be informed when Washington would tell them to go on the *Cœur d'Aléne* Reservation. They are very anxious to settle down and get in shape, so they will not be ordered here and there by the whites who own the land upon which they have their claims.

The *Catspel* Indians are farming in a small way in the *Catspel* Valley, but the country is becoming settled very rapidly by the white people, and the Indians will soon be compelled to move on. They are not as degraded a class of Indians as the *Upper Spokanes*, owing to the fact that they are farther from civilization and are not surrounded by the bad element, by which the *Upper Spokanes* are. They ought by all means to be placed on a reservation where they could be cared for properly.

#### MISSIONARY WORK.

The Presbyterian Board of Home Missions have two churches on the *Spokane* Reservation under the auspices of Rev. A. B. Lawyer and Silas Whitman, two Indian ministers of the *Nez Percé* Reservation, Idaho. They are both hard workers and have certainly done much good for these Indians; both churches are well attended every Sunday.

The majority of the *Cœur d'Aléne* tribe, also *Colvilles*, *Lakes*, and *Okonagans* are members of the Catholic faith and the fathers visit them frequently and hold religious services for their benefit.

#### EDUCATION.

There are four boarding-schools in operation under the *Colville* Agency under contract with the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions. Two of these schools are located at *De Smet* Mission on the *Cœur d'Aléne* reservation and two at the *Colville* Mission. These schools have been well attended during the past year, and the fathers and sisters have done everything in their power for the elevation of the Indian children under their supervision.

The day school at *Nespelem* was operated from April 15, 1890, until June 30, 1890, with Miss *Sabina Page* as teacher. The Indians are located from 1 to 8 miles from the school building, and it is almost an impossibility to get Indian children poorly clad to walk that distance and remain in and around the school-room all day with nothing to eat. I am fully convinced that a day school will not be a success without changing it to a partial boarding-school. Chief *Moses* says when the treaty was made with the *Columbians* and *Colvilles*, July 7, 1883, the honorable Secretary of the Interior promised him and his people a boarding-school, and not a day school. I vis-

ited the school during the month of June, and *Moses* had much to say regarding the inconveniences of the day school. I told him if he would put forth a strong effort and send his children to the day school, thereby showing the Department that they were willing and anxious for the education of their children, I thought the Department would see the necessity of having a boarding-school erected for them.

Chief *Moses* and some of his people moved near the school building and put up their tepees, in order to be handy to the school; but this would soon work a hardship on those Indians, as they would be compelled to neglect their work on their places for the purpose of allowing their children the privilege of attending the day school. Many of the Indians left the reservation during the month of May for the purpose of digging camas. Some of them were willing to leave their children during their absence, but no provision could be made for the proper care of them, as the day-school building is not in shape to offer any accommodation whatever. So the children were taken to the camas fields. The highest number attending school at any one time was 9. If a boarding-school building was erected for these people I am satisfied there would be no trouble in getting the children to attend school. Mr. *Campbell*, the farmer at *Nespelem*, informs me that about 90 children of school age reside on that part of the reservation.

The *Tumasket* boarding school will be furnished and in operation, I trust, by October 1, 1890.

#### IMPROVEMENTS.

Twelve new buildings were erected at *Nespelem* during the year, viz: Three cottages, 24 by 24, 12 feet high, with four rooms, and kitchen attached 12 by 10, 9 feet high, at a cost of \$590 each. These buildings are painted inside and outside, lined and papered, and are very convenient and comfortable houses in every respect. One warehouse has also been erected, 30 by 50 feet, at a cost of \$301, for the storage of annuity goods for *Joseph's* band of *Nez Percés* and as a repository for the drugs to be used for the benefit of the Indians at that point. Eight Indian houses were erected for members of *Joseph's* band at a cost of \$62.20 per house. The three cottages are for the occupancy of the sawyer and miller, farmer, and physician.

On taking charge of this agency a little over a year ago I found the agency buildings in very poor shape, having never been underpinned or painted. I inquired of my predecessor why this state of affairs existed and he informed me that the Department would not allow a sufficient amount to be expended to complete the buildings. This I found in part to be a mistaken idea, for I was granted authority to have the buildings properly underpinned before winter came on, and in accordance with the authority I had all of the work done and the buildings walled up with rock and cement. This was the first case I ever saw where a foundation to a building was built after the building was erected. The buildings have not as yet been painted, but I have great hopes that authority will be granted soon and the work completed as soon as possible. The painting of these buildings will add very materially to the looks of this agency.

By the aid of agency employes over one hundred shade trees have been planted in the agency yard and a magnificent garden is growing, all of which has taken the place of the very dense mass of weeds which had been allowed to grow unmolested ever since the establishment of the agency until last spring, when a strong effort was made to rid the yard of the weeds and plant something which would tend to beautify the agency and be of instruction to the Indians.

I was told by the outgoing agent that it would be impossible to raise anything here, and how he knew, when he had never put forth an effort to find out from practical experience, is more than I can tell. He would certainly have cause to change his mind were he to visit the agency at this time.

#### ALLOTMENTS.

No allotments have as yet been made on this reservation, but the Indians are fencing a larger acreage each year. Some of the Indians have much larger places than others, but this will be settled when they take their land in severalty. I have talked with a number of the Indians regarding the taking of land in severalty. Some few are favorable to it, while the majority do not appear to be disposed to avail themselves of its privileges.

#### SQUAW MEN.

White men who come on the reservation to live and who have Indian women for wives are, as a rule, of the lower class. Nine out of every ten are addicted to whisky-drinking or else they have some other pernicious habit and their presence on the reservation does the Indians harm instead of good. I would recommend that steps be taken by the Department prohibiting any more white men, or squaw men, as they are commonly known, to settle on this reservation and those who are on the reservation should be supplanted at once.

## PURCHASE OF SEED.

Under authority from the Department I purchased and distributed among the following tribes, Lower Spokanes, Colvilles, Lakes, Okonagans, Moses' band of Columbias, and Joseph's band of Nez Percés, last spring, 250 bushels wheat and 250 bushels oats, besides quite a variety of garden seeds, which they fully appreciated. While the seed was not sufficient to seed what ground they desired to sow, nevertheless, it was certainly a very great help to them, as they had fed out nearly everything to their stock during the late winter, which was the most severe since the hard winter of 1861 and 1862.

The prospects for good crops on this reservation are at this time very bright indeed, with the exception of a number of Moses' band and Joseph's band of Indians at Nespelem, distance from agency 75 miles. They have suffered in no small degree from the ravages of crickets, and their crops will necessarily be very short, and some will have no crops at all, as the crickets made a clean sweep in many places, not leaving a vestige of grain, and the ground looked after the crickets had passed over it as if it had been plowed and harrowed, but never seeded.

## WHISKY AND CRIME.

In this connection I desire to call your attention to the growing tendency of these Indians to drink whisky. Those Indians living near the outskirts of the reservation come in daily contact with a class of the very worst white element in the country. Every possible facility is afforded the Indian to deal with the low white man for this vile and deadly poison. The half-breeds have all the bad elements of the white man and Indian combined, and they too are able to get whisky where a full-blood Indian can not. The Indians near the agency have been very well behaved and only a few cases of drunkenness have occurred. The Lako tribe of Indians obtain whisky at Marcus, a place which is at present the terminus of the Spokane Falls and Northern Railway Company, and located on the opposite bank of the Columbia River from the reservation. Two deaths have occurred at this point from the use of whisky, one losing his life while trying to cross the Columbia River in a drunken condition and another was murdered by a half-breed, who is serving a two-year sentence in State's prison at Walla Walla, this State.

Some of the Okonagan tribe of Indians, who live near the Okonagan River, obtain whisky from a class of whites who live adjoining the reservation and follow dealing out whisky to the Indians for a livelihood. The Indians will, when they are short of money, exchange a horse or saddle for one bottle of whisky, so strong are their appetites for it. There has been five or six Indians murdered on this part of the reservation during the past year, all on account of whisky. I have labored diligently to catch these worthless white curs, but it is a most difficult task for one man to do much towards capturing them. When I visit that part of the reservation which is infested by these whisky peddlers everything is quiet, as the Indians circulate the news of my presence apparently with the rapidity of the telegraph.

The Indian scouts at Fort Spokane have been able to procure whisky with little difficulty. I had Indian Sam, one of the scouts, of whom other Indians had complained that he was in the habit of getting whisky whenever he desired and in quantities to suit himself, brought to the agency and I informed him I would put him in jail if he did not tell me who was selling him whisky; he finally said he would tell, and that other scouts had purchased whisky from the same place. I took Sam and three other scouts and they took me to a saloon and pointed out the bar-tender, who after a short conversation admitted his guilt. I arrested him and took him to Spokane Falls, where he was bound over to await the convening of the United States district court in September.

The services of suitable persons should be employed by the Government to ferret out the parties who are engaged in this traffic and bring them to justice.

## SANITARY.

The health of the Indians is good at the present time, but there was quite a good deal of sickness among them last winter. The Lako tribe of Indians had the influenza, and about twenty succumbed to the disease. They would take a sweat-bath and then plunge in cold water, and after this performance they would soon die. The prevailing diseases among these Indians are consumption and scrofula. The Indian medicine man is becoming a thing of the past and the confidence reposed in him once is fast passing away.

## INDIAN POLICE.

The police force of this agency consists of two officers and eleven privates. The force, with but one or two exceptions, have been energetic and efficient in the discharge of their duties. The compensation allowed this class of employes is not sufficient for the services which they are called on to perform.

## COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

The court is composed of two full-blood Indians; they are honest and capable and have great influence among the Indians. The judges have so far served without any compensation; they should be paid a small salary for their services, as they can not afford to neglect their duties on the farm to try the cases coming before the court.

## FREIGHTING.

The freighting done by the Indians for the Government the past year amounted to \$526.72.

## MILITARY.

My relations with the military authorities have at all times been of the most pleasant character, and to Maj. J. Ford Kent, commanding officer at Fort Spokane, I am indebted for valuable assistance rendered me in the management of affairs at this agency during the past year.

## INSPECTION.

United States Indian Inspector James H. Cisney visited this agency during January of this year and made an inspection of the affairs of the agency. To him I am indebted for many valuable suggestions.

## RECOMMENDATIONS.

I would respectfully recommend that the Lower Spokane Indians be furnished a portable saw-mill, by which they would be enabled to build better houses to live in and suitable barns for the storage of their crops and shelter for their stock. After they have been supplied with a sufficient amount of lumber, the mill could be moved to where the Colville tribe live, and after furnishing them lumber it might be moved to where the Lako tribe reside. I know of nothing which would benefit the Indians more than to have lumber furnished them.

It is to be hoped the Department will allow the employment of a carpenter to go amongst the Indians and teach them how to erect suitable houses and barns.

Indians living in the vicinity of Chewelah, Wash., and Lako Ohelan, Wash., have been having considerable trouble in regard to land matters. Some Indians have lived on land for many years, but have never filed on the same and the whites are causing them more or less trouble by settling on the same. I would recommend that a special agent be sent out here to settle the land difficulties between the Indians and the whites as it is impossible for me to leave my duties on the reservation and attend to settling the land disputes without seriously neglecting my work, which has to be performed on the reservation.

## MILLS.

The saw-mill at Nespelem has cut 123,000 feet of lumber, and the grist-mill has ground 130,000 pounds of grain for the Indians during the past year.

The saw and grist-mill at Okonagan has not been in active operation, owing to the fact that it was allowed to remain idle for a long time and it became badly impaired. It is in very good order now, and as soon as I can purchase four yoke of oxen, for which I have authority, the sawing of lumber will commence in earnest, when I intend to erect three buildings at that place for the use of the sawyer and miller, farmer and physician.

## EMPLOYÉS.

The service rendered by the employes, with but one or two exceptions, has been highly satisfactory.

## CONCLUSION.

In looking over my work for the past year, I am pleased to report the noticeable evidence of progress and advancement made on the part of these Indians both in stock-raising and farming, also a strong desire for better habitations. I have acted honorably with the Indians in every respect and have thereby gained their confidence. These Indians were onto the fact that there were some irregularities existing during the late administration, and it necessarily took some time to right former mistakes and to convince them that I intended to deal fairly with them. I have traveled

among the Indians a great deal during the past year, and when not traveling I could at all times be found at the agency, and not at Spokane Falls, as was the case with my predecessor, much to the disgust of the Indians.

I desire to express my thanks to the honorable Commissioner and all other officers of the Department for the courtesy extended to me in my official transactions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HAL J. COLE,  
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

#### REPORT OF NEAH BAY AGENCY.

NEAH BAY AGENCY, WASH., August 14, 1890.

SIR: In compliance with Department circular of July 1, 1890, I have the honor to submit my first annual report of this agency.

Relieving my predecessor October 1, and assuming new duties and responsibilities, the past winter was the most trying and discouraging that I ever experienced. The rainy season (it is no Oregon mist) set in the 1st of November, and it either snowed or rained incessantly till the middle of April. At times the storms from the ocean were dreadful, and would shake the buildings to their foundation. The roofs of the store-houses were rotten and leaky, and those of the employes were in the same condition.

Dr. Williams, who reported for duty on November 1, was taken sick shortly afterwards and died on December 21 from typhoid fever.

In January the influenza made its appearance at the agency and the majority of the Indians were afflicted with it. Out of fifty children attending the Industrial Boarding School, forty-eight were attacked by this disease. The employes, both white and Indian, shared the same fate. With the exception of Miss Balch (seamstress) and Mr. Huok (Industrial teacher), they were all taken ill. Mr. Sebastian rallied in a few days, and in justice to him and the others I must say, that for two weeks, until the epidemic had abated, they were uniting in their attention to the children intrusted to them.

Not having a physician, I was obliged to send to Port Townsend, 60 miles distant, for one. Dr. Henrick responded and remained three days with us. During this time he treated sixty-three Indians and six whites, and won golden opinions from us all for being a skillful physician and a pleasant, kind gentleman.

The next, and not by any means the least, thing to disturb my rest and harass my mind was the report of the starving condition of the cattle, both the Government and Indian. My predecessor turned over to me 40 tons of poor hay, to feed 168 head of cattle and 4 horses, during one of the severest winters that I have experienced in eighteen years on this coast. It is not difficult to surmise the result. I lost 80 head out of the band, and at one time thought I would not be able to save a single hoof. The Indians were equally heavy losers proportionate to the number they had. Thirty of their ponies died from starvation and exposure. Trying to save these cattle, I exposed the employes and horses for many days to weather that was not fit for a dog to be out in; but what could they or any one do, without food or shelter, for the starving cattle?

During those heavy storms the fencing at the farm and agency was demolished and the buildings were considerably damaged. I had no lumber or shingles, and to make a coffin for Dr. Williams I had to take boards from off the sides of the carpenter's shop. I am pleased to remark that these things are better now.

The Makahs have a small reservation, containing 23,000 acres, located at the extreme northwest point of the State of Washington, with the Pacific Ocean washing its rocky and precipitous shores on the western side, and the waters of the Straits of San Juan de Fuca its northern side. This reservation is mountainous, and densely wooded with spruce and hemlock, and an undergrowth of salal and salmon bushes so dense that the sun can not penetrate the mass of vegetation and reach the earth. The soil, where susceptible of cultivation, is thin and sandy and requires to be fertilized every year to produce a crop.

The reservation farm (so called) is situated on the sea-coast, south of Cape Flattery, and 5 miles west of the agency. It contains within its inclosure about 46 acres of land, a moderately good farm-house, and an old dilapidated barn. The soil is sandy and almost worthless, consequently its productions are limited. The meadow land averaged about one ton of poor hay to the acre. The garden, of about two acres, was highly fertilized and will produce several tons of vegetables.

The prairie lands, embracing the valley of Tanez River and the Wa-atoh Creek, are subject to overflow by the ocean tides. In the summer they afford excellent pastur-

age for the stock, but in winter and early spring the land is covered with water, and has many swamps and quagmires, where the weak and half-starved cattle seeking food perish. The land, if diked and ditched, could be made to produce oats, hay, potatoes, and roots of all kinds in abundance. I have cut about 25 tons of wild hay on these tide-lands this summer, but, owing to the humidity of the climate, found great difficulty in saving it. I think strongly of reclaiming about 60 acres in the Wa-atoh Creek bottom, but would be obliged to have some assistance from the Indian Department to carry my plans out. With 60 acres of this rich bottom-land brought into cultivation I could insure abundance of hay for the cattle, and enough potatoes and roots to supply the boarding-school each year.

The produce raised for the support of the boarding-school, and cultivated by the school boys, under the supervision of Mr. Govan, our energetic industrial teacher, whilst it does not reach my expectations, yet, I think, is a way beyond the average for many years. We will have fully 600 bushels of fine potatoes, 2,500 head of cabbage, and several tons of turnips, carrots, beets, etc. The 5 acres of oats I was obliged to cut for hay, as we had no means of thrashing it.

The Quillayute Indians are located about 35 miles south of Cape Flattery. I visited them last fall, and again in May. To go to Quillayute either by the trail over Pysacht Mountain for 40 miles or by the Pacific Ocean in a canoe is not a pleasure trip by any means. I have tried both routes, and am undecided which is the roughest. When I was on the back of an Indian pony, climbing the mountains and holding on for dear life, I regretted I had not taken the route by the sea. On the ocean, in a frail canoe, every motion felt, sometimes on the crest of a mighty wave, and then diving down in the trough of the sea until the land was lost to our view, I was then quite positive that the mountain trail was the smoothest.

On February 19, 1889, President Cleveland, by an Executive order, set apart a little over 800 acres of land as a reservation for the Quillayute Indians. "Provided that this withdrawal shall not affect any existing valid rights of any party." The proviso leaves the Indians precisely as it found them, as most of the land withdrawn had been taken up previously by whites under the homestead and pre-emption laws. Not an acre that is worth anything to them is left. Their village, their homes, and what has been the homes of their fathers for generations, as the immense shell mounds prove, has been homesteaded by a white man, who has erected his dwelling-house in the center of this village.

Shortly after the Quillayute Indians left their village last September, on their annual pilgrimage to the top-fields of the Puyallup Valley, twenty-six of their houses were destroyed by fire, with all they contained, consisting of whale and fur-sealing outfits, canoes, oil, etc. After the fire Mr. Pullen, the settler, sowed grass-seed on the site of the burned homes, inclosed it with a barbed-wire fence, and not satisfied with doing this, fenced them off from every other available location by five strands of barbed wire. With the \$1,000 appropriated by the Indian Department to assist them in repairing their loss I purchased 55,100 feet of lumber, together with doors, windows, nails, etc. Being fenced off from the hill, they were compelled to erect their new houses on the beach, where they are very much exposed to the fury of the ocean and their houses in danger of being destroyed by the high winter tides. At the present writing they have fourteen houses completed and twelve nearly so. They are all very comfortable buildings.

I do not care to enter into the rights or wrongs in this case, but I do claim that it would be heartless and cruel to evict those inoffensive Indians from their homes, the resting place of their forefathers, and the dearest place on earth to them. If Mr. Pullen has legal rights, which I presume he has, in justice to these poor, defenseless Indians, this right should be condemned by the Government, and Mr. Pullen paid a fair valuation for it. It is to be hoped that some decision may be arrived at in the near future, and that this vexed question be settled for all time.

All these coast Indians are as superstitious as the natives of Central Africa. The influence that the native doctor has over them is astonishing; even the young men and women who have had several years' training in school are not free from it. Most of them firmly believe that the medicine men have power to blast their lives or kill them by the power of their magic. You may reason with them, laugh and scoff at their fears, but all is in vain, their superstition still remains.

The adult Indian knows comparatively nothing regarding religion or morality. Marriage to them is not the sacred bond when two loving hearts are united "so long as both shall live," but a business transaction, to be dissolved at a divorce court. I have married thirteen couples in the past year, without even the formality of a divorce court. I have been very strict with them in this matter, and have punished several for infidelity towards each other.

The Episcopal Church I understand established a mission here some years ago, but for some cause abandoned the field. I think there has been a great mistake made. Civilization and Christianity should go hand in hand for either to be effective among a barbarous people. No doubt the children instructed in Christian doctrine and mor-

ality, as they are instructed here, both in the day and boarding school, has a beneficial influence on the adult Indians, but on the other hand we must take into consideration the baneful effect on the minds of the children when their relatives and friends laugh to scorn the doctrines of Christian morality as taught by the Saviour. I consider Neah Bay and Quillayute good fields for missionary labor.

All heathenish and barbarous practices I have endeavored to stop, and where possible prohibit altogether, such as the "Cloqually dance." This dance, from what I have heard of it, must be a cross between the devil's dance and the can-can. Potlaching (giving away) of all kinds, whether, a bone potlach, a pill potlach (blood), a cultus potlach, or a hyas potlach, has been carried on here without stay or hindrance, and I have had a great deal of trouble in carrying out the instructions of the Indian Department in this matter. I have been successful in a measure, so much so, that it is practically stopped on the reservation, though they now give potlaches on an island near Cape Flattery, in the Pacific Ocean.

Old and poor are synonymous terms amongst these Indians. It has been and still is their custom, if they have accumulated money or property during youth and middle age, to give it away, and save nothing or make any provision for decrepit old age.

The Makah Indians are not dependent on agriculture for subsistence. The waters of the ocean and Straits of Fuca, upon whose shores they live, are their harvest fields, and from these waters they take great numbers of many varieties of fish. Whale, fur-seal, halibut, salmon, and dogfish catching are the main features of their industries, and as they find a ready market at Victoria, British Columbia, and at the towms, mill ports, and logging camps of the sound, considerable sums are annually realized by them. With a climate whose moisture is proverbial, where it rains nine months of the year and the remaining three months being enveloped in dense fogs, and all the soil that is fit for cultivation being thin and barren, can we blame them very much if they do not take kindly to agricultural pursuits; or if in the past, as I presume some of them must have tried to wreat a scanty living from theiggardly soil, need we be much surprised that they became discouraged and put aside the plow, the hoe, and spade to take up again the harpoon and seal spear?

## SCHOOLS.

With some little experience in educational work, having been school director of the public schools for nine years of the eleven that I resided in La Conner, I must say that I am very well pleased with the management of both the industrial boarding-school at this agency and the day school at Quillayute. Mr. Sebastian, the superintendent, is kind, though firm, and is ever watchful for the care and comfort of his pupils. The children have not only an instructor, but a friend in their principal teacher. I have had four changes of assistant teachers, and can say but little as yet whether the last one will give ontire satisfaction or not.

Mr. A. W. Smith, the teacher at Quillayute, has had several years' experience as an Indian teacher, and his place would be very hard to fill. He is assisted by Miss A. W. Bright, who has had some experience as a teacher of Indian children.

I am pleased to state that all my white employes co-operate heartily with me in my endeavors to introduce some little reforms at this agency, and are in social harmony with each other, and that we are free from those petty strifes and bickerings that unfortunately for the good of the service are too common in such isolated stations.

I consider the industrial school a better school for girls than boys, leaving the question of the school-room aside, as there both sexes have equal advantages. The industrial feature is quite different. The girls on leaving school are fortified with a knowledge that they can bring into practice in every-day life a knowledge of not only how to make and mend their own clothing, but that of their husbands as well. They have been drilled in housekeeping, cooking, and bread-making, so that when they leave school they know a little more than the mere rudiments of an English education.

With respect to the boys, we have no carpenter, blacksmith, or farmer to instruct them, and what they learn in these trades is acquired from Indians whose knowledge is very limited. Neither have we any shoemaker. The industrial teacher is supposed to combine a knowledge of all these trades and work for \$60 a month in a country where a good ox-driver gets from \$80 to \$120 per month and board.

I have an excellent industrial teacher, and to use a Western phrase, one who has "no flies on him;" in fact a "rustler," a man who does all that one man can do, but he can not fill all the positions of these respective trades with satisfaction or give anything like a sufficient instruction in any of them with the exception of farming, to be of any practical benefit to them through life.

The practice of dismissing the school children on Friday morning, so that they might go to the village and remain until Saturday evening; also of permitting the parents of school girls on reaching womanhood to take them out of school for five days, so that they might give a pill potlach (blood potlach), has been put a stop to. I

considered that two days spent among the adult Indians in each week was neither conducive to good morals nor to the advancement of the children in civilization. The heathenish blood potlach was too disgusting in its details to be tolerated for a moment. My interference in this time-honored and sacred privilege was not well received. There was a howl raised, but they found this only increased my determination so they finally accepted the situation.

In the boarding-school the Episcopal service is read every Sunday and Sunday school is conducted by the superintendent, with the assistance of the employes. The Methodist service is observed at the Quillayute school.

I have fitted up a room as a reading-room for the industrial boarding-school. Some kind friends East sent to the superintendent 100 Sunday-school books for the children's use. For amusements the girls have awings, merry-go-rounds, rope skipping, and the use of the matron's croquet set whenever they feel disposed to play. The boys have awings, merry-go-rounds, horizontal bar, base-ball games, tops, and marbles—in fact about all the games that white boys engage in—besides which they derive amusement and health from surf-bathing. The average attendance at both of the schools is about 50 at each, nearly equally divided between girls and boys.

## POLICE.

The force as now organized is obedient, and they are strong factors in the promotion of good order. There are 8 members of the force, one lieutenant and 7 privates.

## LAND IN SEVERALTY.

For some cause the Makah Indians are not in favor of allotting their lands in severalty. The reservation has never been surveyed, and with a proper presentation I think they may be made to change their minds.

## INSPECTION.

James A. Clancy visited this agency the 1st of November, 1899, and made a thorough inspection of Neah Bay and Quillayute.

In conclusion, I would say that the Indians at this agency are not difficult to manage; that they are self-supporting, with the exception of the very old, decrepit, and sick; that they could in a few years, with their natural advantages, be the richest Indians on the coast, provided that the almost universal custom of all the sound and coast Indians of potlaching was prohibited.

The census taken this year shows the number at this agency to be 697. Makahs 454, divided as follows: Males, 213; females, 241; number of males above eighteen years of age, 141; females above sixteen years, 177; number of males between six and sixteen is 36; number of females between six and sixteen is 33; number of children of school age is 69. Quillayutes, 242, divided as follows: Males above eighteen years of age, 72; females above fourteen years of age, 85; males between six and sixteen is 25; females between six and sixteen is 29; number of children of school age is 54.

Annual statistics are inclosed herewith.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

JOHN P. MCGLENN,  
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORT OF PHYSICIAN, NEAH BAY AGENCY.

NEAH BAY AGENCY, Wash., August 14, 1899.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit the following sanitary report of the condition of the Indians on this reservation for the year ending June 30, 1899.

Since my appointment in April last, I have made it a point to thoroughly examine the school buildings at Neah Bay and at Quillayute, and also to become personally acquainted with the Indians and their complaints, and feel now in a position to pass an opinion on each respectively.

The school building at Neah Bay as well as the houses in which the employes live, are old and rotten, and from a sanitary standpoint, should be replaced by new ones. The school buildings at Neah Bay should be removed from their present position, which is on the banks of the small stream which empties into the Straits of San Juan de Fuca at this point, and which stream is always full of decaying vegetation, the gases arising therefrom being very productive of disease; and from the close proximity of the buildings to the sea, which washes under them at high tides, the ground under and around them is always in a wet and soggy condition. The school buildings at Quillayute are no better.

The water supply at Neah Bay is very defective. The reservoir is a pit dug in the ground. This should be cemented and covered over to prevent its being filled with leaves and other vegetation; the pipes are rotten and are constantly bursting, and the water, when it appears at the taps, is rusty in

appearance, has a disagreeable old taste, and holds in suspension the larvae of frogs and other kinds of pond life. These pipes must be replaced by new ones, and branch pipes should be carried to the houses of the employes, who now have to fetch their water from a considerable distance—from the stream already mentioned.

The health of the children is and has been very good during my residence at the agency. Some few of them suffer from atrocious ulcerations of the cornea and the majority from carious teeth. Enlargement of the tonsils and the cervical and submaxillary glands is common. I have only noticed one case of congenital syphilis; in fact the adult Indians are peculiarly free from this disease. Phthisis pulmonalis appears to be on the increase, and claims many victims every year. I do not think that the school confinement itself is injurious to the children, but that the change of diet from the tough, partially-cooked food, requiring considerable muscular power on the part of the jaw and its muscles to masticate it, with a consequent large supply of blood to such muscles, and bones and teeth to soft-cooked food, requiring next to no muscular power on the part of the jaw and its muscles and a consequent small blood supply; the muscles necessarily become smaller, the jaw-bones more fragile, the cavity of the mouth becomes contracted, and the teeth jam on each other, and caries makes an early appearance. The old Indians have good teeth, and apparently never suffer from them.

The same cause for this marked effect upon their teeth may account for the many other changes in their constitution, which is causing such a rapid lessening in their numbers. Another cause for their decreasing and for the increase of phthisis amongst them, in my opinion, is the substitution of the close built and badly ventilated houses for their old "rancher's." These latter buildings were capiously ventilated at the top, thus allowing a free exit to expired air, and the stench arising from the decaying fish over found on the floor, which is what they call the "Boston house," is retained to be breathed over and over again. It is almost impossible to impress them with the necessity for cleanliness, and it is the fact that the phthisical patient lives, coughs, and expectorates in the same small space with many others, that this disease is so frequent.

They are a long way from being civilized yet, and although they come to the surgery, and send for me when sick, I do not flatter myself that they have a high opinion of my knowledge I may have. I had hoped to be able to report that I had operated on the several cases of neural catarrh which I mentioned in a previous report, but as yet I can not get them to consent, so fearful are the medicine men of my being able to display any superiority over their skill, and their influence still has great weight amongst the others.

JOHN P. MCGILLY,  
Agent.

#### REPORT OF PUYALLUP AGENCY.

PUYALLUP AGENCY (Consolidated),  
Tacoma, Wash., September 2, 1890.

SIR: In accordance with general regulations, I have the honor to submit herewith my twelfth annual report, giving a resume of matters concerning the seven reservations belonging to this agency.

In general the Indians under my care are all self-supporting, are civilized, most of them are citizens and voters, and many own land which has accidently become of immense value. They are fairly intelligent and industrious, and the younger ones are educated. They are quiet, peaceable, and inoffensive, and know as little of the barbarities of savage life as the white people by whom they are surrounded.

They are, however, slowly but surely decreasing in numbers. This is due principally to their low state of vitality, brought on by disease either inherited or contracted from the practice of vicious habits and immoral associations with the lowest class of whites. Intemperance, too, casts its withering blight over the lives of many of them, and works their ruin.

#### THE PUYALLUP TRIBE

is much the largest and most important, and is located on land adjoining the city of Tacoma, which has doubled its population within the last two years, and now numbers about 40,000 people. Their reservation, which includes a little over 18,000 acres, is owned in severalty by them, is inalienable now, but the restrictions can be removed at any time by act of Congress. The pressure is very strong to have it done, and steps have already been taken in that direction.

Several railroads are anxious to cross it, and a law has been passed authorizing the appointment of a commission to investigate all the circumstances and make such recommendations as shall seem best. They only occupy about one-fourth of their land, and the other three-fourths can not be of much use to them, while it would be very valuable if it could be utilized for city purposes. They cultivate a very considerable proportion of the part that they occupy, and it would be very unfortunate if they should be allowed to sell any of that, for if they should they would very soon be crowded out and in a short time be obliterated as a tribe altogether. They are not capable of taking care of as much money as some of their surplus land would bring, and many of the titles which descend to their heirs are so badly mixed that it will be a very difficult matter to so arrange that the Indians will not be swindled, the money wasted, and a good title given to the purchaser.

The moral effect of prosperity on these Indians has been bad. There has been more drinking and trouble resulting therefrom during the past year than any previous one since I have had charge of them. Special temptations to drink have been thrown in their way by those who are trying to influence them to dispose of their lands, and the feeling has been cultivated among them that as citizens and voters they are, or should be, free from the control of the Indian Department. There may be other causes, but the fact is painfully apparent that they have retrograded very much in morals during the past twelve months.

#### THE CHEHALIE TRIBE

is much the same as last year. Railroads have been built near them, offering inducements for labor at good wages, and they have been brought into contact with a more stirring type of civilization than heretofore, but as yet it is not apparent that any special bad effects have resulted. What is there called a reservation, is merely a collection of Indian homestead settlers grouped together on contiguous places. They about hold their own as to numbers, and their scale of civilization and intelligence rises and wakens a little every year.

#### THE S'KOKOMISH TRIBE

is also very much the same as it was a year ago. Here, too, railroads are approaching, but as yet hardly near enough to sensibly effect them. However, the strong emigration into that vicinity has quickened their sensibilities to some extent and enlivened their sluggish motions. Immediate contact with the higher type of civilization has an effect which nothing else accomplishes in brightening them up and developing their capacities.

#### THE NISQUALLY AND SQUAKSON TRIBES

are both similarly situated. Both live on small reservations, on which there are no white employes. Both hold their land in severalty and are surrounded by white settlements. Both send their children to boarding schools on other reservations, and both hold courts of their own in which they adjust their differences and punish the refractory. They scarcely hold their own in numbers, but are quiet and contented.

All of the aforementioned Indians hold their lands in severalty, and are citizens and voters. All have adopted the customs and habits of civilized life, and it would almost seem as though they were at that point where they might be left to care for themselves. But they seem to lack stability of character necessary to hold them up and brace against the downward tendencies of every kind by which they are surrounded. How this quality can be ingrafted into their nature is a problem I have been unable to solve.

#### THE QUINAIKLT TRIBE

is small and more remote from civilization than either of the others. Their land has not been allotted and they are not citizens. Their natural industries are mostly fishing and hunting. The salmon here are the best known, elk are abundant in the mountains, and the sea-otter furnishes them with fur which sells for high prices. During the year a large number of white settlers have taken up claims bordering on three sides of the reservation, and they have been brought into contact with the white man as never before. This has stimulated them very considerably. There is a development of ideas and energy which is very pleasing to note. Their morals so far have not suffered to any apparent extent by this contact.

It is important that the boundary lines of this reservation should be run, so as to prevent incursion of white settlers. Some of the Indians have taken up claims on the reservation and defined their boundaries by inaccurate lines and natural divisions. If without too much expense a part of it could be subdivided, so that they could know their claims definitely, I think it would encourage them to do better work on their places. Sickness has decimated their numbers considerably, but there are still enough left to do something for, perhaps.

#### THE GEORGETOWN OR SHOAL-WATER BAY TRIBE

live mostly by gathering oysters. But few now make their homes on the reservation, as it is not contiguous to their place of business. Quite a number of them have bought small pieces of land at Bay Center, a small town, where they live and seem to be doing well. Railroads are being built into this section of country, making all near there very valuable. For this reason some of them wish to return to the reservation and secure titles to their shares of land there. But with many of them it is

because they think the land will sell for a good figure soon, and they will get the money rather than that they wish to make homes on it. There is but very little of it that is available for agricultural purposes. It might be best to give it to them and let them make the best use of it they can; but really there is not much of it that would do them much good.

#### THE SCHOOLS.

There have been four boarding and two day schools conducted during the year among the Indians belonging to this agency. As a whole they have been fairly prosperous and successful. Rather more children have been in attendance than any previous year, and their grade of scholarship has been higher. The Payallup school has been moved into the new buildings, which are commodious and convenient. That school has much improved in consequence.

During the last summer and fall there was a great deal of serious sickness in the Cheshalls school, and circumstances beyond our control have operated against the S'Kokomish school, so that it has been hard to keep them up to the standard in numbers we have set for ourselves. The Cheshalls school has, however, got up to forty scholars again and I hope will keep so.

The day schools have done better than I had expected. Many of these Indians are now so far along in civilization that such schools are more practicable and efficient than formerly.

#### COURTS OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

These have been very useful, and in fact almost indispensable, on the reservations where there are boarding schools, and they have the moral support of the superintendent of the school, who acts as local agent. The judges are rather keen and shrewd and their influence is very good on the other Indians. The courts which are held on reservations where there are no white employes are not so useful and effective for good. The expense, however, is comparatively small and there is a compensation in the assistance which they render in influencing the parents to send their children to the schools.

Their procedure is similar to that of justices of the peace as far as they can be. There is, however, neither lawyers nor jury. The board of judges sits as a court of inquiry and then retires to decide the case and determine the penalty where a conviction occurs. It would be very advantageous if the money received for fines could be used for witness fees, for in many instances cases are lost for want of evidence because the witnesses refuse to testify, or deny that they know anything about the case from the desire to avoid being dragged into court where they lose their time and get abused for telling the truth. The uncertainty concerning the jurisdiction which these courts have over Indians that are American citizens, with all the rights, privileges, and immunities of citizens, is also a hindrance to their efficiency. Notwithstanding their defects, however, I consider them as very useful and important, and their general results are very satisfactory.

Reports from four out of seven of my courts give, whole number of cases 88, of which 6 were civil and 82 criminal. Of these 12 were acquitted, leaving 70 convicted, as follows: For drinking, 48; unlawful intercourse, 13; resisting officers and breaking jail, 7; gambling, 2. The penalties imposed varied from a fine of \$5 to \$80 and imprisonment from one day to one year.

Records have been kept by clerks of their own in four of the courts, by the superintendent in one, and not at all in two of them. On the whole I consider them very important and very satisfactory.

#### MISSIONARY WORK

has been carried on by two denominations, the Congregationalists and the Presbyterians, each supporting a missionary for the benefit of the Indians assigned them. The labors of earnest and faithful missionaries is a very efficient adjunct in the advancement and civilization of the Indians. They are naturally religious, and need to be guided and instructed rather than pushed forward in these matters; and their religious belief does much to restrain them from crime and immoral tendencies which would tend to deplete their numbers.

Physicians have looked after their physical condition, and there have been no unusual epidemics or contagious diseases that have affected them during the past year.

With gratitude to the All-wise Ruler for His abundant mercies during the past year, and trusting for his favor in the future as in the past, we nerve ourselves up to the duties of another year.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWIN EELLS,  
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

#### REPORT OF TULALIP AGENCY.

TULALIP AGENCY, WASH., August 10, 1890.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I hereby submit my fourth annual report, together with statistics for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

This agency comprises five reservations: Tulalip, Lummi, Swinomish, Port Madison, and Muckleshoot. The Tulalip Reservation, located on the main-land, about 35 miles north of Seattle, comprises an area of 22,600 acres and a population of 443. The Swinomish, located about 50 miles north of Tulalip, has a population of 297 and an area of 7,200 acres. The Lummi Reservation, located in Whatcom County, about 10 miles north of Whatcom, contains an area of 12,300 acres and a population of 295. The Madison Reservation, located in Kitsap County, and about 3 miles east of Fort Madison, contains an area of 7,000 acres and has a population of 144. The Muckleshoot Reservation, located 20 miles south of Seattle, has a population of 103, and an area of 3,350 acres.

From the census of the five reservations, just completed, I find there has been a slight decrease each year since 1855. The following is the census taken June 30, 1890:

	Tulalip.	Lummi.	Swinomish.	Madison.	Muckleshoot.	Total.
Families.....	144	79	65	48	29	365
Males over eighteen years.....	148	87	74	48	29	386
Males under eighteen years.....	62	61	29	22	24	218
Females over fourteen years.....	170	89	50	61	29	429
Females under fourteen years.....	69	58	34	15	21	187
Total of all ages.....	443	295	227	144	103	1,212
Males and females between six and sixteen years.....	84	71	42	29	27	253

As stated in all former reports, the farming lands of these Indians are confined principally to the Swinomish, Lummi, and Muckleshoot Reservations, and they alone can be considered farmers. The lands of the Tulalip and Madison Indians are composed mostly of timber, and a very considerable portion of each reservation would not be fit for agricultural purposes even were the timber removed.

Although the Tulalip Indians own very little good agricultural land they manage to raise considerable produce to sell, and their families are better provided for than either the Swinomish or Lummi tribes. It is safe to say there are no idle Indians on the Tulalip Reservation. Every man finds something to occupy his time, and their families are all well provided for both winter and summer. The raising of poultry, and especially for these markets, yields splendid returns, and a few of the most enterprising of these Indians are talking of engaging in the business quite extensively. It is a business which will bear extensive development and good results, and in which there is not a shadow of risk of making a failure. The cultivation of fruit and small berries is also receiving some attention, and it can not be doubted that they have the location and also the climate necessary to insure success.

They have cut and sold during the year 5,000 cords of wood at \$2.50 per cord, and earned nearly as much more working in logging camps and saw-mills adjoining the reservation. Their potato crop also promises a handsome profit. They have built several comfortable and substantial frame dwellings, cleared and cultivated as much land as could be expected in a heavily timbered forest, and are carving out for their children homes that many white men would feel proud of.

There is no better farming land in the State than that owned by the Lummi and Muckleshoot Indians, but they do not cultivate the land as they should, and there has been little improvement, if any, on the Lummi Reservation. The Muckleshoots have done better, however, the past year and there has been some improvement. I estimate their crops at several hundred dollars more than last year.

The improvement would be noticeable by visiting the Madison tribe. They have cleared very little land and do not depend upon their severalties for a support, but work in logging camps and saw-mills. The Madison Indians will never make farmers and that portion of the reservation logged off is in a rough state and unfit for agricultural purposes. The land, if cleared and ready for the plow, could not be classed even as third-class farming land.

The prospects are for a good crop of grain on the Swinomish Reservation and their other crops will yield about the usual amount. W. T. Salmon, employed by the Government to instruct these Indians in farming, is a practical man, and the Indians

have every confidence in him. They now raise more produce in one year than they did in five previous to Salmon's going among them. The Indians find a ready market for all produce at fair prices, and they are making money.

The following is an estimate of crops for the five reservations:

Wheat.....	bushels..	400
Oats.....	do..	28,360
Barley and rye.....	do..	300
Potatoes.....	do..	5,000
Turnips.....	do..	635
Onions.....	do..	885
Beans.....	do..	75
Other vegetables.....	do..	2,150
Number of pumpkins.....	number..	1,100
Hay.....	tons..	785
Hops.....	do..	7

Titles by descent of Indian lands are getting mixed and the laws should be changed to counteract this. Some Indians claim by inheritance two or more farms and there should be some law governing the sale of such land, and to avoid dissatisfaction they should at least be allowed to sell to each other if not to the whites. I can see no reason why the Indian holding a patent should not be made a full-fledged citizen and compelled to pay taxes on his land. I believe it would benefit him in many ways, and certainly the whites would respect him more.

The Indians of this agency have the best educational facilities, and school accommodations are provided for all who wish to attend. The religious training received by the children at the Tulallip boarding school I consider a great blessing, and under the efficient care of the Catholic sisters they have good reasons to feel assured of every comfort. The Tulallip school has a capacity of 150 and has had an average attendance of 130 during the year.

I have not been able, as yet, to secure a suitable teacher for the Lummi day school, but hope to meet with better success before school opens again in the fall. The salary, \$400 per annum, allowed for teacher at the Lummi school I consider inadequate and I have requested an increase of \$200. In the matter of education Commissioner Morgan is right in advising that the work be commenced at once and on a liberal scale, and teachers employed be paid for their services.

Our annual vacation is from August 15 to October 15, the hop picking season, and it is impossible to collect the children for school until they return home in the fall. Girls from twelve to fifteen years of age will earn \$2 per day, and parents will not consent to have them enter school while there are any hops to pick.

In April last an Indian named Sam Charles, belonging to the Swinomish reservation, was shot and killed by a white man near the town of La Conner, just across the slough from the reservation. The case was tried by the district court of Skagit County, in July last, and to my surprise the jury acquitted the murderer. The Indians are very much dissatisfied with the verdict and told the friends of the murderer that they intended to have revenge. I have every reason to believe the prosecuting attorney did his duty, but as the man murdered was an Indian the jury seems to have considered it of little consequence.

The Indian court has greatly assisted me in maintaining order on the reservation and I have recommended that they be paid a small compensation for their services.

The great nuisance, whisky, continues to give trouble and our police are often kept busy looking after such cases. Several persons have been prosecuted during the year for selling whisky to Indians, but this does not put a stop to the nefarious traffic.

The sanitary condition of the agency has been very good, but the water facilities at the Tulallip boarding school could be greatly improved at a very small cost to the Government, and it is my purpose to submit an estimate of the work necessary to insure an abundance of pure spring water. There should be a tank of sufficient size constructed on the creek that supplies the agency buildings and the water conveyed by pipes to the school buildings. The sanitary condition of their homes and the general habits of the Indians have greatly improved.

The Government buildings, excepting those built during the past four years, are all old but in fair repair, and with one or two exceptions can be considered comfortable. The school buildings need some little repairs which can be done without extra cost to the Government, and should be made during the summer vacation. Lumber for that purpose is now being manufactured in the agency mill.

Several substantial buildings have been erected by the Indians, while many others are incomplete or being constructed. Logs are brought to the saw-mill at Tulallip by the Tulallip Indians and manufactured into lumber. The Government employs a millwright and sawyer to run the mill, but the Indians of the other reservations gen-

erally purchase elsewhere in preference to towing logs long distances. They all manage, however, to obtain the necessary material to construct their buildings.

It is apparent to any one visiting the Sound who takes the least interest in Indian affairs to see that he is rapidly advancing, and it is nothing unusual to hear the remark that they make better citizens than many of their white neighbors.

Allow me to state in conclusion that during the four years that I have been agent here I have reasons to feel there has been some improvement made in the condition of the Indians, and while the Catholics have been largely instrumental in civilizing these people, they are more industrious and capable of providing for themselves now than when I assumed control of them.

Thanking the Department for the many courtesies received,  
I am, sir, very respectfully,

W. H. TALBOTT,  
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

### REPORT OF YAKIMA AGENCY.

FORT SIMCOE, YAKIMA AGENCY, WASHINGTON,  
September 18, 1890.

SIR: I herewith submit my first annual report, as follows:  
The charge of this agency devolved upon me on the 13th day of May, 1890. My predecessor, Thomas Priestly, after several weeks time consumed in the involving of property, on that date retired, unhappily in failing health, and within a few weeks died of cancer of the stomach at his old home, Mineral Point, Wis.

Unacquainted with the routine of duties, I was necessarily slow in becoming accustomed to their requirements, but I set about learning the wants of the Indians committed to my charge, a task rendered comparatively easy by the enlightenment and civilization of a majority of the people under the wise government of Roy, James H. Wilbur, for eighteen years the "father" of the Yakimas. The Indians I found much attached to the administration of the Indian Office and grateful for the honest and just care extended over them.

As a body they were almost unanimous in their opposition to the apportionment of their lands in severalty. Many of the leading Indians, whose logic and eloquence in council was wont to control and guide the judgment of the many in times past, urged that an allotment of their lands meant a severance of the paternal ties which bound them to the Government, and that they would be thrown upon their own resources at a time when they were unprepared to become self-sustaining citizens. Others, more crafty and selfish, having control of large bodies of rich pasture under fence, and besides having few or no children to be benefited by the Dawes bill, protested against the idea, and so sincerely an Indian could be discovered in favor of the scheme. Now, I believe a large portion of the more intelligent are in favor of the beneficent plan prepared by the Government, and if the question were skillfully agitated the entire tribe would be found ready for the change.

The Indian farms, I was pleased to note, were in good condition; new fences and other signs of care and industry were everywhere apparent, and many of the ranches would compare favorably with the wealthier white farmer in other parts of the country.

The Government farm, or the several ranches connected with the agency, however, did not show that thrifty condition one would expect. No crops had been planted, the fences were old and tumbled down affairs, while the sidewalks and buildings of the agency proper seemed sadly in need of repair.

On my arrival Agent Priestly was occupied in counting the returns of an election just held throughout the reservation for county, or rather reservation, commissioners, with duties in relation to the supervision of roads, etc., similar to those of our county commissioners. There were also elected, besides these commissioners, five justices of the peace, with jurisdiction not unlike the white justices of the peace of the county, though on a more limited scale. A contest was started between a defeated justice and one who had been counted in, resulting in a new election being called; and the elected justice refusing to serve, I appointed Thomas Simpson, at the request of influential Indians. The policy of electing justices of the peace inflicted by some of my predecessors has proven to be a sound one and the people very generally abide, without discontent, their judgments, which generally are as just as those of their white brothers. The agent is thus relieved of a very troublesome burden and it is only rarely that he is called upon to act as referee on an appeal from the justice's court.

The court of Indian offenses was organized when General Milroy was agent, but the pay of the three judges thereof was not established until July 1, 1889, and this

expired by limitation February 28, 1890, by order of the honorable Secretary of the Interior. Since that time Stiek Joe, chief justice, aged sixty-five, who has been continuously on the bench since its organization; Peal, aged fifty-five, and Louis Simpson, aged thirty-five, have served for the honor of the thing and the very precarious costs in which the occasional litigants have been mulcted by the judgments of the court.

Stiek Joe and Louis Simpson speak English a little better than Peal, who uses the language sparingly. They wear citizen's dress, conform to the white man's ways, wearing white on the bench white shirts and standing collars, and otherwise conducting themselves with becoming gravity. The lands in severalty question is at present not much in favor with the judges, but as becomes the shrewd politicians that they are a change for the better will occur when the masses of the people move in that direction. They favor the education of children and other progress in civilization.

The method of procedure is in the regular forms of the appellate courts, with a regularly appointed clerk, who keeps the records, prosecuting attorney and policeman performing the functions of bailiff and sheriff. The general influence of the court is good, the people generally obeying the decrees and judgments pronounced. I have no suggestions to make for the improvement of the court, except, perhaps, to recommend that the appropriation, if sufficient, be diverted to their use in the way of a limited salary.

The records of the court prior to the 1st of last January were kept in such a muddled state by the various clerks that it is impossible to give even an approximate estimate of the number of persons tried by the court. Since that date the following describes accurately the work done by the court:

## Reservation cases from January 1, 1890.

Case.	Cause.	Action.
George Washington, plaintiff, vs. John's Bullhead, defendant.	Adultery with wife of George Washington.	Defendant fined \$1 and taxed \$10 cost.
Mrs. Snowy vs. Jane Sewel.	Land dispute.	Dismissed.
Reservation vs. Mrs. Phillis and Shloom.	Dispute about ralls.	Judgment that Shloom pay 5,000 ralls to Mrs. Phillis.
Reservation vs. William Croo and Mrs. Sloo.	Adultery.	Croo put in jail till next court.
April term, 1890.		
James Martin vs. Little Tom.	Civil case.	Continued.
Slooo vs. Slooo.	Divorce.	Continued.
Gaynes Jack vs. Sam Ashio.	Civil case.	Continued.
Rev. S. Maccoign vs. Heenan Koomlah.	Suit to recover horse.	Dismissed.
George Washington, plaintiff, vs. Mrs. John Poll, defendant.	Suit to recover four horses.	Judgment against defendant.
Bob Whalla, plaintiff, vs. Louis Quateell, defendant.	Assault.	\$15 cost against defendant.
Reservations, Charles Summitt and daughter, John Klicketat vs. Mrs. John Klicketat.	Incest.	Dismissed; no prof.
Mrs. Smith vs. Dr. Clitacine.	Trouble between him and his wife.	The court ordered that plaintiff pay \$10 costs, stop drinking, and live in peace with his wife.
Reservation vs. Pianatiklah.	Debt.	Both sides \$2.50 each, costs.
Roscon Miller vs. John Nehmlah.	Grand larceny.	Judgment to return stolen horse and pay fine of \$10 and \$15 costs.
Kas-sah-mia vs. George Monanock.	Dispute over property of deceased person.	Judgment that defendant keep 7 head of horses and return the rest to plaintiff and defendant to pay \$15 costs within twelve days.
Reservation vs. George Bah-we-yah-lick and Martha Alexia.	Adultery.	Continued until June 23, 1890.
Reservation vs. Calvin Yale, ex-justice of the peace.	Defendant pleads guilty; prosecuting witness ordered to live with his former wife and pay \$15 in seven days.	Ordered to return the rest to plaintiff and taxed \$15 costs.
Reservation vs. Sam Puyatt and Mrs. L. Croo.	Unlawfully holding fine money.	Plea of guilty. Puyatt fined \$40 and \$20 costs, Mrs. Croo \$10 and \$10 costs.
William Croo vs. Mrs. L. Croo.	Adultery.	Divorce decreed. No costs.
William Frank vs. Stiek Joe (chief justice).	Divorce for adultery.	Judgment. Stiek Joe required to pay two-year-old horse, and taxed \$5 costs.
Reservation vs. Wakkasnet.	Debt.	Judgment. Divorce from one wife and child, with alimony of 5 head of horses. Costs, \$50.
	Polygamy.	

## Reservation cases from January 1, 1890—Continued.

Case.	Cause.	Action.
April term, 1890—Continued.		
Tappesh Sloo vs. Mrs. Sloo.	Divorce for adultery.	Judgment. Court ordered him to go back to his wife, be good to her, and act like a man, and pay costs of court, \$15, to be paid in two weeks.
Reservation vs. Shomatuso, defendant.	Adultery with Washatol.	Both guilty. Defendant fined \$10, and Washatol \$5.
Reservation vs. Tappesh Hall.	Adultery with same woman as above.	Each \$5 fine.
Reservation vs. Jim Tonawasha and Julia Abraham.	Adultery.	Court ordered them to get married, which was done by the chief justice, Stiek Joe. No costs.
Heenan Koomlah vs. Jim Sloota, defendant.	Damages.	Plaintiff taxed costs.
Reservation vs. Tarkill.	Larceny of a horse.	Dismissed.
Nancy Cosai vs. Cosai.	Divorce for adultery.	Remarried, costs.
Reservation vs. Frank Meachan and wife.	Adultery.	Married. No costs.
Bill Wenawit, plaintiff, vs. George Monanock, defendant.	Dispute over horses, etc.	Court decided for plaintiff to take 3 head of horses and a child, and leave 2 head of horses to defendant for his trouble, and defendant taxed \$20 costs. A. J. taken to agent. Adjourned.

In the last case above mentioned, I reversed the judgment of the court and decided that the horses and child be restored to defendant, George Monanock. The mother before dying gave the child to her cousin George Monanock and the horses in trust for the orphan girl.

As to marriage among the Indians of my charge the universal custom is to follow the example of the whites in this regard. The judges of the court of Indian offenses, justices of the peace, and ministers of the Gospel perform the rites of matrimony upon the certificate of marriage license issued by the clerk of the court of Indian offenses. The marital vows are kept as sacred as is usual among whites, with here and there a man or woman of loose principles in relation thereto.

The census of the reservation having been ordered in advance of this annual report, a very careful, painstaking, and conscientious canvass from house to house, and topeo, too, was made by my assistants. The work, though necessarily imperfect from the haste with which it was done, elicited the following commendation from the Census Bureau, to which department a full report was made:

I want to thank you for your excellent work.

THOMAS DONALDSON,  
Special Agent in charge, etc.

Surveyor Swartz, of the surveyor-general's office of this State, is now in the field surveying the boundary of this reservation, a work very much needed on account of the constant disputes arising between stockmen of Klicketat County and my Indians, as to the boundary lines, a portion of which has never been surveyed, and many of the land-marks of the surveyed part have been obliterated.

The main employment of my police, owing in part to the peace and good order generally prevailing among the Indians of the Yakima Reservation, has been to prevent illegal pasturing by stockmen, who use fair means and sometimes foul to herd their cattle, horses, sheep, etc., on the rich pasture lands on some portions of the reserve.

During the recent visit of Col. Robert S. Gardiner, Indian Inspector, I called his attention to the fact of a stockman, Ploas Bounds, of North Yakima, making some sort of a trade with a half-caste Indian, Tom McKay, whereby he, Bounds, was pasturing 1,500 or 2,000 head of cattle on the reserve. These cattle, of course, are branded with McKay's brand, and, ostensibly, Bounds holds McKay's notes for the cattle, and as fast as Bounds and a partner need the cattle for their butchering business at Roslyn and Tacoma, they are gathered up by McKay and shipped to them. The scheme is such that Bounds avoids paying taxes on the cattle to the county authorities of Yakima, and the Indians are likewise deprived of a large revenue under the "grazing tax." Colonel Gardiner instructed me to report the facts to the Indian Office and await action thereon.

The squaw-men, whites who marry half-caste or full-blood Indian women, are a constant menace to the welfare of the Indians, with a few honorable exceptions. As fast as the presence of one of these men is known by me to be detrimental to the Indians I have ordered the offender to leave the reserve forthwith. One Artolise, a mu-

lato, was ordered to leave by the honorable Secretary of the Interior on my recommendation, and since that time, with the intervals he has not been in jail in North Yakima, he has been doing all he can there to further demoralize the Yakimas of his acquaintance by persuading them to leave, despite my orders, for the sound to pick hops.

Early in the season I put a decided veto on the Indians leaving the reserve for the purpose of going to the sound to engage in hop-picking, because of the inevitable drunkenness and debauchery which overtake our Indians there; meanwhile their farms are laid waste by neglect at home, where a superabundance of work at hop-picking at equally remunerative wages await them in sight of their reservation in this county.

I have also ordered from the reserve one Dr. Woolley, a white man, not related by blood or marriage to the Indians, who has been practicing medicine in opposition to the regular agency physician.

Shortly after taking charge I was informed that a large number of strange Indians had congregated in the mountains, about 55 miles from the fort, and that a squawman, Tom Staten, had a wheel of fortune there, which gambling apparatus was liberally supported by my Indians and their visitors. Taking a posse of police I went there, but Staten could not be found. Staten has, with his half-caste wife, been keeping a sort of trading post near Toppensish station on this reserve for some years and his presence has been a source of irritation to well-disposed neighbors. A short time since an Indian, Homer Watson, brought two horses to this office, stating that he had taken them from Staten, whose note he held for an old debt. I directed the Indian to take them back home. The interpreter, however, Wilbur Spencer, misunderstood me and told the man to take the horses to his own home. Staten had him indicted in North Yakima and on his trial last Monday my evidence and that of the interpreter acquitted him before a jury. I have ordered Staten, under section 2147 United States Revised Statutes, to leave the reservation forthwith—a consummation devoutly wished by the Yakimas.

The school statistics which ordinarily accompany the annual report were some time since forwarded to the Indian Office, as was also the census above referred to, while the other usual statistics accompany this report.

Thanking the Indian Office for the uniform courtesies extended, and the kindly overlooking of faults inseparable from a new acquaintance with arduous duties,

I remain, very respectfully,

WEBSTER L. STADLER,  
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORTS OF AGENTS IN WISCONSIN.

### REPORT OF GREEN BAY AGENCY.

GREEN BAY AGENCY,  
Keshena, Wis., August 23, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to present this my first annual report, with accompanying statistics, agreeably to instructions.

This agency is located 8 miles north of Shawano, near the Wolf River, and its jurisdiction extends over three reservations—the Menomonee, Stockbridge, and Oneida. The Menomonee Reservation, said to contain 231,000 acres, with the Stockbridge, consisting of eighteen sections, adjoining on the southwest, are situated in Shawano County. The Oneida Reservation, an area of 65,540 acres, recently allotted in seriatim to 1,713 Oneidas, under the supervision of Special Agent Dunn O. Lamb, is situated about 45 miles in a southeasterly direction between the counties of Brown and Outagamie. A proposition to annex a part of this reservation to each of said counties has been refused by vote of the board of supervisors of each, respectively, as I am informed; so that said territory remains outside of any county jurisdiction.

Total population of Menomonees on the reservation is 1,311, all of whom wear citizen's clothing, and 800 of them can use English sufficient for ordinary intercourse. Sixteen hundred and fifty acres are reported to be under cultivation, from which it is estimated there will be grown 5,000 bushels of wheat, 20,550 bushels oats, 1,250 bushels barley and rye, 9,250 bushels corn, 13,300 bushels potatoes, 4,500 bushels turnips, 150 bushels onions, 1,500 bushels beans, 5,000 melons, 15,000 pumpkins, 1,100 tons of hay, and a production of 5,000 pounds of butter.

During the past year 21 log-houses have been erected by Indians, making a total of 225 dwelling-houses occupied by them. There are 409 horses, 6 mules, 289 head of

cattle, 225 swine, and 2,385 domestic fowls owned by Indians on the reservation, together with a good number of wagons, buggies, etc., not reported with accuracy.

Interest in farm work is said to be increasing, and with the addition of earnings from logging during the winter season, by which logging operations the tribal fund is also to be annually increased, the Menomonees appear to be progressing towards a future of prosperity and independence, notwithstanding a large indebtedness held against individuals for supplies in logging in 1888 and 1889.

A saw-mill and small "roller-process" flouring mill, situated on the Wolf River, a mile and a half from the agency, for which said river furnishes ample power, add materially to the value of reservation property. The saw-mill is kept busy much of the time in manufacturing lumber for Indians, which is used in improving their homes and premises. The flouring mill, since its completion last year, has been used only to make flour from purchased wheat for distribution to the poor. This mill is not well adapted for grinding purposes, because the quantity of wheat required to fill rollers and elevators (more than 60 bushels) renders it impossible to deliver to the customer the flour made from his own grain. I have already asked authority to purchase apparatus for grinding corn and feed, which, in my opinion, is quite as necessary for Indian custom work as is the flouring mill itself.

During last winter logs were banked to the amount of 25,691,565 feet, which, when sold under authority from the Department, realized the gross sum of \$218,378.30. After deducting 10 per cent. as stumpage or poor fund, with expenses of scaling logs, etc., net proceeds remain to be paid to Menomonees who cut and banked said logs the sum of \$195,201.10.

The agency buildings at Keshena were erected upon wooden supports, and as such supports have decayed the buildings have settled out of shape. In two or three instances only have stone foundations replaced the decaying wood, and at this time nearly all are in urgent need of repairs.

#### SCHOOLS.

St. Joseph's Industrial School (contract), situated one-fourth mile east of agency, under management of Francis J. Fathers, has accommodations for 150 pupils and is believed to be rendering good service by its teachers in the school-rooms as well as in the industrial departments.

The Government boarding-school, situated one-half mile east of agency, has accommodations for 90 pupils, but has been much overcrowded during the past year, so that visiting officials, with agents, have recommended enlargement of school buildings. About 50 acres of land are cultivated by pupils and instructors of this school, having the use of two pairs of horses and sundry machines and agricultural implements.

On the Oneida Reservation six day-schools are maintained, chiefly at Government expense. The Episcopal and Methodist missions each assist a teacher, who also acts as a missionary for such societies, respectively, by preaching on Sundays and otherwise inculcating religious principles.

On the Stockbridge Reservation one school is maintained at an annual expense of \$400, taken from a small annuity paid to this tribe by the Government.

The number of Stockbridges maintaining tribal relations is reported at 123, nearly all of whom are said to be able to read and write in the English language. They support themselves by farming and labor in other civilized pursuits.

#### UNSETTLED TITLE TO SIXTEENTH SECTIONS.

A matter of much importance, deserving the early attention of the Department and of Congress, is the clouded title to the ten sections of land known as the sixteenth or school sections. In equity it is believed that the right of the Indians to this land is indisputable; though a technical claim has been set up in recent years by the State land office of Wisconsin. The case as given for my information is as follows:

The Menomonees were in possession of all this region of country prior to any conveyance to the Government, and by treaty relinquished their lands here for a large tract of land beyond the Mississippi, in the northwest. This new country, when visited by a delegation of their chiefs, proved so unsatisfactory to the Menomonees, being situated between hostile and warring tribes, that they refused to remove there. After much discussion, and with the assistance and co-operation of the legislature and State authorities of Wisconsin, the small tract of twelve townships (ten of which remain to them) was assigned to the Menomonees, with an additional money consideration, in lieu of the larger and more valuable western territory first conveyed to them. At the time of the treaty by which the said twelve townships were assigned to them there was no other understanding than that all of the land within the defined boundaries was fully and unreservedly secured to the Menomonees in perpetuity.

A few years ago the officials of the State land office set up a technical claim to the sixteenth sections as school lands, although such sections were known to be within

the Menomonee Reservation. A suit was instituted last year by which it was hoped that a decision might be reached to quiet title to the said sections of land, but upon trial in the United States district court at Milwaukee in February last the issue turned upon a technicality rather than the validity of ownership. The judge held, in the case of Sherry vs. Gould, that the Indian had a right to clear land and make a farm on the sixteenth section, but the verdict of the jury was rendered upon whether there was a bona fide intention on the part of the Indian to make a farm by cutting timber as he had done, thus leaving an uncertainty still.

## INDIAN COURT.

This court consists of three chiefs, supposed to possess the confidence of a majority of the tribe, namely: Ne-g-pot, aged fifty-four years; Ohtekony, aged seventy-three years, and Ne-ah-tah-wah-pa-ny, aged sixty-five years. As I am informed—no records having been kept—all acted voluntarily prior to being placed on the payroll two years ago, and are supposed to have served for about three years. All are understood to favor the adoption of white men's ways, the education of children, allotment of lands and advance in civilization. These judges all have a partial understanding of English, but in all trials since I have been in charge the interpreter has been required to translate testimony—usually given in the Menomonee tongue—into English.

Since July 20 eight cases have been noted upon, including trespass of stock; desertion and failure to provide for family; one case of intoxication, with liquor in possession, \$5 fine; case of breach of promise and seduction, \$160 fine; two cases of assault with weapons while intoxicated remain to be disposed of.

Record is now kept of points of testimony and judgment of the court in every case. Mode of procedure is for agent to preside and administer oaths to witnesses; also read the statute or state the law bearing on the case. So far as I can observe this court exercises a salutary influence in helping to control the restless and disorderly elements among the Indians. The worst influence to contend with and most difficult to control comes from the use of liquor, so easily obtained by Indians from saloons near the reservation.

## INDIAN POLICE.

The Indian police force consists of a captain, sergeant, and 9 privates. The captain and 4 privates are on duty among the Onondas, with sergeant and 5 privates for service among the Menomonees. My experience during the short period of my incumbency does not enable me to speak with confidence concerning this branch of the service, or to offer any suggestions or recommendations for its improvement.

Very respectfully, yours,

CHAR. S. KELSOY,  
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORT OF LA POINTE AGENCY.

LA POINTE AGENCY,  
Ashland, Wis., September 19, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report of the affairs of this agency.

The La Pointe Agency embraces seven reservations, four of which are in the State of Wisconsin and three in the State of Minnesota. The following table indicates the name, location, and area of each of the reservations:

Name of reservation.	County and State.	Acres.
Red Cliff .....	Rayfield County, Wis .....	13,993
Red River .....	Ashland County, Wis .....	124,323
LaC Court d'Oreilles .....	Sawyer County, Wis .....	66,186
LaC du Flambeau .....	Oneida County, Wis .....	69,824
Fond du Lac .....	Carlton County, Minn .....	100,121
Grand Portage .....	Cook County, Minn .....	51,840
Vermillion Lake .....	St. Louis and Itasca Counties, Minn .....	167,509

The aggregate population of these reservations is 4,778, divided as follows:

Red Cliff .....	403
Red River .....	641
LaC Court d'Oreilles .....	1,234
LaC du Flambeau .....	670
Fond du Lac .....	740
Grand Portage .....	200
Vermillion Lake .....	800
Total .....	4,778

All the reservations have been visited and great pains taken to obtain a reliable enumeration of the Indian population. The following statistical table, compiled from the census of 1890, gives the several classes of persons as required by the Indian regulations:

Name of band.	Males above eighteen years.	Females above fourteen years.	Children between six and sixteen years.	Persons not otherwise enumerated.	Total.
Red Cliff .....	110	128	128	63	417
Red River .....	225	215	198	78	656
LaC Court d'Oreilles .....	371	413	311	172	1,267
LaC du Flambeau .....	201	251	161	78	691
Fond du Lac .....	384	283	213	107	757
Grand Portage .....	88	89	71	61	299
Bols Ports .....	227	248	166	173	811
Total .....	1,427	1,573	1,188	704	4,892

## CONDITION OF INDIANS.

The Indians are progressing in the art of farming. They manifested unusual interest in the preparation of the ground and the planting of seeds last spring. The crop consists mainly of potatoes and it has been well cultivated during the growing season. The farmers were instructed last spring to have plowed any ground suitable for cultivation in the vicinity of the houses and wigwams, and to see that the planting was done properly and in due season. These directions were carried out as far as the limited means at our disposal would permit. The cultivation of the crop was effected mainly through the industry of the Indian women.

The foundation of farming lies in the plowing of the soil, and this work can not be accomplished by hand. Teams and plows are scarce on these reservations and the Indians who own teams demand \$4 per day for the use of them. But few of the Indians are able to hire a team and the result is that their little fields go untilled. Last spring the farmers made a vigorous effort to secure the plowing the farmers were furnished by the Department. In many cases to insure the plowing the farmers were under the necessity of hiring teams at their own expense. But little progress can be made in the work of civilizing the Indian until he has been taught to supply his physical wants in a civilized way. As long as he is compelled to seek a precarious subsistence by hunting and fishing he will continue a savage. The farmers should be provided with teams and the ordinary implements of husbandry in order that they may be able to assist those who have no teams and no money to pay for the use of one.

The ground plowed and pulverized, the women appear to be abundantly able to attend to the work of planting, cultivating, and harvesting the crop. As a rule the women are industrious and energetic, the reverse being true of the men.

The Indian is indolent and improvident and makes no effort to provide for future contingencies. As a consequence he is very poor, and often suffers in want of the bare necessities of life. The suffering falls upon the women and children, aged, and otherwise feeble.

There was much suffering among them last winter both from disease and lack of supplies, and but for the opportune arrival of supplies provided by the Department many of them would have perished. Their destitution was due principally to the fact that the usual lumbering enterprises on the reserves were suspended during the winter. This unexpected change in their industry cut off the source of their supplies and left them destitute. The influenza greatly increased their sufferings, and many of them succumbed to the pressure of their combined calamities.

As soon as it was finally determined that no logging enterprises were to be prosecuted on the reservations this office recommended that sufficient food and clothing be purchased by the Department to supply the Indians during the remainder of the

year. The request for supplies was granted, but on condition that the outlay should be reimbursed to the Government out of any lands or timber that might be sold by the Indians.

The whiskey-mongers, gamblers, and other disreputable characters that infest the neighborhood of these reserves were quick to perceive that the proposed arrangement gave the Indian supplies for his pine timber instead of money. The liquor-mongers and their allies could derive but little benefit from the supplies, while they could easily siphon from the Indian all the money he might realize from the sale of pine timber, as they had been doing for several years. Through the misrepresentations of these lawless men the Indian chiefs were led to refuse the supplies, when they knew that the great majority of the people were suffering in want of them.

The mildness of the winter, unusual for this latitude, and the supplies donated by the Department, sparingly issued to those only who were destitute of supplies and were unable to procure them, enabled the Indians to survive until the warm breath of spring came to their relief.

Many of these Indians speak some English, and they all dress like their white neighbors. Many of them have comfortable log-houses, which are built out of the proceeds of the sale of their timber. These houses are built in villages, and it would have been better for the owners if the houses had been erected on the allotments and an effort made to establish a home on the farm.

## EMPLOYÉS.

The following table shows the employés of this agency, the position of each, and the place at which they are engaged:

Name.	Position.	Where employed.
R. G. Rodman, Jr.	Clerk	Agency.
J. K. McDonald	Additional farmer	Vermillion Lake.
Daniel Sullivan	do	Lac du Flambeau.
W. G. Walker	do	Bad River.
J. R. Stock	do	Fond du Lac.
J. W. Morgan	do	Lac Court d'Oreilles.
R. J. Morgan	Assistant additional farmer	do.
George E. Wheeler	Blacksmith	Vermillion Lake.
John B. Green	do	Bad River.
Frank Blatchford	Interpreter	Agency.

During the past year these employés have proved faithful, energetic, and zealous in the performance of the duties assigned them.

From time immemorial this office has had an employé known as issue clerk and farmer. This position was discontinued July 1, 1889, and the clerical work is imposed on one clerk. In order to keep up the work of the office it has been necessary to request assistance from employés at distant reservations. A large amount of copying has been done in this way. This method of transacting the business of the office is unsatisfactory, as it is often attended with annoying delay in transit by mail. The good of the service requires that the position of issue clerk and farmer be restored at the earliest practicable day.

## FARMING.

On all the reservations the Indians derive a large part of their support from farming. On account of the scarcity of teams and farming implements among the Indians their farming is necessarily crude and imperfect. The little fields are kept in a good state of cultivation, and the result of the season's work, especially in the line of potatoes and other vegetables, is encouraging. The principal crops are potatoes and hay. About 21,300 bushels of potatoes have been raised, and about 1,192 tons of hay have been made.

The Indians own 341 head of cattle, 184 horses, and 92 hogs.

The bands residing on the shore of Lake Superior derive a large part of their subsistence from the waters of the lake. Many of these Indians are good sailors and display considerable skill in the construction and management of their little sailing craft.

The wild rice found on the margin of lakes and rivers in this region is gathered by the Indians and constitutes an important article of food. The cranberry, blueberry, blackberry, and raspberry are produced here in great abundance. A ready market is found for these fruits in the white settlements and the Indians realize considerable money from the traffic.

Instruction in farming is of the utmost importance in the education and civilization of these Indians. When they have learned to supply their physical wants by

farming, their mental and moral elevation is sure to follow; but while they are compelled to follow their wild life of hunting and fishing to secure a miserable subsistence the efforts of the Government and the labors of the missionary in their behalf will yield unsatisfactory results. The Government has provided farmers for these reserves, but, strange to say, has failed to supply the tools and teams essential to illustrate the art of agriculture.

## ALLOTMENTS.

During the last three years no allotments have been made to the Indians of this agency. The Indians are anxious to hold their lands in sovereignty. On all these reservations except Grand Portage there is sufficient agricultural land to supply all the Indians with farms. All the lands are adapted to agriculture except portions which seem to be too sandy to make desirable farms. Where the best soil is found the lands are covered by a heavy growth of timber, including hard and soft maple, black and yellow birch, ash, elm, pine, and other less important varieties.

When allotments are made and the allottee is permitted to sell the timber, the Government should adopt such measures as will protect him from the consequences of his ignorance and inexperience. The experience of this agency shows that but very few Indians have made any good use of the money received from the sale of their timber. The money has been wasted for whiskey and truffles, and gamblers and thieves have reaped a rich harvest while the money lasted. It is the duty of the Government to manage the funds received for the sale of timber, for the cultivation in allottee, to see that the money is expended in clearing a few acres for cultivation, in building a house thereon, in furnishing necessary farming utensils, and in providing himself and family with a supply of suitable food and clothing as it may be needed from time to time.

The pine timber should be sold, as it is liable to great loss every year from winds and fires. The old chippings scattered through these forests give rise to great forest fires, which frequently destroy large quantities of valuable timber.

The following table shows the number of allotments made on each reservation to date, the sex of the allottees, and the number of acres allotted.

Name of reservation.	Number of allotments.	Sex of allottees.		Number of acres allotted.
		Male.	Female.	
Bad River	857	246	111	27,437.79
Red Cliff	35	28	7	2,635.91
Lac Court d'Oreilles	477	815	162	87,882.48
Fond du Lac	99	53	43	7,835.75
Lac du Flambeau	89	57	32	7,460.32
Total	1,607	702	355	82,448.22

## SCHOOLS.

Connected with this agency are 11 day schools and 2 boarding-schools. Six of the day schools are maintained by the Government and 5 by religious denominations. The following table gives the name of the several schools, their location, and the names of the teachers and the compensation of those paid by the Government:

Name of school.	Reservation where situated.	Average attendance.	Name of teacher.	Salary per annum.
Lac du Flambeau day	Lac du Flambeau	28	Cordella Sullivan	\$600
Fond du Lac day	Fond du Lac	23	Celia J. Durfee	600
Vermillion Lake day	Vermillion Lake	31	A. L. Fleet	600
Pahquahwong day	Lac Court d'Oreilles	24	Anna Fleet	600
Grand Portage day	Grand Portage	8	A. F. Dougherty	480
Lac Court d'Oreilles day	Lac Court d'Oreilles	20	J. A. McFarland	600
St. Mary's boarding	Bad River	31	Nora Morgan	600
St. Mary's day	do	29	Sister Celestino	600
Catholic Mission day	Lac Court d'Oreilles	43	do	600
Parochial day	Bayfield, Wis.	63	Sister Angeline	600
Bayfield boarding	do	26	Sister Vincent Hunk	600
Red Cliff day	Red Cliff	29	do	600
Hound Lake Mission day	Lac Court d'Oreilles	16	Sister Seraphica Rein- eck (S. A. Dougherty (C. A. Dougherty)	600

The Round Lake Mission school is supported by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. The other denominational schools are under the direction of the Catholic Bureau of Education, and are paid by the Government a compensation of \$7.50 per quarter for each pupil at the day schools and \$27 per quarter for each pupil at the boarding-schools.

The attendance at all these schools has improved during the year, and the pupils have made commendable progress in their studies.

One of the greatest difficulties that confronts the teacher in the management of a day school is the irregular attendance of the pupils. This difficulty is due chiefly to the indolent disposition of the Indian. When he leaves the vicinity of the school to seek subsistence by hunting and fishing, or to make maple-sugar and gather rice or berries, he takes his family with him, and during his absence the children are deprived of school. These frequent interruptions in the course of study greatly interfere with the progress of the pupil.

The following table shows the number of persons of school age on the several reservations, the number enrolled in the schools, the average attendance for the year, and for the last quarter of the year:

Name of reservation.	Persons of school age.	Number enrolled in schools during year.	Average attendance for year.	Average attendance for last quarter of year.
Lac du Flambeau.....	161	87	25	30
Fond du Lac.....	218	78	23	30
Vermillion Lake.....	106	85	31	33
Lac Court d'Oreille.....	311	253	103	108
Grand Portage.....	71	35	8	8
Bad River.....	138	110	30	33
Red Cliff.....	178	75	29	39
Total.....	1,188	723	379	308

The day school at Lac Court d'Oreille, which had been closed for several years, was re-opened, and a large attendance has been maintained during the greater portion of the year.

The attendance at Lac du Flambeau school increased to such an extent that the room formerly occupied by the school would not accommodate the pupils. By authority of the Department the school was transferred to another building, which had been repaired and improved and equipped with suitable school furniture.

The practice of providing a noon-day lunch to the pupils has greatly assisted in improving the attendance at school. The teachers inform me that frequently the children have no other food during the day and the lunch constitutes a powerful attraction. The lunch also furnishes an inducement to the parent to send the child to school, and it has proved the most effective means yet devised to secure the attendance of the children at school.

The great obstacle in the way of educating these Indian children is found in the poverty of the parents. The Indian is indolent and improvident. He pays no heed to the morrow. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof" appears to be the controlling maxim of his life. He makes no provision for the future, and his children are not properly clothed and fed. To secure the intellectual advancement of children under such unfavorable circumstances is an extremely difficult task.

The teacher of little children occupies a laborious and trying position under the most favorable surroundings. Artonus Ward is credited with saying that he "would rather undertake to keep the flies out of a butcher-shop in the month of August than to teach a country school." If the humorous sage had tried his hand at an Indian day school he would have been puzzled to find language adequate to describe the situation.

Boarding-schools are necessary to confer upon the Indian children the literary and industrial training which are indispensable to lift them out of the ignorance and barbarism that envelops them. In order to secure a satisfactory development into manhood and womanhood, children must be properly fed, clothed, housed, and trained. These conditions are not supplied by the Indian day schools, but they are furnished by a well-regulated boarding-school.

I would respectfully recommend that boarding-schools be established on the Lac Court d'Oreille and Lac du Flambeau reservations.

The number of school children on the Lac Court d'Oreille Reservation is 311, and the number enrolled in the schools during the year is 253. Of those not in attendance many are located at distant parts of the reservation, too far from the school to permit them to reach it. Many of them fail to attend school for want of clothing,

their tattered garments being insufficient to conceal their anatomy, and much less protect them against the rigors of an Arctic climate.

On the Lac du Flambeau Reservation are 161 children of school age. Of this number 87 have been enrolled in the school. The others, numbering 74, are scattered in distant parts of the reservation and the immense forests that extend many miles beyond the reservation. The boarding-school furnishes the means of gathering up these scattered children and bringing them within the pale of civilization.

## RAILROADS.

The Duluth, South Shore, and Atlantic Railroad was constructed across the Bad River Reservation three years ago. Compensation for the right of way has not yet been paid to the Indians. This delay is due to the fact that the railway company and the Indians have not been able to agree on the amount of damages. This controversy should be terminated and the railway company required to pay the Indians a reasonable compensation for the right of way.

The Duluth and Winnipeg Railroad is constructed across the Fond du Lac Reservation. The compensation for right of way has been agreed upon and the money will soon be paid to the Indians.

The Fond du Lac Indians complain that the Northern Pacific Railway Company has not paid them for right of way across their reservation. This matter should be investigated by the Government, and if the Indians are entitled to compensation for right of way as claimed it should be paid to them, and if not they should be so informed.

## HIGHWAYS.

There are no highways or public roads on the reservation belonging to this agency. The Indians in their native condition required no roads. They had paths or trails leading from place to place. Along these trails they made their peregrinations in single file. The state of civilization which these Indians are rapidly assuming requires public roads, which should be established at an early day. The road laws of the State in which the reservation is located should be extended over the reservation by order of the Department, or by act of Congress, if further legislation is required to confer jurisdiction upon the State authorities.

## POLICE.

On the 24th day of June, 1889, authority was granted to provide 17 police for the several reservations of the agency. The police are distributed to the reservations in proportion to the population. To Bad River are assigned 5 men, to Lac Court d'Oreille, 3; to Fond du Lac, 3; to Lac du Flambeau, 3, and to Vermillion Lake, 3.

On the whole, the services of the policemen have proved valuable in preserving peace and good order on the reservations, but their labors would be far more effective if each of the reservations was provided with a jail, in which the drunk and disorderly could be confined until they become sober.

Many cases of drunkenness are sent to the United States court at Madison. These prosecutions are attended with great expense, much of which might be avoided if jails were provided for the reservations.

The court of Indian offenses has not been tried in this agency. The local State tribunals and the United States courts have been prompt to administer justice to all Indians charged with crimes and misdemeanors.

## CONCLUSION.

The Indian can no longer pursue the romantic life of his fathers. Abundant game and the excitement of the chase have become matters of tradition. Civilization is pressing him on all sides and he must conform to the new order of things or perish. But little can be accomplished in the way of improving the mental, moral, and social condition of the adult Indians. Through the instrumentalities provided by the Government, great improvement may be wrought in the rising generation. The Indian youth may have his ambition stimulated, his intellectual views broadened, and his moral atmosphere purified by the philanthropic powers of the great nation of which he is a component part. The feelings of a common humanity and the dictates of an enlightened public judgment require that a strenuous effort should be made to lift the Indian youth out of his ignorance, lethargy, and helplessness, and to rescue from extinction the small remaining remnant of a vanishing race of men.

Very respectfully submitted.

M. A. LEAHY,  
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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## REPORT OF AGENT IN WYOMING.

## REPORT OF SHOSHONE AGENCY.

SHOSHONE AGENCY, August 14, 1890.

SIR: In compliance with instructions I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the affairs of this agency.

## POPULATION.

The number of Indians of the two tribes located on this reservation, as per census recently taken, is as follows:

Shoshones:	
Males of all ages.....	407
Females of all ages.....	420
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>827</b>
Males over eighteen years of age.....	200
Females over fourteen years of age.....	203
Children of school age (from six to sixteen).....	193
Arapahoes:	
Males of all ages.....	384
Females of all ages.....	441
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>825</b>
Males over eighteen years of age.....	403
Females over fourteen years of age.....	443
Children of school age (from six to sixteen).....	250

## SCHOOLS.

The Government boarding-school is situated at the agency. The building, a one-story adobe structure, is in a dilapidated condition. The proposed new school-buildings are greatly needed. The progress made by the scholars in their studies during the year has not been satisfactory to the superintendent, nor has the industrial training of the boys and girls been as successful as it should, but a change for the better is looked for during the coming year. The farther advanced pupils are able to work in the first four rules of arithmetic and to read in the Third Reader, but they are backward in learning to speak English, though special attention is paid to that subject.

On the farm 6 acres have been sown with wheat and alfalfa, 8 acres in oats, 5 planted with potatoes, and about 2 acres put in garden vegetables. Besides attending to the farm and stock the boys have done considerable other work, including sawing and chopping wood, clearing the ground of debris, putting up ice, and constructing a ditch half a mile long to supply the school with pure water.

The girls have taken part in all the household duties of the school and have worked well in every department. Though less apt to learn than the boys, they are more industrious and seem to have a greater pride in keeping themselves clean and neat.

The average attendance during the year was 44. There are 76 enrolled, 25 of whom were admitted after March last. The general health of the scholars has been good.

This school should be under the entire control of the superintendent, who should be a bonded officer. So long as there are two heads of this school, the results will not be as satisfactory as if under the control of one officer.

The St. Stephens Mission School, under the auspices of the Catholic Bureau of Indian Missions, is located some 30 miles in a northeasterly direction from the agency. From some cause the school was not opened until March 17, 1890. The attendance was not as full as was expected, yet the advancement made by the pupils was satisfactory to the principal. The present vacation will bring a change of teachers and a larger attendance is anticipated in the future. This school has a beautiful building capable of accommodating 125 pupils. The work has gone on quietly and satisfactorily in the various departments of industries, which are much the same as at the Government school. The average attendance during the time which the school has been open was 21. The largest average attendance during any one month, 29. The general health of the pupils of this school has been good.

## SANITARY.

One epidemic visited these Indians within the past year, "In Grippe." The disease lasted from the middle of February until the last of May. The physician still finds cases suffering from the remote effects of the disease and also notes an increase in the number of deaths from consumption and scrofula. The Indians are abandoning their native "medicine men," and show an increased desire for the services of the agency physician, who is doing his best to attend their various wants.

## BUILDINGS.

On assuming charge of the agency in August last, I found the buildings in a bad state of repair. The agent's house had to be generally renovated before it was fit to live in. The employes' houses are very much in need of repairs, and some of the employes have done considerable repairing at their own expense, to make their houses comfortable during the past winter. All these buildings should be thoroughly repaired to make them comfortable the coming winter.

The school-building has been repaired and greatly improved by laying new floors, putting up wainscoting, clothes-presses and wardrobes in the dormitories, replacing school-desks, and repainting the inside wood-work.

The stone warehouse has been much improved by laying a floor upon the upper joists, thus giving additional storage room for many light bulky articles.

On the night of March 11 last the blacksmith shop, carpenter shop, and shed combined were accidentally destroyed by fire. By moving the school carpenter-shop, a convenient but small blacksmith shop is provided.

There are eight Indian dwellings which are in a bad state of repair. These should be issued to deserving Indians, taken down and moved by them to their respective ranches, where they would be of some service.

A new office and dispensary should be built before cold weather. The agency and school barns and slaughter-house are not worth repairing; an appropriation is absolutely necessary to erect these buildings anew. The corrals and slaughter pen have been repaired and can now be safely used. The cattle scales are worthless and should be replaced without delay.

Fences, agency and school, have been repaired, so as to protect the crops for the present season. Eighty-five rods of fence have been replaced with a pocket wire fence and cedar posts, and several more rods are made and ready to be put up.

## SAW-MILLS.

The saw-mill is now in good working order. A good shingle-roofed shed protects the machinery from the weather. There was a break in the boiler when I first assumed charge, but this has been repaired. There were a few logs in the mill-yard, which have been sawed into lumber and used in repairing agency buildings and fences, making flumes and head-gates. The stone foundation under the engine has given away and will have to be replaced with timbers which are already sawed for that purpose.

## AGRICULTURE.

Field and garden crops are short, owing to a continued drought and prevailing high winds. The winds dry the ground so rapidly after irrigation that it becomes so hard that grain and vegetables can not grow. The hay is almost a failure, not only on the reservation, but in the adjacent valleys.

From the signal office at Fort Washakie, 1 mile distant from the agency, I obtained the following data concerning the temperature and rain-fall during the past two and a half years ending June 30, 1890:

	Rain-fall.	Temperature.	
		Maximum.	Minimum.
	Inches.	°	°
1888.....	13.31	66.8	28.8
1889.....	8.79	66.0	29.8
1890.....	3.32	66.8	24.1

Irrigating ditches have been repaired, and 180 rods of new ditches constructed to carry water from Wind River to the agency and school. Substantial head-gates and flumes have been constructed and the water can now be easily controlled. The use of the water of Trout Creek, the small stream that runs through the agency, has been abandoned on account of filth and impurities. There should be a water-main laid to conduct the water from South Fork of Little Wind River to the agency. The water carried in an open ditch becomes warm and much filth is carried in by the wind and by stock watering along the ditch.

The Arapaho ditch has been completed for 4 miles. It has a good, substantial dam and head-gate, also the required number of waste-gates have been put in at suitable places, from which lateral ditches can be taken to carry water to the Indian fields. The main ditch is 9 feet wide at the bottom, 12 feet at the top, and 2 feet deep. Its course is along the foot of a rocky bluff. The digging was very hard; most of it had to be done with pick and shovel. There were also 800 linear feet of rock to blast. Care has been taken to give a smooth, uniform grade on the bottom. The flow of the water is even and rapid, but not enough to cut the earth along its banks. The labor has mostly been done by the Indians, who have worked faithfully and well.

## CATTLE.

In compliance with Department Order of March 12, 1890, that all trespassing cattle should be removed from the reserve, the work was begun on the 7th day of April by the Indian police, and some thirty Indians in charge of the chief of police. They removed between 19,000 and 20,000 head of cattle. Though the work was well done, there is a large number of cattle that have wandered back to their former ranges.

## INDUSTRIAL.

These Indians have worked well during the past year. They freighted their flour from Lander, a distance of 15 miles, worked on the Arapaho ditch, removed the cattle, erected thirty houses, repaired their old fences, and some built new ones. On account of the extreme hardness of the ground they could not break any new ground last spring. Much of the seed planted failed to grow, consequently they have a smaller acreage than last year, but taking all things into consideration, they have done well.

## COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

This court has done good service in adjusting matters of dispute among individuals of the respective tribes. The judges have in all their decisions shown good judgment and impartiality. The term of their office should continue during the entire year. This court will ultimately prove of good service.

## INDIAN POLICE.

The force, which consists of thirteen officers, has rendered good and efficient service. The members have at all times freely responded to any and all orders to go to any part of the reservation, or beyond when necessary. The captain obtained sufficient evidence against one party who sold whisky to Indians, to warrant his arrest, and he is now confined in the Fremont County jail to await the action of the United States grand jury, at the September term of court at Evanston, Wyo.

## WHISKY SELLING.

Whisky is stealthily sold to the Indians by some white men on the immediate southern border of the reserve, but all evidence of their guilt is so well concealed that it is difficult to obtain proof to convict them. A good United States detective should be detailed to trace up the guilty ones and break up this nefarious practice, which endangers the lives and property of our citizens.

## LAND.

There have been no formal allotments made as yet on this reservation. The Indians of this agency regard the allotting of land in severally favorably. All the heads of families of both tribes are occupying separate unallotted tracts, and others not heads of families have made selections. All have made some improvements in the way of building houses, corrals, fences, and irrigating ditches. Unless there is a change of sentiment, the Indians, I think, will take their allotments willingly, when the proper time comes.

## EMPLOYÉS.

I take pleasure in acknowledging the efficiency of the present agency employés; they have been faithful in the performance of their various duties, and our mutual relations have been pleasant and harmonious.

In conclusion, I heartily thank the officials of the Indian Office for the kind and courteous treatment shown to me during the past year, and I shall endeavor to merit your confidence and esteem in the future.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN FOSHER,  
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE,  
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,  
*In the Field, September 11, 1890.*

SIR: The obligation to prepare my annual report comes in the midst of visitations of Indian schools and agencies on the Pacific coast. I deem it inexpedient to return to Washington, D. C., for this purpose, it being desirable to complete my work among the schools in this far-off region without incurring the expense and loss of time which a trip to and from Washington would involve.

According to previous custom, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs will embody in his report the statistical data relating to the Indian schools; and therefore it seems most fitting that I should comprise in my report such matters as have come under my personal observation in the field.

During the sixteen months that have elapsed since my appointment, on the 1st of May, 1889, I have been in the field thirteen months. In this time I have visited a part of the schools in the Indian Territory; all the schools in Nebraska, except those at Santee; the Crow Agency schools, in Montana; the Nez Percé and Cœur d'Aléne schools in Idaho; all the schools in Washington, save at the Neah Bay and Colville Agencies; \* all in Oregon; all in California, except at Round Valley; all but two in Arizona; nearly all in New Mexico; all in Nevada, except at Western Shoshone; and the following large industrial schools: Lincoln Institute, Carlisle, Hampton, Haskell, Chilocco, Genoa, Albuquerque, and Ohemawa. This makes more than eighty schools in all, besides repeated visits to several. I have visited fifty Indian reservations, situated in twenty-three agencies; and half a dozen military reservations. Number of miles traveled in this service to September 11 is 28,340, of which 2,610 miles were by wagon. Such has been my field of observation.

When I entered this service, I resolved to hold my preconceived opinions regarding Indian matters tentatively, until such time as I should have opportunity to test them upon a more definite basis of facts. I have therefore been studying the Indian problem in the field, by personal observations and close contact with the living issues. Nor have my observations been confined to the more progressive tribes. In southern Montana, among the Pah Utes of western Nevada, all through Arizona, even to the blood-thirsty Apaches, and with the quaintly civilized but non progressive Pueblos, I have come in contact with the Indians farthest removed from our civilization. On the other hand,

\* Visited later.

I have visited some of the tribes most advanced in civilization—the Omaha, Nez Percé, Yakama, Umatilla, Puyallup, Tulalip, S'Kokomish, Chehalis, Klamath, Siletz, Cœur d'Aléne, and fragments of the Digger.

As a whole, I have found the Indians of northern Idaho, Washington, and Oregon the most advanced in civilization. These Indians, so far as I can learn, have not been pauperized by rations from the Government; and I believe that many of them have been under the administration of a larger number of excellent agents who held the office for a longer term of years than have the Indians of some other sections of the country. Then there has been a larger amount of continuous Christian effort among the Indians of this region during the last sixty years than among the Indians elsewhere, except in the five civilized tribes of the Indian Territory.

The type of white population which pushed over the mountains into the Northwest section brought with it the very best elements of the civilization in the United States, very different from the Mexican civilization which penetrated and largely dominated the tribes along our southern border. While therefore among the southern Indians the prevalent variation from their own dialects is the Mexican language, the Indians of the Northwest speak much English. In the Northwest, board houses of three, four, and five rooms have taken the place of brush houses, and the old-time Indian costume has almost wholly disappeared; but only wykluks, except now and then rude adobes and more rarely still timber houses, are used by the Indians of Arizona, western Nevada, and southern California. In the Northwest I found no Indians bearing firearms; and in Nevada, California, New Mexico, and Arizona also these weapons have disappeared, except among the fierce Apaches, and to a small extent among the Navajos. The deep shadows of ignorance, pagan superstition, squalor, and ultra conservatism, so painful and oppressive among the tribes of Nevada, Arizona, and New Mexico, measurably disappear as we come among the Indians of Oregon, Washington, and northern Idaho. Filthy, unkempt, ignorant, lazy, lounging Indians there are still in the Northwest, but they are rapidly falling into the minority. The Indian skies of the Northwest are many degrees brighter than those of the Southwest, but they are still flecked with clouds and mists, leaving yet much work for philanthropists and the Government.

It must be confessed that the Indians of Arizona have points of physical superiority over those beyond the Cascades. Their complexion is very dark, and they wear their long black hair unkempt and often thickly matted; but they are tall, straight, and muscular, without corpulency. How such powerful physiques have developed in the hot zone of Arizona I can not understand. They are really strong, of great endurance and agility, as is abundantly attested by railroad agents in charge of construction gangs. Mojaves and Yumas are much preferred to Italians and Irish for such labor. They are declared to be quicker and better able to endure the heat, and many of them are earning a good living by such labor, and most are eager to obtain opportunities for work. When we come to mental ability, we find the Indians of Arizona inferior to any others. The children are slow to learn, sorely taxing the patience and ingenuity of teachers; and the environments, I regret to state, do not stimulate the children to progress or the teachers to enthusiasm.

While all Indians are more or less improvident, and some in all sections recklessly so, those of Arizona, particularly the Yumas, Mojaves, Hualpals, and Apaches are the most improvident of all.

The Maricopas, living near the thrifty towns of Tempe and Phoenix, are evidently borrowing civilized methods and habits, and are learning to make more regular provision for their needs.

The Pimas, situated a little more remotely from civilized communities, are utilizing their valleys and scanty water supply for the cultivation of grain, selling yearly to the traders 6,000,000 pounds of wheat in exchange for goods. They occupy a narrow strip of land extending 40 miles along both sides of the Gila River. The high land back of the river is arid and barren, but the soil of the valley is fertile, and, with sufficient water supply for irrigation, will support the Pimas and in part the Papagoes. I feel it my duty to call the attention of the Department to the fact that the white population near the Pima Reservation, by turning aside and storing the water supply for their own use, are imperilling the welfare of the Indians. It is greatly to be feared that soon the Indians will find themselves without even the meager supply of water which they have been accustomed for centuries to appropriate. To allow this absorption of water by the whites is a palpable violation of "the rights of eminent domain" recognized in constitutional law. It will also be a great misfortune, pauperizing these hitherto self-supporting, worthy Pimas, who derive their subsistence from the raising of horses and cattle and the cultivation of the soil. They have been farmers for centuries, raising wheat principally. White men, with all their skill, cannot live in a country like this without water for stock and for irrigation; how much less this simple people, unacquainted with art and civilization. Better leave the Pimas, in blankets and long hair, to subsist on berries, than to educate them and then take away from them their last drop of water. In that case education will create new needs which can only remain unsupplied.

The Papagoes have a very limited area of agricultural land; nothing at all adequate to their needs. The small area assigned them contiguous to Tucson on the south comprises only 2,500 acres which can be irrigated. Another small reservation for these Indians is located at Gila Bend, on the Southern Pacific Railroad. On these two reservations live from 300 to 500 Indians, a small portion of a tribe hitherto estimated at from 4,000 to 7,000 souls. The larger portion of these Papagoes roam over that part of Arizona lying south of the Southern Pacific Railroad, some of them making foraging journeys far down into Sonora, Mexico. They are self-supporting after a fashion. Those living on the reservations cultivate the soil so far as it is cultivatable; some assist the Pimas in harvesting, receiving grain for compensation; and the migratory portion raise horses and cattle. In the summer season all these classes use the fruit of the cactus plant and wild berries for food. It is a marvel how they live.

About 90 miles to the south of Tucson are two Papago villages, each with nearly thirty miserable, squalid adobe houses, with not a drop of water within many miles, except what is caught in a pool during the rainy season. In a short time the water in these pools becomes indescribably thick and vile from being the common resort of Indians, cattle, and swine. The pools soon dry, and the Indians roam into the mountains in pursuit of water for themselves and their stock. In a large area traversed by the Papagoes there is no permanent supply of water for irrigation, nor will the land furnish subsistence to appease the hunger even of the coyotes and gophers, which are barely maintaining a starving existence upon it. At this point I can not resist the assertion that the primary and principal education to be given these children, for the present, is the imparting of such knowledge as will

bring new and practical arts of civilization to bear upon their sterile fields.

Much can be said in praise of this people. The women are remarkably chaste. An old prospector and miner said: "The Papago women stoutly resist the temptations of miners even when large pieces of gold are offered." The Papagoes are quite industrious, according to their opportunities, and those I saw in Tucson and vicinity were decently dressed, with clothing usually clean and well repaired. A close observer of these Indian says:

Ultimately the Government will be compelled to gather these Indians together, give them a place to dwell, and in some way secure water, without which industry is unavailing and living is impossible in this country. As the white population fill up the Territory, the little the Indian has possessed, so far, will be taken from him, and he be left to drag out a miserable vagabondish existence or to starve.

The Moqui rank among the most staid and conservative of all Arizona Indians, and everything about them wears an antique appearance—their walled habitations on lofty cliffs, to which fuel, produce, and water are carried with great labor; their old-time customs, of which they are very tenacious; their strange pagan shrines and rites, perpetuated from times immemorial; their grotesque snake dances; their peculiar form of self-government; their repugnance to education; their jealous guarding against any modification of tribal ideas and customs; their shrinking timidity in the presence of hostile invaders; and their unchanging identity for centuries. Such are the Moqui whom we seek to assimilate to our civilization and incorporate into our national life. They live in several large communities, aggregating 2,200 people, weak in chivalry, but strong in their isolated, lofty, rocky homes. They are withal industrious, and rank among the best farmers, cultivating their low lands at great disadvantage, because so far from their habitations. Within the past two years the Moqui are being induced to build houses in the valley and live in them—the first indication of change among a hitherto unchanging people. It is hoped that this step will let in sunshine and progressive ideas which will revolutionize their tribal life.

The Navajos live mostly in Arizona; but a by no means unimportant part of the tribe occupy the northwest corner of New Mexico. On the border of the two sections a mine of gold and silver of remarkable promise and a huge vein of coal, much like the Lehigh of Pennsylvania, have been recently discovered. These Navajos are estimated variously at from 16,000 to 22,000, and have flocks and herds which approximate 1,100,000. The number of these Indians has probably been exaggerated. They have a large reservation, much of it being mountainous and arid, producing little feed for flocks; and, very naturally, this people are extending beyond the reservation borders, taking up claims and settling in unoccupied valleys north of Gallup and Manuelito. The Navajos, hitherto very nomadic, are becoming stationary. Two hundred houses were reported by the police as in process of building at the time of my visit last May. The Navajos are devoting more attention to agriculture, but are very conservative in regard to education.

Altogether this is the largest and most powerful aboriginal tribe I have seen, not merely numerically, but also in respect to mental acuteness, sagacity, and physical prowess. It is certain that the Government must manage this tribe wisely and effectively, or it may become an element of trouble not easily controlled. Under recent experiences they have become and are now tractable, improving in harmony and the arts of civilization; but the latter they are gaining slowly. Schools and Christian missions in their midst will be helpful and hopeful factors.

The Pueblo Indians of New Mexico retain a very unique type of the olden time civilization. One goes from pueblo to pueblo looking in vain for any variation. In habitations, in social life, in dress, in methods of agriculture, in forms of internal organization, in religious notions, in relation to the state, and in current ideas, the nineteen pueblos are essentially the same. The chief difference is in population, which ranges from 18 in the smallest to 1,547 in the largest. The total area of these pueblos aggregates more than 900,000 acres; and the land of each pueblo is held in common, under patents granted by former civil governments. These pueblos are situated almost entirely in the valley of the Rio Grande, from which, through irrigating ditches constructed by former generations, water is distributed over large areas. Crops are raised in common, but there is some personal ownership of flocks, and a few people become wealthy. In most of the pueblos a supply of grain is held in store to meet the emergency of a possible famine.

Their houses are piles of adobe, built against and upon each other and entered from above by ladders, up and down which all household stores are carried. In these ramparts of squalor, with little light and slight ventilation, and with the retained germs of frequent infectious diseases, a long succession of families have lived for centuries. The conservatism of these Pueblo Indians is too deep and radical to be easily estimated. They are jealous beyond measure of any change in dress, modes of living, methods of husbandry, religion, government, and ideas; and they concentrate an amount of opposition against actual or suggested modifications which it is impossible to weigh. While yielding obedience to the Roman Catholic Church for the most part, they still retain the ancient pagan religion and maintain the old pagan shrines. They are a peaceable, quiet people, of fair average morals, and tolerably industrious during the agricultural season. Having light complexion and slight physiques, they are not robust like the Indians of Arizona, and are probably diminishing in number. As the Pueblos are now constituted, they furnish the most difficult but one of the most important fields for educational work in all this southern country.

The Mescalero and Jicarilla Apaches are in New Mexico. The former number less than 500, and the latter are even fewer. The reservation of the former, with nearly 500,000 acres, has only about 4,000 of tillable land, and of this only 245 acres are reported as actually cultivated by Indians. It is not surprising, therefore, that 80 per cent. of their subsistence comes from Government rations. The Jicarilla Apaches, in the extreme north of the Territory, exhibit an inborn thrift by their successful farming and the erection of a large number of houses. Both these branches of the Apache tribe, though quite wild, and not fully adopting citizens' costume, possess more real vigor than the Pueblos.

All these Indians are slowly but steadily emerging from the hostile and almost chaotic conditions through which they passed during the wars in the earlier part of the last decade.

My observations of the Nevada Indians were confined to the western part of the State, among the Pah Utes of Pyramid Lake and Walker River Reservations, and among the Washoes hanging upon the skirts of villages. The latter, living in the poorest wykiups I have seen, are roving and dissolute in their habits. About two-thirds of the Pah Utes can speak considerable English, and the tribe receives only 12 per cent. of its subsistence from Government. In these two western reservations are 641,815 acres, of which only 7,500 is reported as tillable and

1,550 as actually cultivated by Indians, or about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres per capita. These Indians are slowly beginning to raise cattle; their great lakes, abounding with an almost inexhaustible supply of game fish, which furnish excellent food and means for obtaining money, are a temptation to neglect husbandry. The Pah Utes cling to their old-time superstitions, shift their residences with the seasons, in pursuit of berries and game, and do not appreciate education. It should be added that Nevada as a whole does not furnish strong inducements for agriculture to any class of people.

The most distinctively aboriginal population of California is known as the Mission Indians, who live in San Diego County. Until recently they were supposed to be dwindling in number, but of late it is thought they are increasing a very little and now number about 3,000. They dress in citizens' clothes, are fairly industrious, though working at great disadvantage. Being doleful in habit, they suffer much from the intrusions upon their land by Mexicans and whites, who drive these Indians from the fertile valleys into the surrounding foothills. Numerous are the cases in which, after cultivating tempting fields for many years, they have been obliged to abandon such property and take refuge on barren hills, all because of the greedy white and his superior craft. Vexing and pending questions in regard to claims and boundaries, disturb the life, depress the ambition, hinder the agricultural and social progress, and destroy the interest of these Indians in educational matters. When will the Government help to settle such questions? The paternal office of the Government in this matter is indispensable, because of the simplicity and childlike dependence of the Mission Indians, notwithstanding a century of contact with white civilization.

There is a certain class of persons through all this western country who seem possessed with a mania for grabbing Indian lands. It matters little what the land, it may be the snow-crowned summit or the rock-strown side of a dreary mountain, but if it has been set apart for Indians, white men immediately begin "jumping" it. Neither does it matter how many good farms are still on the market, there are men who begrudge any land set apart for Indians by treaty, and who are perpetually contriving to obtain such land.

The Indians of California who live between San Bernardino on the south and Round Valley and Redding on the north, are known, with few exceptions, by the general name of Diggers; but the Digger Indians are of very diverse classes. The lowest and most abject portions, or the typical Digger, live in the vicinity of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and subsist chiefly on nuts, roots, yellow jackets, fish, and berries. They are few in number, quiet and retiring in disposition, and shun our civilization.

The other Digger Indians, whom I met in considerable numbers north of Sacramento, are a credit to any tribe. They represent thrift, enterprise, business ability, and a fair amount of property. They live at rancherias near white populations, with whom they mingle creditably; they speak English freely, and desire the education of their children. They are among the very best Indians I have met, and can not long be denied citizenship.

In the northern part of California are other Indians deserving of mention. In the northeast are mixed classes of the Snake and Pitt River type with a fusion of Modocs and Klamaths, who have always been self-supporting. They are very desirous for having their children educated and taught "white men's ways." A very interesting memorial asking for these advantages was recently forwarded to the President

of the United States. It is a question whether there are a sufficient number, in any one community, to make it practicable for the Government to do much for them educationally, save through the public schools.

In the northwest, between the Southern Pacific Railroad and the coast, and from the south Oregon line to the Klamath River, are about 1,900 Indians, called Klamath River Indians. In Hoopa Valley, on the Trinity River, a branch of the Klamath, are 470 more. These two communities bear essentially the same characteristics. The Hoopas have a formally set apart reservation, but the Klamath River Indians occupy a region never designated as a reservation. Twenty years ago (see Report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1870, p. 81) it was reported that from the mouth of the Trinity River, where it enters into the Klamath River, to the coast, a distance of 45 miles, there were 32 Indian villages, with a population of 2,400, having 340 houses. By such long occupancy and quiet, loyal conduct, have they not gained the right to have this region formally set apart for them as a reservation? They are physically a good type of Indian, vigorous, self-supporting, and in some degree progressive, but nothing has been done for their education.

The Nez Percé, Coeur d'Aléne, Umatilla, Walla Walla, and Yakama tribes are agricultural and stock-raising people. When we say that a goodly number in each of these tribes are in well-to-do circumstances, single Indians owning hundreds of cattle and raising thousands of bushels of grain annually, we do not wish to be understood as saying there are not shiftless, lazy, vicious, drinking Indians; but as a whole these tribes represent very wholesome and encouraging progress toward civilization. They maintain churches, adopt our marriage customs, and observe the rights of property more carefully than too many white people around them.

Almost the same words said in the previous paragraph may be applied fittingly to the Indians of the Klamath and Siletz Agencies. Even the Modocs and the Snakes a little time ago regarded as fierce and untractable, are becoming among the most quiet and orderly of Indians. At Yainax some of them have large fields and flocks.

The Indians of the Puget Sound, though of many different tribes, impressed me as being much alike. They are shorter in stature than most other Indians and lighter of complexion, bearing a decided Mongolian type. Most of them have received their lands in severalty, though in many cases the patents are not issued. The region in which they live does not afford so good opportunities for agriculture as many other parts of the country; nevertheless all these Indians raise some crops and cattle, supplementing these gains by hop picking, salmon fishing, and logging, and they live quite comfortably. As they appear around the towns, some are squalid, but most are rapidly improving their personal appearance as well as their home and social life. Their houses are built of lumber and tolerably supplied with furniture. These Indians are learning to compete with white men in trade. Most localities are favored with church and pastoral services, and many Indians show the good effects therefrom. Of course there are drunken Indians, to the shame of white men be it said, who by depraved arts appeal to the peculiar susceptibility of the Indian to drink; and no people are so quickly and fatally demoralized by liquor as Indians.

The Crows of Montana whom I visited early in the year, are a large tribe of about 2,500, scattered over an immense reservation, only exceeded in extent by that of the Navajos. Of this vast area, only four-hundredths of one per cent. is tillable, and hitherto only one-half of that has been cultivated by Indians; and on those vast untillable lands the

attention of the Indians has been given to stock raising. Sixty-three per cent. of the subsistence of these Indians still comes from the Government, and they are very unwilling to adopt the customs of civilized life; only one-eighth of them live in houses, and about the same proportion dress in citizen's costume. They practice polygamy, retain the darkest superstitions, are very unchaste, and fearfully addicted to abortions. Under the able management of a strong agent, and the overawing influence of Fort Custer, this tribe though possessing much of the old-time ferocity, is quite orderly and tractable. The Crows have a strong dislike to civilization and education, and the process of bringing their children into the schools is very slow.

## DECLINE OF INDIAN POPULATIONS.

In studying the field through which I have traveled I am led to inquire regarding the prospective needs of the Indians in regard to education. The future outlays of Government, in founding new schools and enlarging those now in existence, must be determined in part, at least, by the increase or decrease of the Indian population as a whole and in specific localities. If the Indian population of the country is rapidly diminishing, of course it will affect in a short time the educational work of the Government; or if it is diminishing only in some localities it will affect the question of the size and nature of the schools in said localities.

It is too soon to examine this question in its largest scope, for the needful data are not yet ready. And when the Indian census for the whole country is completed I am satisfied that comparisons with former periods, save in some localities, will be unsatisfactory, owing to the random estimates of the Indian populations by some former census takers.

I have examined the census of the present year so far as obtained and given to me by the Indian agents, and compared it with those of former periods. Having made a special study of the census for Oregon and Washington, I ask attention to the following exhibits of the Indians in those two States:

## OREGON.

Agencies.	1870.	1880.	1890.
Grand Ronde.....	1,100	689	379
Klamath.....	4,000	1,023	836
Siletz.....	2,300	1,109	371
Aleca.....	369		
Umatilla.....	850	910	999
Warm Springs.....	1,025	554	923
Scattering Indians on rivers.....	1,200	800	600
Total.....	10,975	5,265	4,307

Some persons well acquainted with Indians in Oregon think that the 4,000 for Klamath, the 2,300 for Siletz, and the 1,200 on the Columbia and other rivers, are fabulous numbers for 1870. Later inquiries, however, have led to the conclusion that the 2,300 for Siletz and the 500 for Aleca in 1870 are not far from correct. This is the opinion of General Benjamin Simpson, who for eight years at and near that time, had the charge of the Indians at Siletz. The numbers for Umatilla appear consistent; and those for Warm Springs in 1870 and 1890, but those for 1880 are certainly faulty. The only figures for 1870 about which I am

in doubt are the 4,000 for Klamath. Those on the rivers were probably about correct at that time.

By actual enumeration this year the Indians at The Dalles, The Locks, and at Cello, covering a distance of 60 miles along the Oregon side of the Columbia River are found to be 128. I found no person who believes there are now over 300 Indians on the Oregon side of the Columbia from its mouth upwards. There are some Indians on Rogue River and on the coast. Probably 600 will comprise all the river Indians.

WASHINGTON AND NORTHWESTERN IDAHO.

The statistics of the number of Indians in Washington for two periods, 1870 and 1890, are the most satisfactory of any I have found. Those for 1870 are taken from the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1870, pages 16 to 18, as reported to the office by Col. Samuel Ross, superintendent of Indian affairs in Washington Territory. From reading the entire report of that gentleman, pages 16 to 30, it appears that unusual care was taken in collecting and preparing the statistics, much more care than in the preparation of some other statistics of Indians reported that year.

From personal inquiries made of the Indian agents in every one of the reservations in Washington, I have come to regard the census for 1890 as very reliable. Of the census for 1880 I can not speak. I give below a table carefully prepared, showing the decrease from 1870 to 1890. It should be added that the classification of the Indians in 1870 was very different from that of the two other periods, and also that the Cœur d'Alenes of northern Idaho are included each time, being a part of the Colville Agency. The Nez Percés are also included in the table because, since 1870, some of that tribe have been transferred to the Colville Agency. This will make the comparison equitable through the different periods. The area included in the table is the region west of the Rocky Mountains and north of Oregon.

Agencies.	1870.	1880.	1890.
Puyallup.....		2,776	1,830
Tulalip.....		2,833	1,212
Neah Bay.....		1,038	696
Colville.....	16,286	5,503	3,201
Scattering.....		180	400
Stoses' Band.....		3,930	1,423
Yakama.....			12,000
Yakama off Reservation.....	2,793	1,208	1,715
Nez Percés.....			
Total.....	19,079	15,479	12,483

\* Formerly included in Columbia Reservation, now with the Neapelims in the Colville agency.  
 † Reported in 1888 and 1889 at 2,000, but number doubtful. "Yakamas off the Reservation" were probably included in statistics for 1870 and 1880.

We have in this table a striking exhibit of decline. Since 1880 only one tribe seems to have increased—the Nez Percés.

In the above for 1870, are a few Indians whose number for 1890, I have been unable to learn, viz, the Nooksacks, Skagit River Indians and San Juan Indians. The first of these are nearly all full bloods, the last are mixed to the furthest degree.

The decline of the Indian population, west of the Cascades, along Puget Sound and the coast, has been even greater.

Oregon and Washington Indians, west of the Cascades.

Agencies.	1870.	1890.
North of the Columbia River in Washington:		
Puyallup.....	3,104	1,830
Neah Bay.....	792	696
Tulalip.....	2,275	1,212
Total.....	6,231	3,738
South of the Columbia River in Oregon:		
Siletz.....	2,300	571
Alsea.....	599	
Grand Ronde.....	1,100	379
Total.....	3,999	950
Aggregate.....	10,131	4,688

In the statistics for the Tulalip Agency for 1870, given above, I have reckoned out seven tribes which Agent Talbot says are not now within his agency, viz, Nooksack, Skagit River, etc., and consequently not included in the statistics of 1890. Five tribes included in the Tulalip Agency in 1870, Agent Talbot says, have disappeared entirely. These I have allowed still in the figures for 1870, presuming they are absorbed in other tribes whose statistics are reported for 1890.

It is evident that care should be exercised against too large expenditures for new schools in this northwest section. It is important to study each locality discriminatingly and continue to improve the school buildings already erected.

THE FIELDS SCRUTINIZED.

I propose now to look closely at the aforementioned fields and show where are the greatest educational needs, to what extent they are supplied by existing schools, and how far the Indian children of school age are being drawn into these schools. This will show the localities where the largest expenditures should be made.

The agencies and reservations in the State of Washington will be examined first.

The Puyallup Agency.

Reservations.	Total Indian population, 1890.	20 per cent. reckoned to be of school age.	Number on the reservation, 1890.	20 per cent. reckoned to be of school age.	Pupils in school.			Total pupils.
					In reservations schools.	In St. George's Roman Catholic school.	In Chewawa school.	
Chehalis.....	148	29	135	27	30	3	4	37
Nisqually.....	94	19	94	19	13	10	6	29
Puyallup.....	611	122	611	122	95	23	16	134
Quinalt.....	315	62	328	45	30			36
S'Kallama.....	345	69						47
S'Kokomah.....	191	38	191	38	24	5	1	30
Squakwam.....	128	25	60	12	6			6
Total.....	1,830	365	1,319	333	245	41	27	313

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The capacity of the Indian school buildings, including the St. George's Roman Catholic contract school, two day schools at Port Gambel and Jamestown, and making no account of sending to Ohemawa, is 405, with 365 pupils at the highest rate of reckoning, and an actual enrollment of 313.

The Tulalip Agency.

Reservations.	Total Indian population, 1890.	Children between 6 and 16 years.	Pupils in Tulalip school.	Pupils in St. George's Roman Catholic contract school.	Pupils in Ohemawa school.	Total pupils in school.
Snohomish*	443	84	48	4	.....	52
Lummi†	293	71	32	.....	.....	33
Swinomish	227	42	10	.....	.....	10
Madison	144	29	7	1	0	14
Muckleshoot	103	27	.....	13	.....	13
Total	1,212	253	97	18	7	122

\* Or Tulalip.  
 † A day school has been started lately on this reservation, with accommodations ample for all the remainder of the children of this tribe.  
 ‡ Last fiscal year this school sometimes enrolled 136 pupils.

The capacity of the school buildings in this agency, aside from the day-school building at Lummi, is 100. Allowing some pupils to go to St. George's, near Puyallup, and others to go to Ohemawa, the children at this agency may be regarded as well provided for. The late agent, Mr. Talbot, writes: "You can safely estimate that 50 will not attend any school, or at least they can never be found when school is in session." Mr. Talbot speaks from a large experience in trying to draw the children into school. It is to be hoped that the actual enrollment will rise considerably above the present number—only half of those of school age.

Neah Bay Agency.

Reservations.	Total population, 1890.	Children between 6 and 16 years.	Pupils in schools.
Makah	454	99	58
Quillehute	242	54	154
Total	696	153	110

\* Ten of these are diseased, blind, or in some way unfit to be in school. According to the Indian Bureau method of reckoning 20 per cent. of the total Indian population as children of school age, the Makah tribe should have 90 school children; but an examination of their census shows that the average number of persons in the families of this tribe is only 2.5 each.  
 † A day school which sadly needs a good building. It is among very worthy Indians and in the hands of excellent teachers.

Yakama Agency.

Reservations.	Total Indian population.	Children between 6 and 16 reported.	20 per cent. of population.	Pupils in school.			Total pupils.
				Reservation school.	Roman Catholic contract school, North Yakama.	Chemawa school.	
Yakamas, Klickitat, etc	1,428	*200	284	167	120	9	106

\* I am quite certain this number is too low, and only an estimate.  
 † Not half as many as a few years ago. The school building burned in April, 1889, and owing to many delays the new building is not yet ready. Hence diminution.  
 ‡ Reported to me as having come from the Yakama Reservation.

The capacity of the Government school when the new edifice is completed will be 150, and the contract school at North Yakama accommodates 65, making 215. This is one of the reservations where there needs to be put forth greater efforts to bring the Indian children into the schools.

Colville Agency.

Reservation and scattering Indians.	Total Indian population, 1890.	Children between 6 and 16 years.	Pupils Colville Roman Catholic contract school.	Pupils Cœur d'Alène Roman Catholic contract school.	Pupils in Chemawa school.	Total pupils.
Cœur d'Alène	452	64	.....	72	.....	72
Lower Spokanes	417	66	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lakes	303	91	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colvilles	247	44	38	.....	.....	58
Okonagans	371	69	20	.....	.....	28
Moses' band of Columbia	443	66	.....	.....	2	2
Joseph's band of Nez Percés	148	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nespelem	67	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Puells	350	60	2	.....	.....	2
Off reservation:						
Callapels	240	*40	1	1	.....	2
Upper Spokanes	190	*20	.....	5	.....	5
West of Okonagan River	*300	*60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kootenais, northeast of Colville	*100	*20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3,601	*607	87	78	2	167

\* Estimated by Agent Cole. † Probably should be larger.

Here are 607 children under or near the jurisdiction of the Colville Agency. According to Government method of computation there should be 720. The attendance in all the schools last year was 167 pupils. The Okonagan and Nespelem schools were not opened till September of 1890. The four Roman Catholic contract schools at Colville and at Cœur d'Alène have had an enrollment of 165 during the past fiscal year. The capacity of these schools is somewhat greater, but they are intended to accommodate white pupils in part.

A good boarding school located on the Lower Spokane Reservation near the agency, with capacity for 150 pupils, is a desideratum, and the Nespelem school should be converted into a boarding school with enlarged capacity.

Moreover these tribes are increasing in population, the births last year being 223 to 117 deaths. Such indications of large relative increase are not common among Indian tribes. This statement applies only to the reservation Indians.

*Grand Ronde Agency.*

	Total Indian population, 1890.	Children between 6 and 16 years.	Pupils in the reservation schools.	Pupils in Chemawa school.	Total pupils.
Grand Ronde and other tribes.....	379	76	65	1	66

It is evident there needs to be no enlargement of school accommodations on this reservation. The building occupied by the boys, however, should be made more comfortable and an addition made for a boys' sitting room.

*Siletz Agency.*

	Total Indian population, 1890.	Children between 6 and 16 years.	Pupils in reservation school.	Pupils in Chemawa school.	Total pupils.
Tribes of Siletz Reservation.....	571	106	65	11	76

Since the latest published statistics the capacity of the home school has been enlarged so that about 85 pupils can be accommodated. During the present autumn the attendance at the reservation school has been increased and a larger number sent to Chemawa, so that all the children are now well provided with school facilities.

*Klamath Agency.*

	Total Indian population, 1890.	Children between 6 and 16 years.	Pupils in reservation school.	Pupils in Chemawa school.	Total pupils.
Klamath.....	904	180	113	5	198
Yainax.....					
Total.....	904	180	103	5	198

The dormitory capacity of these two school buildings is ample, but there should be a new building for recitations, assemblies, etc., at Klamath and an enlargement at Yainax for a boys' sitting room.

*Warm Springs Agency.*

	Total Indian population, 1890.	Children between 6 and 16 years.	Pupils in reservation school.	Pupils in Chemawa school.	Total pupils.
Warm Springs and Sinemasho.....	923	170	135	13	148

The number of children of school age reported is almost up to the number obtained by the Government method of computation. The families on this reservation average 3.2 persons in each. One hundred and forty-two Indians are over fifty years of age and thirty-four over seventy years.

Since the erection of the new addition to the Sinemasho school, the two buildings will accommodate 150 pupils. These, with some sent to Chemawa, comprise the whole. These school buildings very much need a generous outlay for improvements, and the Indians upon this reservation deserve this attention.

*Umatilla Agency.*

Tribes.	Total Indian population, 1890.	Children between 6 and 16 years.	Pupils in Government reservation school.	Pupils in Roman Catholic Umatilla school.	Pupils in Clear Fork of the Umatilla schools.	Pupils in Chemawa school.	Total pupils.
Umatilla, Cuyuaca, and Walla Walla.....	999	198	75	15	5	6	100

\* The past year was a broken one, on account of the necessity of moving the school out of a dilapidated, dangerous house. A larger attendance may soon be expected.

The capacity of the two new buildings just completed for the Government school will be more than 150 pupils, which will accommodate all children who do not attend either Chemawa or the Roman Catholic schools.

*Nez Percé Agency.*

	Total Indian population, 1890.	Children between 6 and 16 years.	Pupils in reservation school.	Pupils in Clear Fork of the Umatilla schools.	Pupils in Chemawa school.	Total pupils.
Nez Percé.....	1,715	347	125	19	8	182

From the above statements it appears that there are 105 children of school age on this reservation not yet gathered into any Indian school. In the school buildings already on the reservation there is room for 100 more pupils, or at least with a small outlay this additional number can be accommodated. Since the present year opened Carlisle has received a dozen or more pupils from this reservation.

The Pueblos of New Mexico.

Pueblos.	Total population in 1890.	Children school age.	Pupils enrolled in the schools.								Total pupils.	
			In day schools.				In boarding schools.					
			Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian school.	Government school.	Albuquerque Gov. ernment school.	Albuquerque Pres- byterian school.	Bernalillo school.	St. Catharine's school, Santa Fé.	Ramona school, Santa Fé.		Carlisle.
Ilela.....	1,007	221	40	47	.....	47	3	32	22	.....	1	201
Zuni.....	547	473	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
San Juan.....	374	69	42	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	48
Leguna.....	903	228	20	53	30	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	107	307
Picuris.....	91	10	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Santa Clara.....	91	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
San Ildefonso.....	204	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Teos.....	382	67	37	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	41
Acoma.....	607	164	45	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	5
Pojoaque.....	19	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Tosungu.....	102	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68
Cochiti.....	255	102	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
Nambe.....	80	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Jemez.....	483	184	80	57	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Zia.....	110	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
San Felipe.....	499	100	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
Santa Ana.....	271	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Santo Domingo.....	609	203	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sandia.....	145	36	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	8,285	2,050	269	169	30	151	53	53	50	4	151	613

\*Probably the day schools contain some pupils under six years and the boarding schools some over sixteen.

The number of children of school age furnished from the agency census for 1890, viz, 2,050, is considerably more than the 20 per cent. of the estimate of the Government Bureau, viz, 1,056.

For the above 2,050 children of school age, the following provisions already exist:

Government schools (boarding):	.....
Albuquerque.....	200
Santa Fé (new).....	250
Contract boarding:	.....
Presbyterian, Albuquerque.....	120
Roman Catholic, Bernalillo.....	75
Congregational, Santa Fé.....	50
Roman Catholic, Santa Fé.....	125
Contract day:	.....
Government day.....	670
.....	50
Total.....	1,540

But the above accommodations are shared by 203 pupils from Arizona, Mescalero, and Jicarilla Apaches, and Navajos, etc., reducing the 1,540 to 1,332. The Mescalero and Jicarilla Apaches, both numbering about 700, are not included in the above statistics. The former have a school; and only 20 pupils from these two tribes are reckoned in the 208 above mentioned. The Pueblo Indians present indeed a needful field, but one of the most difficult fields to cultivate, owing to their determined resistance to education.

Northern California.

	Total Indian population, 1890.	Children of school age.	Pupils in three reservation day schools.	Pupils in four Roman Catholic contract schools.	Capacity of school buildings.
Round Valley.....	682	85	71	.....	89
Hoopa Valley.....	470	80	45	.....	60
Klamath River.....	11,000	380	.....	.....	.....
Digger Indians.....	.....	.....	.....	105	175

\*Attendance could be increased by making this a boarding school. It is difficult for a part of the pupils to attend the school daily because of having to cross the Trinity River, which runs through the reservation lengthwise.

In the region of the Lower Klamath and Smith Rivers are 1,900 Indians, a well-developed and self-reliant people, who have no school accommodations. By removing the military, no longer needed, from Hoopa Valley, that post could be turned into a boarding school for the Hoopa Valley and Klamath River Indians, a very desirable move. This is a large and, with the military removed, will be a very important field for educational work.

In northwestern California are bodies of Digger Indians, living on ranches not far from cities and villages, among whom the Roman Catholics have four day schools—at Ukiah, Hopland, and two near Lake Fort. These Indians are found all through Mendocino, Lake, and other contiguous counties. They are among the best Indians I have seen and should not be situated on a low scale because of the reproachful name Digger. A considerable number is found at Manchester and also at Upper Lake who are calling for day schools. The \$10 per quarter offered by the Indian Bureau to pay for their education in the public schools is at present their only resource.

In Northeastern California, beyond Redding, are Indians calling for schools. There are supposed to be nearly 7,000 Indians in California not on reservations.

Mission Indians in southern California.

Tribes.	Total Indian population.	Children between 6 and 16 years.	Pupils in Government day schools.	Pupils in San Diego Roman Catholic contract school.	Total pupils.
<i>On reservations.</i>					
1. Morongo.....	208	.....	43	.....	43
2. Saboba.....	157	.....	36	.....	36
3. Coachella.....	215	.....	25	.....	25
4. Temecula.....	133	.....	24	0	24
5. Pala.....	79	.....	.....	5	5
6. San Luis Rey.....	160	.....	29	10	39
7. Protrero.....	107	.....	65	.....	65
8. Capitan Grande.....	97	.....	.....	.....	.....
9. Sycuan.....	25	.....	.....	4	4
10. Mesa Grande.....	178	.....	26	.....	26
11. Comit.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Inaja.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....
13. San Ignacio.....	74	.....	.....	.....	.....
14. San Idelfonso.....	55	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,721	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Not on reservations.</i>					
1. Agua Caliente.....	156	.....	35	.....	35
2. Panama.....	83	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. San Felipe.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Santa Isabel.....	136	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Matajaya.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Porte La Cruz.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. San Juan.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
8. Twenty-nine Palms.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
9. Campo.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....
10. Long Canyon.....	58	.....	.....	.....	.....
11. La Pasta.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. La Puerta.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
13. Santa Manuel.....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....
14. Yanduites.....	46	.....	.....	.....	.....
15. San Luis Rey, or Old Mission.....	65	.....	.....	.....	.....
16. Santa Rosa.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
17. Laguna.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	924	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other mission Indians beyond Banning on the border of the "Desert," who refuse to be counted.....	250	.....	.....	22	22
Aggregate.....	2,895	867	265	51	321

\* From other scattering points.

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The foregoing statistics furnished me by the agency clerk at Colton, and by the reverend superintendent of the San Diego Roman Catholic Contract School, show the character and extent of the educational field among the Mission Indians. They number 2,895. At the Government method of calculation there should be 578 children of school age, but the figures sent me say 867, or nearly 300 more, which is certainly exceptional among Indians if the statistics are correct. But only 321 have been provided with education the past year. The new contract industrial school at Banning and the other planned to be started at Paris will help to meet the needs. There is certainly little encouragement to open more day schools, the local populations are so small. I have given each in detail in the table for the purpose of showing that boarding-schools are needed if we would meet the case.

## THE YUMAS IN CALIFORNIA.

These Indians, about a quarter of whom may be found in Arizona in certain seasons of the year, have been reported as numbering 1,118, though I have been unable to get the figures for this year. The number of children of school age is not far from 225 and the actual attendance has ranged from 100 to 130, but there are accommodations for a larger number in the Government school buildings.

## ARIZONA.

## Navajo Agency.

	Total Indian population.	Children between 6 and 16 years.	Pupils in reservation schools.	Pupils in Albuquerque Government school.	Pupils in Grand Junction school.	Pupils at Carlisle.	Total in school.
Navajos .....	*15,000	3,600	97	6	31	1	138
Moquis .....	*2,100	440	14				14
Total .....	17,200	3,440	111	6	31	4	152

\* Estimated by the Indian Agent, who writes that no census for 1890 has been taken. They have been estimated, in past years, at from 15,000 to 22,000. They have wandered so widely with their numerous flocks that it has been difficult to obtain an accurate census. All who know them well agree that the Navajos are steadily increasing, and are one of the most thrifty tribes of the American Indians.

In this agency is the largest field for the outlay of money for Indian education by the Government—3,440 children of school age, with only 152 in attendance, last year, in all schools. The accommodations have been recently enlarged at Fort Defiance, but it is doubtful whether over 200 pupils can find room in the present buildings at both the latter place and at Keam's Cañon. Within the next two years several large school buildings should be erected within the Moquis and Navajo reservations.

## San Carlos Agency.

	Total Indian population.	Children between 6 and 16 years.	Pupils in reservation school.	Pupils in Carlisle.	Total pupils.
San Carlos and White Mountain Apaches, and portions of Yuma and Mojave Indians .....	*4,000	800	97	115	212

\* About.

In the school buildings at San Carlos there are accommodations for only about 60 pupils, and even those buildings are miserable structures and some of them have been condemned as unsafe. During the past year the boys have been lodged in tents, for the want of other room. The attention of the Apaches is now more than ever turned to the education of their children. It is proposed by the Department to expend \$12,000 in school buildings this year—too little by far. It is hoped that the school accommodations, now contemplated, will be speedily provided; and, within the next two years, they should be enlarged to 400 at least.

## Pima Agency.

	Total Indian population.	Children between 6 and 16 years.	Pupils in the reservation school.	Pupils in the Presbyterian school at Tucson.	Pupils in Presbyterian school at Albuquerque.	Pupils in Government school at Albuquerque.	Total pupils in school.
Pimas .....	4,414	1,062	117	77	22	123	
Papagoes .....	*3,363	1,672			2	10	
Total .....	7,777	1,734	117	77	24	133	351

\* Agent Crouse writes, "The statistics of the Papagoes are estimated. This was necessary, as it was impossible to take a census of that tribe, except the 363 Indians living on the reservation at San Xavier. Special census agents have, however, placed the estimate from 1,000 to 2,000 higher than mine."

† Calculated at 20 per cent. on 3,363, a low number.

The Government school at Sacaton has just been rebuilt and enlarged, but it can now accommodate but few more than 117. The Presbyterian school at Tucson has been enlarged so as to accommodate 150 pupils. Allowing the same schools to draw pupils from these tribes as in the past, with the added capacity of the school buildings, there are accommodations for not over 450 pupils, or one-quarter of the children of school age. This is, therefore, one of the large needy fields.

## Colorado River Agency.

	Total Indian population.	Children between 6 and 16 years.	Pupils in reservation school.
Mojaves on reservation .....	*640	*111	69
Chimehuevis .....	*200	140	
Mojaves at the Needles .....	*667	133	
Mojaves at Fort Mojave .....	*410	182	
Hualpals .....	*700	140	
Total .....	2,617	506	69

\* Figures given by Agent Allen.

† Calculation on the basis of 20 per cent.

The agent writes: "The Chimehuevis, Mojaves at the Needles, Fort Mojave, and the Hualpals are estimated. They properly belong to this agency, but have been off the reservation for several years."

The capacity of the Colorado River Agency School is only about 60. Here, therefore, is a great field. The new school, just opened at Fort Mojave, will help to meet the needs, but there is still occasion for another school.

In Arizona we find the greatest needs for Indian education. The Indian population of this Territory, heretofore estimated at about 35,000, as given in the foregoing tables foots up at 31,594, with the probability that it is somewhat larger. The school population is 8,480, and the number of pupils actually in schools the last year, including those drawn to Albuquerque and Grand Junction, was only 780—and this number is not far from the measure of the total capacity of school accommodations for the Indians of Arizona.

#### INDIAN YOUTH OVER SIXTEEN YEARS.

The school age designated by Government for Indian pupils is between six and sixteen years, but there are many others older than sixteen years who could and should be in some school. The practice is to welcome and retain these pupils till twenty years and even longer. Some of these older pupils begin their school days very late in life, and often come feeling it is their last chance for such benefits. They are usually dutiful and show a great interest in the school lessons and especially in the arts of industry. Ample provision should be made for all pupils of this class who can be induced to attend the schools.

I think it will be safe to add another hundred to every five hundred, computed on the basis of 20 per cent., for these young Indians over sixteen years who will be benefited by spending some months every year in the reservation schools or by going for a longer period to the large industrial training schools.

There can be no question but that many children under six years of age could be advantageously admitted to the Indian schools. I have seen a few, and they have been among the most interesting and promising of the pupils in the school. Especially will this plan be helpful among tribes where no English is spoken at the homes.

#### RESERVATION SCHOOLS.

The functions of my office being to inspect and report, with criticisms and recommendations, I have aimed to make the scope of my investigations as broad and practical as possible. Keeping almost constantly in the field, I have visited nearly all the larger training schools, many contract and day schools, but have given especial attention to reservation schools, because they present the primary phases of the Indian problem. As before stated, my preconceptions of the Indian question, formed in the East, I have tentatively held in abeyance while studying the problem in the field. In this personal contact with the living issues I have found a more definite basis of facts on which to form opinions and hope thus to develop common-sense views on Indian affairs.

The needs of the reservations press heavily upon my mind, having viewed them face to face. The question is what educational provisions will promote most effectively the objects sought in the Indian Service.

The deportation of pupils from the reservations to the great training schools is one of the prominent measures widely attracting public attention. This class of schools has done much good, and will continue to render valuable services. They should still be fostered and made as effective as possible. As object lessons, close at hand, they keep our older population located at a distance from the reservations in touch and sympathy with the Indian work. They also introduce many educated young Indians into positions of life settlement among our established communities. This is one of the most important lines of effort,

and its value is not likely to be exaggerated. Let these channels for the transportation of Indian pupils from the reservations to the older centers of the nation be enlarged and the flow accelerated. The culture of these great schools will fit the pupils for absorption into our national life. Let the educated young Indians, as far as possible, be sifted through all our communities. The "segregation policy" of the reservation system is only a provisional arrangement to continue for a limited period. When the reservation system is abandoned and the tribal relations are dissolved, as they will be in the near future, all space limitations hitherto hemming in the red men will be removed, and the Indian left free for the widest circulation among the populations of the whole country. Thus the large industrial training schools, if encouraged to locate their graduate pupils in the older sections of the country, will be leaders in the work of introducing the Indians into homogeneous relations with our best civilization.

An acute observer has said:

The idea that the young Indians who are educated at the East should all "go back to the reservations to lift up the tribe" has been inculcated and insisted upon with an emphasis somewhat extreme. It is certain that nearly all the young people will go back for the present, whether it is best for them to do so or not. But if any Indian has a real opportunity to work and make a living in many ways anywhere among white people, he will probably, in most cases, do more to "lift up the tribe" by keeping himself up out of the squalor and disorder of savagery than he can accomplish by going back to the reservation, unless he has a certainty of employment there which will secure him a living.

I was requested when I went out to the Indian country to find out as much as I could of the situation of the students who had returned to the reservations from Carlisle and Hampton. I saw many of them. I think they are generally doing as well as we could expect, which means that we could not reasonably expect much of these young people. It is a short story. When they have employment they do well. But there is little employment for educated young Indians on the reservations, and there is a general prejudice, among both Indians and white employes, against the young men who have returned from the Eastern schools. I saw some pathetic cases of returned students who are eager to work, and who keenly feel the degradation of enforced idleness, but who could obtain no employment. There were tinsmiths, harness makers, carpenters, etc., among a population where there would not be a stroke of work for them from the beginning of the year to its end. An idle man does not "lift up the tribe." Unless there is a specific place or duty awaiting a young man's return to the reservation, I would say to him, "Go anywhere among civilized men, and do honest work for your living, rather than return to be incorporated into that hopeless, inorganic cake of savagery." When I saw stalwart, manly-looking young fellows in the Indian country wasting their years to no worthy end, I wanted to say: "Escape for your lives. Run away, get over the line, and keep going till you are so far away that it would be hard to get back. Work on a farm, do anything that is honest, live among men and become a man."

It is sometimes urged that the affection of the Indians for their children should be decisive in this matter; that it should outweigh all other considerations, and should be spoken of only with a solemn hush and veneration. But English mothers love their children as well; yet I have seen their younger sons herding cattle in Texas and Montana, overhauling miners in Alabama, and serving in restaurant kitchens in New York and Philadelphia. Our own children leave home early and go all about the world, to find work and make a living. Hundreds of tenderly reared daughters of Vermont mothers are in cotton mills of New Hampshire and Massachusetts. There is not much substance or practical value in this talk about the Indians loving their children so well that they can not bear to be separated from them. It has been used "for all it is worth" and a great deal more. If Indians are to become civilized, they will have to accept some of the risks and hardships of civilized life.

But it will not be presumed that more than a small portion of the 40,000 or 50,000 Indian youth in the country can be transferred to the larger training schools in the older States. The base of operations and the main efforts must certainly be on the enemy's own ground—in the reservations. This has become a settled conviction with me. The most important and urgent work for the present is in the reservations, in

some of which the schools need to be enlarged and in others multiplied. The time has come to build more at the base and extend our educational work in the midst of the red men. Simply educating a few pupils at the East will not relieve the heartbreaking necessities of the reservations. Great good can be done for the adult Indian populations by maintaining in their midst schools for the education of their youth. These institutions, if properly conducted, will be instructive object lessons, close at hand, promoting civilization. To merely transfer a few Indian children to Eastern schools, without maintaining schools on the reservations, leaves the fatal downward gravitation still unchanged. Graduate pupils returning to such reservations will be unable to withstand the evil tendencies. The education of the many on the reservations is better than merely to educate a few far away from the reservations. Only by lifting the whole reservations can we avoid a large and irretrievable loss and furnish a ground of hope for the future of the Indian masses. Much waste is inevitable in any efforts to lift humanity, but in this case we shall diminish the waste if the lever is applied directly and more powerfully to the reservations.

In visiting over fifty reservations I have been brought constantly face to face with the painful realities of this question, especially among the Pimas, Papagoes, Navajoes, Hualpals, Mojaves, Pah Utes, (Crows, etc.), where the school facilities are exceedingly meager or entirely wanting. I have been distressed not a little to find some of the worthiest agents in the Indian service upon some of the largest reservations, each of them having within their bounds more children of school age than there are pupils in all the great industrial schools combined, cut down to the most meager appropriations for schools in their reservations, and even these small amounts secured, in some cases, only after long and repeated solicitations. The Government should not cripple the industrial schools, nor should it minimize its expenditures for education on the reservations; its highest obligation is to help those farthest removed from civilization.

This delay to which I have referred, in obtaining schools on some of the remote reservations, is very discouraging. Twenty years ago General A. P. K. Safford, of Arizona, wrote the Department as follows:

I had an interview a few days since with one of the chiefs, Antoine. He informed me that they wanted nothing from Government except schools. He emphatically declared that they had stock and grain and money in abundance, and when they needed tools they could buy them, but that he had pleaded in vain for schools for years past, and that he wanted his boys to learn to read and write as American boys do, and begged my influence to have a school established among them. I at once inquired of Captain Grossman, Indian agent on the reservation, why a school had not been established; he replied that he was restricted to an allowance of \$600 per annum for that purpose, and that no teacher could be obtained for that sum.

And now after twenty years, in this tribe of 4,000 Indians, with a school population of 800, there is only one school with accommodations for about 100 pupils. But these Pimas have always been true friends of the whites.

#### SCATTERING INDIANS.

There is a large Indian population in the far West not reckoned in the foregoing statistics. These Indians are sometimes reported as "scattering," because sustaining no relation or but slight relation to the reservations.

Hanging upon the skirts of villages and cities is a roving half-gypsy class of Indians holding a quasi relation to some reservation, who often

shift their homes to the mountains, to the seashore, to the hop fields, etc., and who take their whole families with them. This is an evil to be abated if we wish to advance the children in education or the parents in civilization. Many of the children are out of school for months, and out of easy range of the police sent to gather children in. Some schools never have a full quota except during the hard winter months. As soon as spring opens the pupils skip away like rabbits and never reappear, until driven in by the plucking severities of another winter. How much progress in education can this class of pupils make? And yet they often comprise fully one-third of the whole school.

Another, not small portion of the Indian population, sustain no relation whatever to any reservation; but, with a semi-intelligible dialect and a mongrel costume, find it easier to lead this half gypsy life than to settle down as orderly citizens. This class numbers thousands, scattered through California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington, though fewer in the latter State. They range along the Columbia River, the Rogue River, the Pacific coast, east of Mount Shasta, along the Sierra Nevada, etc. Some of them are doing quite well in spite of their isolated condition, except on the line of education, which is wholly neglected save the knowledge gained from irregular contact with whites.

There are other Indians not connected with any reservation who are permanently settled upon lands gained either through the usual Government channels or by long years of possession, and who in respect to industry, temporal circumstances, and character, are seldom exceeded by the best reservation Indians. Some of these are the Nooksacks in northwestern Washington, the Klamath Rivers near the Pacific coast, the Diggers in Mendocino and Lake counties, in California, and some others.

Many of these scattering Indians, though quiet and inoffensive in a general way, are simply dogging our civilization. They have gone about as far towards civilization as can be expected until some radical change is made in the conditions under which they live. What can save them? Can education? No, for most are beyond the reach of our Indian schools a part of the time and some all the time. Can religion save them? No, for they are in too individual a form and are too transient in their habits to be benefited by continuous religious efforts.

Are these scattering Indians the "wards of the nation?" If so, what can the general Government do to provide for their elevation? If they are to be saved work must be done very soon. The policy inaugurated by the Indian Office of allowing a quarterly per capita payment for the education of children of this class in the local public schools is a step in the right direction; but this action needs to be supplemented by some provision for the supervision of these Indians and some power to force attendance upon these schools.

Are these scattering Indians members of the "whole human family?" If so, then every Christian community in which is found one of these Indian families is bound by the great law of "the brotherhood of man" to see that this family is brought within the pale of religious influences.

#### QUALITY OF INDIAN EDUCATION.

I need not speak at length upon this point. Two thoughts will commend themselves widely.

First. The literary instruction should be elementary. Even in the higher training schools, a portion of the pupils, as they are now gathered, begin on the same low level as the reservation pupils. This in-

struction should include primarily English speaking, to be followed by drawing, reading, writing, and spelling. So much arithmetic should be learned as will fit the pupils to transact necessary business, as laborers, artisans, and traders; and to guard their interests against the trickery of white men. A knowledge of elementary geography especially of the topography of our world, its natural, political, and climatic divisions will broaden thoughts, dissipate many Indian superstitions, and help prepare these pupils for contact with the outside world. The elements of anatomy and hygiene will be very serviceable, in practical life and in leading Indian youth from under the tyranny of the old medicine quacks. The knowledge of the structure of sentences, taught in a simple way, will facilitate the acquisition of English. But first, last and always, English conversation and intelligent English reading should be made prominent features of the school room drill.

The chief periods and the leading events and characters in the history of the United States should also be taught. But do not let the classes be kept too long upon the details of the early discoveries. I find that most history classes in Indian schools have not yet passed the period of the discoveries; a few have reached the Indian wars upon which they are dwelling at such length as to leave the impression that the leading events in United States history have been the fighting of Indians. Very few know anything about the grand events of the later periods.

Lessons in civil government are best given in brief oral lectures, if accompanied with suitable drilling.

Talks upon botany and zoology, illustrated from the surrounding country, will discover to the teacher with what sharp eyesight and keen insight these children of the forest and plain have studied the habits of flowers and animals.

Beyond these elementary branches instruction may be given in the training schools to such pupils as show genius for further progress, and exceptionally bright pupils may be added to obtain a collegiate education. The universal demand in these days for good nurses, and the great need of women with medical knowledge among the Indians, open fields into which many noble Indian girls should be introduced.

Second. Far more important to these children than literary culture, is industrial training. In many reservations I have visited industrial training is a necessity in order to a livelihood. Instruction should be chiefly in agriculture, gardening, fruit raising, and care of cattle, especially of cows. Blacksmithing, carpentering, and shoemaking will be valuable aids. In the large industrial schools other trades may be taught, some of which will be serviceable to boys settling down in the older communities, and any of which will be broadening in their influence upon boys returning to reservations, even where these trades can not be utilized. But such trades should not be pursued to the neglect of practical knowledge which is indispensable amid the rigorous necessities of the home field. Sometimes boys have been taught almost exclusively some trade which can never be utilized on a reservation, and thus equipped are sent back depending upon that trade for a livelihood. They are grievously disappointed and injured and unable to turn their hands to other work. If they had been taught farming, or care of stock or gardening, they could have done better; but it must not be forgotten that there are reservations where little can be done on the line of agriculture, and raising stock must be the main reliance.

It is very important in our Indian schools to guard against the unduly intensified and overstrained methods of many modern educators.

Some of our most intelligent and highly educated citizens, like Rev. Edward Everett Hale, L. L. D., and the celebrated English Review writer, Frederick Harrison, frequently protest against it. The latter in a recent number of *The Forum*, said:

I have now an experience of some forty years as student, teacher, and examiner; and it forces on me a profound conviction that our modern education is hardening into a narrow and debasing mill. Education is overdriven, oversystemized, monotonous, mechanical. At school and at college, lads and girls are being drilled like German recruits—forced into a regulation style of learning, of thinking, and even of writing. They all think the same things, and it is artificial in all. The round of endless examinations, reduces education to a professional "crash," where the repetition of given formulas passes for knowledge, and where the accurate memory of some teachers "tips" takes the place of thought. Education ought to be the art of using the mind and of arranging knowledge; it is becoming the art of swallowing pellets of special information.

Indian pupils should be taught to study nature amid their home surroundings on the reservations, to use their minds in picking up, classifying, and applying facts within their reach, good topics for many oral lessons teaching the pupils how to observe and think. The industrial teacher at every Indian school should be a man who will study the peculiarities, agricultural and climatic, of the reservation in which the pupils live, and will teach them the methods of husbandry adapted to their locality, the kind of vegetables, grains, and fruits suited to them. There are some reservations where in three out of every five years, all agricultural crops fail. In these places instruction should be given in stock and sheep raising, with special reference to the care of the young in the flocks.

I know of one Indian who, starting in life as a slave child, captured in war, became first a rail-splitter, and later a cattle raiser, in which he has been so successful that now his property is rated at tens of thousands of dollars. His home is situated 5,000 feet above the sea level, where agriculture is precarious, except hay raising, but he was instructed and guided by a wise industrial farmer employed by the Government, in his locality. This Indian is withal a man of high character, morally and intellectually, and very industrious. Other conspicuous examples can be pointed out on many reservations; and these examples will be multiplied many fold if the Government is careful in regard to the character and qualifications of the farmers and industrial teachers sent out to instruct her "wards."

If examples of what Indians have done on the lines of morality, industry, and education were oftener taught to the pupils in these schools and less often the examples of the old world heroes were used as illustrations, these pupils would acquire faster the so much needed self reliance which is to make them men and women, among men and women.

#### HINDRANCES.

Of the many impediments in the way of the best concentration and unity of labor in the Indian school service I will mention a few, as I have met them in the field.

Frequent changes in the personnel of the Indian Bureau at Washington, at the agencies, and also in the schools is one of the serious obstacles in the way of systematizing and making effectual the work of Indian school education. It is one of the weaknesses of human nature, except in rare instances where it rises above the common level, that new incumbents look with jealous eyes upon the work of their predecessors, criticize it unkindly, and often discard methods which

were in a fair way of achieving success. If the new officer criticizes very much, it is safe to assume that he is inferior to the departing one, and that such criticisms and changes are prompted by incompetence rather than by genuine ability. All changes cause great waste, and no change should be made except for grave reasons. It takes not a little time for new comers to gain the confidence of Indians, old or young; and when gained it is no small loss to sacrifice this confidence. Indeed frequent changes are the bane of the Indian service.

But the appointment of superintendents, teachers, and other employes, on the nomination and solicitation of politicians, as rewards for party services, more seriously than any other single cause, militates against the welfare of the Indian schools. Some candidates are brought forward because of political services on the rostrum, or in the caucuses, or in the field. Others because they are political paupers or dead beats who must have a Government position in some school, so they may "get a piece of bread." Some applicants presented are utterly wanting in character, competency, or fitness, though some friend has been found willing to certify to their possession of these qualities, thus grossly misleading the Congressmen who have presented the names to the Indian Bureau. The removal of devoted, self-sacrificing laborers, who have performed the best of services in the Indian schools, to make places for such make-shift candidates is a serious offense. How many schools have been crippled and retarded by such action! I can not help asking why Indian schools should be subjected to such political interference, when partisanship is not allowed to touch our public school system. Must the Indian schools be the foot-balls of the politicians? Must partisan claims override genuine merit? I am surprised to find officials in high positions who have no just conceptions of the character and qualifications needed for good service in an Indian school. It has been said too often in regard to unworthy aspirants for such positions that "any one is good enough for an Indian school." I have personally seen many examples of the disastrous workings of this low and scandalous policy.

Sometimes trouble in an Indian school grows out of want of affinity between employes. They belong to radically different types of society, a high and a low type; and the school force is continually disturbed by the petty jealousies and complaints of persons unable to rise to the level of the better elements associated with them. Indeed this is liable to be the case in all public schools; but where the employed constitute a community by themselves, as they do on reservations, the trouble becomes more serious.

Sometimes there is a good superintendent, but cold and stiff, and his associates are of such a different type as to make a great gulf between them, though the teachers may be as truly devoted to their work as the superintendent. They meet, speak, and work, but without sympathy or common impulse. Sometimes the agent looks askant upon school officials not chosen by himself, and coldly neglects the school until he can find occasion, real or fancied, to complain of those officials to the Department and procure their removal.

A lack of appliances for school instruction—books, maps, black-boards, globes, kindergarten materials, etc., is another great hindrance to success. The fault sometimes is because these articles are overlooked when the annual estimates are made up; sometimes because the agent has no idea that such helps are needed in schools, the old superintendent doesn't care and the new superintendent is not yet on the ground; and sometimes because no one save the agent knows that such

helps have come, and he believes they'll keep longer in the warehouse than in the school room.

The following utterances from one long deeply interested in the Indian question, and one\* of the most prominent members of the Board of Education, Boston, Mass., are worthy of special attention, because of his long experience in the practical work of selecting and assigning teachers.

The principles laid down should be these: (1) That all appointees should be certified as to character and teaching ability by the supervisors or expert teachers. The appointment should always depend upon professional and not political qualifications, and upon professional and not political endorsements. (2) After a proper and limited period of probation, all teachers should be put upon a permanent tenure, removable only for cause. (3) If the conditions first named are fulfilled, the religious sect or political party to which one belongs should not be a barrier on the one hand or a motive for appointment on the other. (4) Vacancies should be filled, wherever possible, by promotion from a lower to a higher grade.

The objection will be made that while this is practicable in our regular schools, it is impracticable in the Indian service; that it is difficult to get teachers for this work, etc. I would reply that the way to get good teachers is to raise the standard and make the position permanent. Is it any wonder that teachers have not been eager to take such appointments when the positions have been so insecure and dismissals likely to come any moment? Let the conditions be made right, and there are enough consecrated young men and women in this country to fill every place.

While there may be some difficulty in carrying out in detail the aforementioned scheme in so widely extended a country and with such a diversity of inspectors, agents, superintendents, etc., reporting in regard to teachers and schools, nevertheless it must be confessed that the principles laid down are essential, just, and rational, and should be used as beacon lights in the administration of Indian schools. At the same time it must be kept in mind that adaptability to this Indian-school work depends upon peculiar qualities more important than purely scholastic qualifications; and that political or denominational availability is a questionable qualification.

It is becoming a matter of great importance that the Government look carefully into the character of the men appointed as Indian agents, lest the progress of the Indians be retarded and their characters vitiated by those intended by Government to be leaders and benefactors. The standard of agents and employes must advance as Indian civilization advances or Indian civilization will turn the other way. Under the administration of some Indian agents this downward gravitation is painfully apparent. Only a high type of officials can now be the true guides of these tribes to the more advanced stages of civilization.

## SYSTEM.

The work of Indian education under Government direction hitherto has been quite incoherent and without matured system. Methods and machinery have been abundant, but too inorganic and inefficient. Exceptionally good schools have existed; able superintendents, zealous teachers, and ambitious pupils each and all have labored faithfully; but as a whole the work has been too inchoate, with great wastes of force and means. It is a matter of congratulation that now all along the lines from Washington to the reservations there are indications of convergence, of organizing life forces, and increasing unity of aim and effort. How far this can be carried remains to be seen. The diversities are so great as to seriously militate against attempts to combine in one

\* Hon. S. B. Capen.

general system children of tribes most remote from civilization with those far advanced—children of roving tepee Indians with those whose parents are settled and domiciled.

The complex character of the work in the Indian Bureau is a disadvantage long felt by those familiar with it. The solution of the difficulty, however, is not clear. It is often suggested that the educational department should be separated from the purely economic, legal, and judicial department of the Bureau, and that the superintendents of schools should be independent of the Indian agents; but so many questions naturally run into each other in the course of administration both at Washington and at the agencies that no one has been able yet to draw the line of demarcation for a new policy. Moreover the fear is not without foundation that to change centers of responsibility may involve much loss of time, energy, and labor. Continuity of methods is generally favorable to development; nevertheless it has been found sometimes that radical changes are necessary to successful administration.

#### CONCEPTS OF PROGRESS.

Nothing is more natural than for persons only a few weeks or months in the Indian Service to write extravagantly about the progress of the Indians towards civilization. Many rose-colored reports continually come to the Indian Bureau from persons who have not yet settled down to the basis of life on Indian reservations. Indian conferences and anniversaries in the East are often regaled with vivid descriptions of the rapid strides of the red men towards citizenship. Judging from these immature sophomoric utterances we might infer that Indian reservations, Indian agencies, and Indian agents must soon be consigned to oblivion. These enthusiastic friends of the Indians who have just pushed to the front are very unappreciative of what has been done by old-time agencies in this field. With little knowledge of the past, methods instituted and worked years ago are taken up and advocated by these reformers as though they were the real discoverers and held the exclusive right to patents which are to solve finally the Indian problem. Veterans who have retired after many years of heroic service smile at the conceit of the newly fledged advocates. Persons who presume that little has been done until now may be instructed by a few quotations selected at random from reports which came to the Bureau twenty years ago.

1. "Forty-nine pupils have been maintained and educated through most of the year. The boys have made good progress in the studies usual in common schools, and have labored with skill and industry in the gardens. The girls have made rapid advancement in their studies, and are excellent seamstresses."

2. "During the past year I purchased for the Indians 1,100 fruit trees of assorted varieties. These were set out on the reservation and on lands cultivated by the Indians for their own benefit."

3. "Drinking, gambling, and licentiousness have been charged as peculiar vices of the Indians. I do not think there is any great difference in these respects between them and the uneducated whites. Give the Indians plenty of work, with fair and regular pay, and they will labor as industriously and live more virtuously than any other uneducated people I have encountered."

4. "The plow and wagon maker, the carpenter, the blacksmith and gunsmith, have all been constantly employed in attending to the wants of the Indians, either in repairing old or in making new articles for their use. In the school, instruction in writing, reading, and arithmetic has been given in the morning, and saddlery was taught in the afternoon with good success."

5. "It is no longer a problem in my mind whether Indians can be civilized and Christianized; this fact has been fully and practically demonstrated among the ——— In-

dians. These people are making rapid strides in the arts of husbandry, in the fencing and general cultivation of the soil. They also manifest deep interest in Christianity; they have a fine church erected and furnished at their own cost. Twenty-three of their children attend school at ——— and some of them have made quite a good degree of proficiency. In consequence of their improvement in their moral and social condition, their numbers are increasing. There is also a corresponding increase in their flocks and herds and a great augmentation in their domestic comfort. In consequence of this favorable condition among them, they have mostly abandoned their tribal relations; and they are living scattered over the reservation on lands they cultivate. I find they are more healthy and industrious and cultivate more land."

6. "A decided progress in civilization has been made. . . . These people now believe that the Government now recognizes them as wards or children; provides for their wants, not as aliens, but only to prepare them for the duties of citizenship; that they have a part in all that pertains to the General Government; that they are to enjoy all the rights of citizens, and that whenever they prove, by the adoption of our manners and customs, the abandonment of their native ways, they are then qualified to enjoy such a boon. I assert, fearless of contradiction, that this very idea has done more in one year to elevate the Indians in Oregon than all the cruel and inhuman regulations ever invented could accomplish in ten years."

7. "My predecessors recommended in the strongest terms that the land on the agency be surveyed and given to the Indians in sovereignty. . . . No man can visit this agency without being impressed with the wonderful improvement of these Indians. They are marching along, not slowly, but with rapid strides to civilization. Less crime has been committed by them in the past year than by the same number of whites. Not a drunken Indian has been seen on the agency during the year. The studies pursued in the school are as follows: Spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography. Some pupils are quite intelligent and studious, are good readers and spellers, write a good hand, and have stored their minds with a large amount of practical knowledge. . . . Quite an extensive garden is being cultivated by and for the school, and it will afford them a large amount of good and wholesome food. . . . In addition to their study of books, the girls are taught the art of housewifery, and the boys to perform all kinds of labor that boys of their years are capable of performing."

8. "Great care will be necessary to make the school attractive and interesting to the children to insure its prosperity. It will be well to have needlework and some other light branches of industry carried on in connection with the school."

9. "The studies pursued have been: Reading, in which much advancement has been made; writing, specimens of which would do credit to many white children; arithmetic, in which ordinary ability has been displayed by the pupils; geography and Mitchell's outline maps, in which a greater degree of interest has been manifested than in any other study; and vocal music. The comparative advancement of these children with those of the white is most astonishing, and although hardly credible, I must say that by far a greater degree of acumen of intellect and a desire for the acquirement of knowledge has been exhibited than will be found among white children of the same age."

10. "The course of instruction has been purely elementary; but there are some exceptional cases where there has been a diligence displayed on the part of the scholars which has far advanced them beyond white children of the same age."

11. "The girls have been instructed as far as practicable in the rudiments of house-keeping, the making of clothes and other domestic occupations, and such other necessary work as will qualify them to fulfill in the future the place of good housekeepers; and they not only exhibit a willingness on their part to learn, but are constantly inquiring for information which will eventually make them qualified and competent housekeepers."

12. "We have in our school adopted the method of object teaching, using illustrated charts and cards upon which are fastened miniature articles of shell, furniture, cooking utensils, etc. The children readily acquire the English of these and are much pleased and interested."

13. "Our method is object teaching, from the liberal supply of toys, cards illustrated, and pictures sent by ———, and also all household articles which we could carry from our house to the schoolroom."

14. "The skill and industry displayed by these young Indian mechanics is as unexpected as gratifying. . . . The labor of making the bricks is performed chiefly by the Indians, under the supervision of two white men; but it is designed, in a short time, to use Indian labor alone in the manufacture of them."

Such were the views of Indian progress entertained twenty years ago by prominent persons familiar with the condition of Indians at that time; and that is the way many speak of the progress of Indians at the

present time. These utterances are made in all sincerity, though oftentimes too sanguinely expressed. It is well that Indian workers are hopeful and see gleams of light, otherwise no one could toil on. A brighter day for the Indian is certainly coming; but we should not close our eyes to the fact that for years to come there will be mists and clouds in some localities, and in many others periods of protracted darkness. No one line of policy, no single compendious method will fully solve the problem; and for years to come philanthropists will find among our Indian population ample fields for toil.

No class of people more readily fall from stages of progress than Indians. It is difficult to impart to them staying qualities. I have personally visited several of the localities referred to in the preceding quotations, and after going over the reservations can not refrain from saying that the present condition of the Indians in some cases, in respect to thrift, industry, crops, sobriety, dress, etc., seems much inferior to that described twenty years ago. The houses are poor, indecent, filthy, and out of repair. With some of the best land in the world and good markets near by, they raise only small quantities of produce, preferring to get money by catching a few fish. Many Indians are addicted to drunkenness and gambling, and some are violently opposed to the education of their children. But twenty years ago we were told "those people are making rapid advances in the arts of husbandry, in the fencing and general cultivation of the soil."

In another place my statements only apply in part, but the condition of the school has apparently retrograded. The school garden has not been for years what it used to be, and the girls learn little needlework. I have visited Indian schools which were among the oldest in the service, but which now are among the most inferior.

In many places there are only relics, and in some places not even relics, of the fruit trees set out fifteen or twenty years ago.

Twenty years ago certain tribes were described as follows:

They are the most degraded of any Indians in the State. They live around the towns, doing transient jobs of work for the whites for wages, victuals, or old clothing. They kill some game and catch a few fish, for which they generally find a ready market. About two months in the year they spend in gathering pine nuts in the mountains for winter use. The majority of them are slovenly in appearance and filthy in habits. They are peaceable, inoffensive and tractable. \* \* \* They have no horses or other domestic animals, and live principally on lizards, snakes, sunflower seeds and pine nuts. \* \* \* There are a few who engage in farming to a limited extent; they raise a small quantity of corn, wheat, and melons; but those who are disposed to labor have no kind of utensils, using sticks to plant and knives to harvest.

The above description of a particular tribe twenty years ago is still literally true of them, and also of many other Indians, but I do not refer to the tribes of Arizona and New Mexico.

Twenty years ago, Sarah Winnemucca, a native Pah Ute interpreter, at Camp McDermitt, Nevada, wrote:

If the Indians have any guaranty that they can secure a permanent home on their own native soil, and that our white neighbors can be kept from encroaching on our rights, after having a reasonable share of ground allotted to us as our own, and giving us the required advantages of learning, etc., I warrant that the savage (as he is called to-day) will be a thrifty and law-abiding member of the community fifteen or twenty years hence.

The period referred to in the foregoing hopeful utterances has more than passed, and still the conditions of Miss Winnemucca's prophecy are unfulfilled, and consequently the results are not yet realized, especially among the Pah Utes of Nevada. There still remains the question

of allotment, the advantages of learning, a permanent home, and whether white men can be kept from encroachments upon Indians' rights. The question of abandoning the reservation and agency system, agitated for more than a score of years, is still an open question and likely to remain so for a long time to come. Some Indians may not need this aid, but the class is not numerous. Most Indians for a long time will need protection against the rapacity of the whites who hover like vultures upon the borders of the reservations, and are never more greedy than after allotments are made to the Indians. As a race the red men lack self-reliance and self-directing power—the natural effect of the centuries of ignorance, idleness, and hap-hazard lying behind them—and will long need to hold the relation of wards, that they may have the benefit of paternal counsel and advice. We must not expect that a few Indians right out of savagery can acquire such development in civilization as to leaven at once the mass of barbarism. But only men of high character should be selected by the Government to hold the relation of Indian agents for the nation's wards.

Such are some of the phases of this problem which will long wait full solution, however much we may desire the hastening.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL DORCHESTER,  
Superintendent of Indian Schools.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORT OF SUPERVISOR OF EDUCATION AMONG THE SIOUX.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, N. DAK.,  
September 27, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, at your request, the following report of my work from the date of my appointment as supervisor of education among the Sioux, March 5, 1890, to October 1, 1890. The time has been so short as to enable me to make but a partial survey of the field, and my account of the schools will, therefore, be necessarily incomplete.

The position of supervisor of education having been created at the time that I was appointed to fill it, my duties and powers are not defined by any precedent, and may be modified or enlarged to suit the exigencies of the work and the development of events. In a letter of instruction, under date of March 5, I am directed to "systematically visit all the schools among the Sioux, ascertain what they need, report the deficiencies, advise inexperienced teachers, devise ways of reaching the children, introduce industrial training into the day schools, and, in general, systematize, extend, and improve the schools as far as possible."

Acting upon these instructions and guided by previous experience and knowledge of the situation, my aims is to leave nothing undone which I can by any means do to encourage and rouse the teachers, to interest and stimulate the children, to satisfy and inform the parents, and to lay before the Indian Department such detailed, exact, and reliable statements as will enable you to improve the teaching force, place new schools to the best advantage, and properly equip with necessary buildings, furniture, and supplies the schools already established.

To begin with the most important factor in any school, the teacher, \* \* \* I understand it to be the present policy of the Department to man the Indian schools with trained, experienced, successful teachers, and if the work is to be judged by its results it would be true economy to engage such at double the salary paid to the incompetents. The difference in the advance made by two neighboring schools in the same number of years is often startling. It is no exaggeration to say that one teacher will accomplish treble or quadruple the work of another in a given length of time. I consider the greatest lack of the Sioux schools at this moment to be a lack of skilled teachers, and that no pains should be spared to secure for every vacancy a live member of the profession with a reputation to sustain.

I beg to remind you, in this connection, that women are generally more successful than men in the primary school-room, and notably so, in my opinion, in this Indian school work, as they are also far more likely to win the affection and call forth all the higher qualities of the primitive people by whom they are surrounded.

Knowing, however, that no sweeping change is likely to be effected, it has been my policy to endeavor to make the most of the material at hand, and to do better things with the present corps of teachers than have been done before. I have recommended the removal of school employes only in a very few cases which I was forced to regard as hopeless. After I have listened to the usual recitations and observed the method, or want of method, of each teacher for two or three hours, I usually question the children somewhat, and if I am dissatisfied, illustrate what I regard as better ways of teaching by giving several lessons myself. Sometimes I take the whole school for an afternoon and teach for the benefit of the teacher. The commonest defect in these schools is in the language work; the reading is apt to be mechanical and parrot-like, with no attempt to make the children understand and use the words which they merely learn to recognize at sight. After I have thus indicated to the teacher the general scope of my ideas of school work I talk with him after school as long and as freely as possible, pointing out what I regard as the special defects of his work in such a way as to stimulate and help, if I can, without awakening resentment or wounding his self respect—a delicate task.

After leaving the school, I write to each teacher a letter of criticism and suggestion, repeating and dwelling upon the points made in conversation with a view to impressing them upon the memory. If I consider his work good and satisfactory, I commend it warmly, and if I regard him as hopelessly unfit for his position, I tell him so.

My next step for the improvement of the teachers was the holding of teachers' institutes and the organization of teachers' reading circles. Until the summer of 1890, there had been no general teachers' meetings in any of the agencies. I have now held three for the teachers of the Pine Ridge, Crow Creek and Lower Brulé and Cheyenne River Agencies, and propose to hold one or two more during the present autumn. Nearly every teacher in the three agencies at the time attended these meetings, which were in each case of three days' duration. All agency employes, missionaries, and visitors are cordially invited to attend the meetings, and those who are able to do so are requested to address them and take part in discussions. Complimentary invitations are extended to all teachers of contract or mission schools in or near the agency at which the institute is held.

The superintendents of the boarding-schools and others have aided me in giving talks on methods in reading, language, arithmetic, geography, etc., illustrated by black-board outlines and model lessons. The afternoon lessons are usually devoted to the more general aspects of the work—school government, sanitary conditions (upon which the agency physician is asked to speak), training for citizenship, the preparation of the teacher, eastern schools and Indian associations, being among the many subjects discussed. Questions are freely asked and all are expected to take part informally in the discussions. The institute at Cheyenne River Agency being held while the schools were in session, two mornings were given up to a careful study of the actual work in the school-room, at the two excellent boarding-schools. The social features of these reunions have not been forgotten, and picnics, drives, dinners, and afternoon teas have brought the teachers together in pleasant ways, the more keenly enjoyed by those whose lives, at their remote posts, are lives of extreme isolation.

I think there can be no question that this experiment has proved a success, as is indicated by the growing interest and animation of the teachers; their voluntary requests for a continuance of the institutes, and, not least, their willingness to spend time and money in acquiring a better mastery of their profession. Branches of the Chautauque Teachers' Reading Union, organized at each institute, number now eighteen members in all at the three agencies, pledged to a three years' course of professional study. Other books have been sent for and subscriptions to educational journals taken. These evidences of growing interest and ambition are encouraging, and I regard it as important to develop this line of work, and hope to hold institutes or summer schools of much longer duration where primary methods, kindergarten, physical culture, manual training, etc., may be systematically presented by competent instructors.

I will next consider briefly the present condition of the school buildings among the Sioux, with the amount of stock, school furniture and supplies. These are all, in my opinion, sadly limited in quantity, and usually deficient in quality.

There is not one Government boarding school, that I have visited, with room and conveniences for the work. They are, as a rule, overcrowded, badly arranged, more or less out of repair, and generally unsatisfactory. The dormitories are in every instance too crowded and insufficiently ventilated. A bath-room or a hospital-room is seldom to be found. The way of suitable sitting-rooms or play-rooms for the children is a serious one. The school-room furniture is usually scanty, and the modern helps, such as number tables, molding-boards, kindergarten tables and material, etc., entirely lacking. The text-books are of many different series—good, bad, and indifferent. The clothing furnished the children in the boarding schools is fairly good and their appearance usually neat, but there is a deficiency in the matter of woolen underwear and other things which do not appear. The food I regard as of insufficient variety, and would state that more vegetable and farinaceous foods, dried or preserved fruit, milk and eggs are needed, and that more skill and care in the cooking should be insisted upon. There are no training shops in connection with any of the Government schools which I have visited, and the barns are ordinarily few and poor, while the amount of stock kept is altogether insufficient, and the garden or farm usually too small to fully supply the school.

In the day schools the accommodations are equally limited. A day school building usually consists of one class-room and two or three small rooms for the teacher or teachers, sometimes a family of several persons. These schools vary in size from ten to seventy or more pupils. In many cases the school-room is too small, or another recitation room may be needed; and a large room for school kitchen, dining, and sewing rooms is wanted in all. The teachers' quarters, too, are contracted and sometimes very uncomfortable, owing to the open construction of the building. The new day school buildings should be much more commodious, or, better still, consist of a separate school-house and teachers' cottages; and additions are wanted at nearly all the present schools.

It is my opinion, based upon an experience of three years as teacher of an industrial day school, together with my observation of other day schools, especially some of those at Rosebud agency, that, given a suitable building, furniture, and utensils, a

supply of clothing and sewing materials, and rations for a substantial midday meal, with two capable persons in each school, nearly as thorough and practical work may be done in a day as in a boarding school, at far less expense. I regard it as only reasonable and humane to allow the Indians an opportunity of educating their children without forcing them to a complete separation, and I have seen remarkable instances of the good influence of such a school in an Indian community. Therefore I continue to urge this extension and improvement of the day school system, while admitting that, as matters now stand, the boarding schools can usually show the better results.

In my talks with the day school children I usually direct their thoughts to the idea of a possible promotion to the boarding school as a special privilege and stimulus to exertion, and often suggest the transfer more particularly to a few of the oldest and best scholars, cautioning the teachers as well not to threaten their pupils with the boarding school as a punishment for bad behavior, as some have been in the habit of doing, but to offer it rather as a reward.

No feature of the work, as I see it, is more striking, or, properly viewed, more encouraging, than the intelligent interest in their schools which is now so general among the Sioux. I suppose I am safe in asserting that my familiar knowledge of their language and habits of thought not acquired without study and pains, together with the fact that I had already traveled much and was quite generally known among them before I took up my present work, give me unusual advantages for ascertaining facts known to the Indians and getting to the bottom of their opinions. Well as I thought that I know them, I have been surprised again and again by the shrewdness and soundness of their judgments upon particular schools and teachers. They are, like other people, occasionally untruthful, but they are keen students of character and do not often make a mistake. The suggestions for the general improvement of the schools, volunteered by thoughtful Indian parents, returned Carlisle and Hampton students and others, at different times and in different places, have included nearly all the important recommendations which, independent of these suggestions, I have thought it right to make. Only in one or two instances have I found it necessary to urge the parents to send their children to school, while in a great number of cases the Indians have sent for me and urged the establishment of more schools or the enlargement of those which they already had. They have written long lists of names of children who were ready to attend a day school if one could be built, and have begged me to go with them behind their own teams to verify the location.

I have observed a strong and very generally expressed preference for schools at home to those away from the reservations, and while I myself favor home schools for the majority, I take care to point out to the Indian parents and the teachers of reservation schools (who are usually of the same opinion) the popular enthusiasm which has been aroused by Carlisle, Hampton, and other eastern schools, and their advantages in point of breadth and thoroughness of training. I have been in the habit of showing everywhere my Carlisle and Hampton photographs, and take care to ask for, and see, if possible, the graduates of those schools wherever I go.

I believe that the Sioux as a people are now so thoroughly persuaded of the necessity of an education for their children, and so far on the way to an intelligent grasp of the whole subject that if they can be gradually thrown more upon their own responsibilities and resources, they will soon be in a position to take care of their own schools. In the mean time, I remember that these schools are built and conducted with Indian funds, and endeavor to recognize fully their claim to pronounce upon them and to have a voice in their management, believing that in this way we are developing self respect and independence.

I have inspected three contract schools, all Roman Catholic, and two Protestant-Episcopal mission schools. The three Catholic schools vary greatly from each other in building and sanitary arrangements, the one at Pine Ridge being the best, and that at Crow Creek the poorest in these respects. All have good farms, and two have small shops. Neatness and industry are features of these schools. I regard the classroom work as open to criticism on the ground of being mechanical and lifeless. Words and rules are committed to memory and the reasoning powers but little developed. I should say, also, that the atmosphere is unhomelike, and no social intercourse whatever is permitted between the boys and girls. I think that all contract schools should be required to pursue the official course of study, and in every way to come up to the standard of the Indian Office. Bishop Hute's two mission schools at Rosebud and Cheyenne River Agency are models of their kind, and in the arrangement of the house and grounds, industrial training and class-room work are among the very best Indian schools.

I have referred to the course of study. I keep a permanent record of the name, age, number of years in school, grade, general health, and such important facts as I can gather in regard to each individual pupil in the schools. I graded them at first in the only way possible, by the reader, meanwhile advising the teachers of neglected points, and looking forward to the establishment of recognized grades, each corresponding to a year's work. So soon as I had received a copy of the new rules for

Indian schools, with a course of study, I began to aid the teachers in each school to classify the pupils by it, and taking them up individually, by name, recorded the grade to which each should work during the present school year. The classification must necessarily be at first imperfect, owing to the lack of a system which has formerly prevailed, and the one-sided teaching hitherto done in many of the schools, but by patient and well-directed efforts those irregularities can be smoothed away, and it would be hard to overestimate the benefit to teachers and pupils of knowing what is expected of them and working toward a definite plan. My criticisms are also rendered less arbitrary, for now each teacher can compare his work with the standard and see for himself wherein he has failed and in what he has succeeded.

I have attempted to supply a want by arranging a daily programme for day schools based upon the course of study which is now approved and in practice.

During the last six months I have traveled in wagon and on horseback some 1,500 miles, and have passed fifty-five nights in my tent. Most of my meals during that time have been prepared and eaten in the open air. My outfit, at my own request, consists of a roomy mountain wagon and two good horses, with complete camp equipage, and an Indian man and his wife to accompany me, and I am thus entirely independent and reasonably comfortable. The great distances to be traversed and the total absence of railways and hotels renders this the only practicable method of reaching all these schools, and much time must of necessity be consumed on the road. I have visited thus far thirty-seven schools, on the Crow Creek, Lower Brulé, Rosebud, Pine Ridge, and Cheyenne River Agencies, taking them in the order named, and I hope by being constantly in the field during the months when such travel is possible, to visit every school under my supervision twice in a year. I fix no dates beforehand, and my coming is always unannounced. I am in constant correspondence with many of the teachers, and hope to render them some assistance in that way during the winter months, when but little traveling can be done on the prairies.

ELAINE GOODALE,  
Supervisor of Education among the Sioux.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

### REPORT OF SCHOOL AT KEAM'S CAÑON, ARIZONA.

KEAM'S CAÑON, ARIZ., August 26, 1890.

SIR: Complying with Department instructions of August 7, 1890, I have the honor to submit my first annual report for the Moqui school.

Having taken charge the first of July last, and the school records being very limited, I can write of past work only by inference from present observations.

This school was opened in June, 1887, in buildings previously occupied as a trading post, and hence not as well adapted to school purposes as the majority of Indian school buildings. The arrangement of buildings for the several school purposes, the daily routine of school duties, the discipline, the accomplishments of scholars all indicate but little advancement. A few of the pupils understand a number of the most common short sentences in use, nearly all write quite well, about ten are good in addition, all work well, the Moqui being an industrious, self-supporting people, and a number speak a very little English.

I have so changed the arrangement of buildings, rooms, and property as to better teach the order, system, and neatness so wanting in an Indian, and also increase the effectiveness of the school in general and the accommodations for all.

The facilities for teaching the industries are very limited, the carpenter-shop being the only room or building available for teaching other industries than those necessitated by a boarding-school.

The greatest obstacle to success has certainly been the disinclination of parents to send children. The school equipments are better than the average. We hope to slowly overcome prejudice by causing the school to work successfully, thus really advancing the pupils in civilized manners and accomplishments, and by showing the Indians that we are truly and personally their friends.

The Moquis build their houses of stone, but a straight or perpendicular wall is never seen; weave blankets, but by slow and tedious process; make pottery, wholly by hand, consuming much time; use wood for fuel, and pack it long distances, while coal is much nearer; grind corn on stones by hand, very arduous work, done entirely by the women; have comparatively little live stock, and know little about its care, and know more about farming, as adapted to this region, than perhaps the white man could ever teach them; hence, I think that the industries as taught by the trowel, plumb-line and level, square and saw, weaver's loom, potter's wheel, miner's pick, and miller's burr should be introduced to their industrial school.

The relief from toil, which the introduction of improved methods in these industries would bring, would give much more time for making clothes, furniture, and utensils, house decorations, house keeping, cooking, laundrying, and care of stock, and do away with so much filth and hardship, returning therefor health, affluence, and civilization, in all of which named arts, also, the children should be instructed at school.

The recent visit of Moqui chiefs to Washington and the East seems at present to have done good for the school, as the talk all seems to be favorable.

Very respectfully,

RALPH P. COLLINS,  
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

### REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT YUMA, CAL.

FORT YUMA SCHOOL, CALIFORNIA,  
July 31, 1890.

SIR: Gradual, systematic improvement has characterized our school work during the past year. The results on the whole have been very satisfactory, and lead me to indulge the hope of eventually eradicating much of the ignorance existing in this

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tribe. A seeming obstacle to the successful progress in some instances is the indifference manifested by parents as to the future welfare of their children. Slow to appreciate the benefits derived from an education, many deem it a personal favor to us to send their children to school. And some think the Government should show due appreciation of such kindness by the bountiful issue of rations to Indians.

A compulsory school law, strictly and impartially executed, would do much towards adding to the attendance of pupils and increase the usefulness of this school most materially. In a choice between a state comparatively free and untrammelled, one of ignorance, vice, superstition, want, and squalor, lacking the comforts and many of the necessities of an enlightened and Christian life, and that which by the addition of education, promises benefits, the enjoyment of comforts, and security against want, to the Indian, who can hesitate? Surely the latter seems to offer the greatest inducement. The history of education from time immemorial has been the advancement and enlightenment of mankind; in this lies the hope for the Indians. Knowledge of a higher, purer standard than that afforded by the recitations and incantations of the so-called "wise men of the tribe" is needed ere much can be hoped for. A compulsory educational law is in force in many of our States. Can we say that this is an infringement on the rights and privileges of the white man? Certainly not.

The Indians should be amenable to the same law in its entirety. No mitigating circumstances (of which it is my opinion none exist) should entitle him to the abatement of any of its stipulations. To appeal to him whose sole aim in life is the gratification of the wants and desires of his animal passions; to importune one whose training has been such as to unfit him to render an opinion as to what would be best for his children, seems to me irrational. They should be compelled to accept the educational advantages of a generous, munificent Government, and I earnestly believe the result would justify any coercive measures necessary to bring that about.

To the self-sacrificing zeal, devotion, and indefatigable labors of the school employes can be attributed the improvement already secured. It is a source of no little regret to me that no encouragement is offered the pupils after their graduation. The field for labor here being circumscribed, of necessity they return to the reservation, and retrogression on their part can not be attributed to lack of education, neither is it wholly the fault of the individual; necessity forces him to it, the needs of the body acting as a powerful factor in this retrograde movement.

Thanks to the generosity of the Department, much of the needed repairs to buildings have been accomplished during the year. A new and larger pump has replaced the unreliable one of last year. The addition also of a settling tank insures a bountiful supply of wholesome water to the school. The irrigation, by a system of ditches soon to be in operation, of several acres of land, and the cultivation of same, will furnish the needed instruction in agriculture to the male pupils.

The sewing-room has proved to be a great success here. The girls learn to cut and make their wearing apparel; they manifest great interest in the performance of tasks assigned them. The specimens of needle, crochet, and embroidery work also are very creditable; in this many display evidences of artistic taste. In the kitchen they have acquired a knowledge of household duties in the work of the several departments; their assistance has been cheerfully rendered.

The apprentices of carpenter and the industrial teacher show signs of improvement in the several departments of labor; the male pupils have also received instruction in the same.

The great objection of Indians to having their sons labor has been quite an obstacle to the enforcement of any general rule in this. I hope by kindness and in the course of time to overcome this opposition. Let the Indian once appreciate the value of that which is supplied by the labor of his hands, and the most serious drawback to their becoming useful citizens of this great Republic will be removed.

The sanitary condition of this school, excepting that period when la grippe visited us, has been good. In this connection I wish to remark that at no time since the beginning of my connection with this school has the Indian "medicine man" seemed so utterly inefficient. I may also add that the same want of power will have a tendency to increase the value of our medical supplies, and to a certain degree throw discredit on the representations of the "medicine men" hereafter.

Great care has been exercised in every respect to keep the buildings clean, dormitories well ventilated, and to remove everything tending to create or harbor disease. The personal habits of the pupils have also received attention, weekly bathing being practiced; and by the exercise of great patience and persistent effort, have prevailed on them to forsake many of their former habits of life.

In reviewing the work of the past, it is with a feeling of conscious pride that I contrast the ill-fed, little-clothed young children whose strongest desire seemed a wish to flee from the presence of a white man, with the happy, well fed, clothed, and housed pupils of to-day, whose deportment shows the effect of the civilizing influence of education, and is an evidence of the generosity of a munificent Government.

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In conclusion, I desire to express my sincere thanks for the support and thoughtful consideration shown for the work at this school by the officials of the Indian Department.

Very respectfully,

MARY O'NEIL,  
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF TRAINING-SCHOOL AT GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.

GRAND JUNCTION, COLO., September 5, 1890.

SIR: In accordance with instructions contained in your circular letter of June 1, 1890, I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report of this school.

FARMING.

During the past fiscal year little or no advancement has been made in this department of school work. Owing to the poor quality of the soil, which is adobe strongly impregnated with alkali, it is a difficult matter to secure any crops at all. Last year's work yielded 40 or 50 tons of alfalfa hay and 3 tons of oats, unthrashed. This small showing is partly due to our lack of agricultural implements.

The stock belonging to the school should be sold as soon as possible and replaced only by thoroughbreds. The latter can be kept as cheaply as those of the present poor quality and the profits realized will be much larger. There has been an increase of 2 colts, — calves, and 7 pigs, all of which are in a thriving condition.

TRAINING SHOPS, ETC.

Before they came the pupils of this school were told that there were work shops and tools and they would be taught trades. As a matter of fact there is not a single shop in connection with this industrial training school and the tools are of no consequence. It can be readily supposed, then, that no systematic instruction in any of the trades could be given.

The small number of girls has necessitated the detaching of boys to do what naturally belongs to the opposite sex. They have taken turns at washing, cooking, sweeping, etc., quite readily, and as a rule their work has been satisfactory.

EDUCATION.

When I assumed control here my immediate attention was given to the school itself. Previously the pupils had been allowed to commit nuisances in and around the buildings. This was at once stopped. They had wandered at will, trespassing upon neighboring ranches and helping themselves to anything good to eat. This was checked, and work suited to the size and strength of the individual was provided for many of them.

Special attention was paid to school-room work. The pupils were graded according to ability, classes were formed, and recitations heard. Good order was required and prompt obedience expected. Both are now striking characteristics of my class-room.

While all have done better than might have been expected, I am pleased to see that the little fellows have led the big ones. Their advancement in the ordinary branches has been rapid, and I hope permanent; but they seem to take hold of drawing, penmanship, and music more readily.

During the latter part of the year kind friends have remembered the institution by sending regularly papers, periodicals, etc., for the school. Many of these have been in advance of our grade of work, yet they have helped to interest our boys and girls.

SANITARY.

The general health of the school has been good. There were several cases of diphtheria last winter and for a time sore eyes gave considerable trouble. At present all are well, yet it is a matter of surprise that such is the case. The water used for drinking and cooking is what is known here as "ditch water." Coming down the Grand River it flows through an irrigating ditch in which dead animals and other decaying matter are often found and has to be used by our school, although thick with mud and strong with alkali. The physician assures us that a continued use of this water will develop cases of fever. The vast amount of sickness in this valley every summer is attributed to its use.

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Owing to the impossibility of getting water in sufficient quantities with our present facilities, the regular bathing of the school was interfered with; but when the water was turned into the irrigating ditch in the spring, it was resumed, although both the bath-tubs and wash-basins were in very bad condition. They had evidently been allowed to go out of use. Since then they have been put in order.

CLOSING REMARKS.

In the absence of everything pertaining to an industrial training school I feel justified in claiming that its interests have materially advanced during the year. Any standstill in its progress has resulted from a lack of material to work with.

It is expected that with a large appropriation this school will make a long stride forward and upward and take its place among its sister schools. In the event of this appropriation there will be no doubt of the future condition of this school. Its success is a certainty. Without it its failure is sure and sudden.

I have the honor to remain yours, very respectfully,

SANFORD P. RECORD,  
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT STEVENSON, N. DAK.

FORT STEVENSON, N. DAK., August 9, 1890.

SIR: In submitting my second annual report of this school, it is gratifying that I can speak of the year's work as one of general improvement and advancement.

The attendance has been still larger than last year—the average by quarters being as follows:

First quarter.....	76
Second quarter.....	106
Third quarter.....	110
Fourth quarter.....	112

The two months vacation during the summer materially lessens the average for the first quarter and correspondingly affects the general average for the whole year. An increase of ten or twelve more pupils, which I hope to secure in the near future, will fill the school to the extent of its capacity.

The fort, an abandoned military post, was opened for school purposes the 18th of December, 1888. On this date 20 pupils—15 Atickarees and 5 Gros Ventres, were enrolled under the newly appointed superintendent, Mr. F. B. Wells. After a year and a half's service, Mr. Wells was succeeded by James Bastron, whose administration lasted forty days. On October 28, 1888, the superintendent was made a bonded office and the school withdrawn from the supervision of the agent. George W. Scott was placed in charge.

The work of building up a school here was arduous and, in many respects, difficult and discouraging. The average attendance up to this time had not exceeded 50.

On May 24 of the following year (1-89) a tin shop and blacksmith-shop were opened. Previous to the opening of the latter the work had to be taken to Fort Berthold, 17 miles distant. On the 7th of June a shoe-shop was opened, and a little later in the same month a carpenter was engaged, and this branch of industry opened. The average attendance had increased to 71.

During the fiscal year 1887 extensive repairs were made on some of the buildings, designing them for the boys' quarters, a shoe-shop, and harness-shop. They were neatly and appropriately fitted up, but in January they took fire through some defect in a flue or otherwise, and were entirely consumed. They were never rebuilt, and the boys have since occupied quarters adjoining to those used by the girls, while the shoe and harness shops were opened in small and inconvenient rooms.

The blacksmith-shop was closed during the year by order of an inspector. The average attendance for the year dropped to 67.

Early in the fiscal year 1888, instructions were issued to the agent from the Indian Office to withhold the rations till the school should be filled. The plan worked satisfactorily and in December the average attendance for the month was 111, and for the year, 96. Now floors were laid in some of the rooms and the buildings all painted on the outside. Carpentry and tin-smithing were carried on throughout the year. The harness-shop and shoe-shop were closed in April.

At the close of the first six months of the fiscal year 1889 the superintendent was

transferred, and on the 8th of January the present incumbent receipted for the property and assumed charge.

There were 85 pupils in attendance, speaking the Indian language freely and without restraint. This no doubt was as great a hindrance to the success and advancement of the school as could have possibly existed. It took months of hard and persistent effort to overcome that which had been allowed to exist from the beginning.

The blacksmith-shop, the tin-shop, the shoe-shop, and the harness-shop were all closed. The want of proper equipment in the other departments of the school—especially in the laundry and kitchen—suggested the same thing. The average attendance for the year was 85.

Early in the present year steps were taken to secure water-works for the school. A large revolving tank and tank-house were constructed. An aerometer was purchased from the aerometer company of Chicago, together with the necessary pipes, hose, etc., to conduct the water not only to the buildings for school purposes, but to the barn for the stock. The whole of the arrangements are not yet complete, but when finished no more simple but effective means for supplying water can be had.

Besides the tank-house another nice building for the storing of ice has been erected, and in the winter some 60 tons of ice were housed for summer use.

A large and commodious range with steaming-table and hot-water tank has taken the place of the old and broken cook stove in the kitchen, which caused so much trouble and annoyance. In the laundry, the purchase of an appropriate heater with boiler, hot-water tank, and dry-room attachment, has completely revolutionized the work in this department.

In the boys' department, new floors have been laid in the sitting-room and wash-room, and other improvements made. A fine heater and circulating boiler of 192 gallons capacity takes the place of a caldron kettle, and the mechanic is at this date engaged in constructing 7 bath-tubs (of galvanized iron) and 7 rooms which are to be connected with the supply of both hot and cold water.

The dining and assembly rooms as well as the kitchen have been thoroughly renovated and neatly painted, as likewise the office and all the employes' rooms. These, with the numberless minor improvements, such as carpets, furniture, etc., place us on such advance ground that one almost wonders how the work heretofore was accomplished.

#### SCHOOL STOCK.

The dairy consists of 30 milch cows, which supply an abundance of milk to the school and produce butter enough to last the year round. The total number owned by the school June 30 was as follows: 7 horses, 95 cattle, 35 swine, and 133 head of sheep.

#### FARMS.

The tillable land of the school has been worked as follows:

	Acres.
Wheat.....	45
Oats.....	55
Corn.....	10
Potatoes.....	10
Garden.....	20

Besides this about 25 acres are being summer fallowed. The prospect of obtaining even fair results is at this time doubtful and discouraging.

#### MECHANICS.

The carpenter and blacksmith shops have been under the charge of the same teacher as last year. He has been assisted by pupils detailed for these especial trades and the work done has been thorough and substantial.

#### SHOE SHOP.

John P. Lindoleaf is still retained as instructor in this department. On an average he has taught six boys during the year. I learn from his report that over 1 000 pairs of shoes have been mended and 212 pairs have been made now. The outside work has been considerable.

#### TIN SHOP.

This department has remained closed during the year.

#### SEWING-ROOM.

The regular monthly system of details has placed some twelve or fourteen girls in this department. The work consists in fabricating for general school use, in making the clothing for girls, and in repairing and darning for the entire school. A step in advance in this department during the year has been the teaching of some of the older girls crocheting and embroidery. The readiness with which they take up the work is surprising.

#### GENERAL HOUSEWORK.

The general housework, laundry and dairy work have been as last year under the supervision of the matron, and means are at hand now to more thoroughly than ever train the girls in the work of these departments.

#### SANITARY.

With the exception of a severe skin trouble among the boys during the last part of the winter and early spring, the health of the school has been very good. Only three deaths occurred during the year.

#### GENERAL.

Very gratifying results have been obtained in the school-rooms. In the dining-room the use of table linen for every day gives a more cheerful appearance, and inspires more neatness on the part of the pupils. In the girls' dormitory the adoption of white spreads for constant use has not been without similar influence. In short, the general improvement about the school, in the rooms and upon the buildings, gives them a much better appearance than they possessed a year ago.

Still our wants do not cease. More repairing must be done. A vegetable collar must be built before the cold weather comes on. A coal-house should also be constructed. The boys and girls' sitting-rooms should have new and proper furniture, etc.

A great difficulty has existed in the numerous and oft-repeated visits of the parents of the school. Scarcely a day passes that does not find some of them present, exerting an influence to a greater or less extent over their children. The superintendent has been compelled many times to drive them from the premises. Appeals have been made to the agent, but either from want of control or inattention they have been in vain. Difficulty has also been experienced in obtaining children for the school, hence the attendance is not as large as it should be. The parents have been given to understand by the agent that they are at liberty to place their children in either of the three schools, viz. the Government, the contract or mission, or the Catholic day school, and as they (the parents) prefer that their children shall not be in school at all, they naturally choose the one which comes nearest their ideas—the one which is only a school in name, not calling its pupils together, but gives them the freedom of the home and reservation. This condition of things should be stopped and the children placed in school somewhere.

I must not omit to speak of the advance in manner and pride of dress, both among the boys and girls. On Sunday, white dresses and aprons, sailor suits and hats, buttoned shoes, gaiters, and fans, all of their own purchasing, render many of the girls as becoming as those in white communities among civilization; while the boys take a great pride in white shirts, collars, ties, cuffs, hats, etc. A little more than a year ago these things were unknown.

But as if to crown the labor of the year and brighten up the dark spots and bring joy into the hours of care and anxiety, the evidence of a work more lasting is about us. Eighteen of the students have been received into the mission of the Congregational Church, and more will follow, anxious to know not alone the "white man's way of life," but the ways of a life infinitely more blessed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE E. GEROWE,  
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

#### REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT HALL, IDAHO.

FORT HALL INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SCHOOL,  
Blackfoot, Idaho, September 9, 1890.

Sir: Pursuant to circular instructions of August 7, 1890, I have the honor to herewith submit my first annual report of the Fort Hall Industrial Boarding School. On September 9, 1889, I accepted of Stanton G. Fisher, United States Indian agent, for the public property, and assumed charge of the school.

The Fort Hall school buildings were erected by the United States War Department during the years 1870 and 1871. We have no school records on file in this office earlier than 1888; but we are reliably informed that the property belonging to the War Department was transferred to the Interior Department by an act of Congress in the year 1882. In the year 1882 the first school was established, under the management of the United States Indian agent, Cook, and from that time to the present these buildings have been used for the education of the children of the identical Indians, on account of whose hostility to the whites it became necessary to construct.

This school, farm, and garden are located 18 miles northeast of the agency, on a plateau 4,500 feet above the level of the sea, surrounded by the foothills of the Rocky Mountains. This valley thus formed measures from one-fourth to 1 mile wide and 3 miles long, containing 600 acres of unsurpassed pasture and meadow land, and 150 acres of the most fertile agricultural land of the Northwest. Nature seems to have mapped out this tract of land for an "Indian industrial school," and lavished upon it all the requisites to make it attractive, homelike, and self-supporting.

It must not be forgotten that Idaho is possessed of a dry climate; therefore agriculture can only be successfully pursued by means of irrigation. To supply the demands of agriculture a warm stream (temperature 70 degrees) rises out of the foothills 3 miles east of and flows past the school buildings, with a capacity of 600 inches of water, which, by means of a system of ditches, costing in labor no more than \$150, can be made to irrigate the entire valley. A clear cold stream of pure water rises about 3 miles northeast of (and by means of iron pipes, laid March, 1890, is conducted into) the school buildings. The cold and warm streams unite 30 rods west of the school buildings and form what is known as Lincoln Creek. Lincoln Creek actively flows to the northwest extremity of Lincoln Valley, where its mission seems to have ended, by forming a well-stocked duck pond of 250 square rods in area. Neither Indian nor white man has ever been able to discover an outlet, yet the water is clear and free from foreign substances.

#### SCHOOL.

The greatest difficulty we have experienced is in securing an early attendance at the opening of the school year. This tardiness is due in part to the fact that the haying season in this climate extends from July 15 to October 1. Those who are averse to school require the services of their children until haying is completed. Another and I believe the greatest obstruction to filling up the school early is traceable to the influence of the "Medicine men." They (shrewdly from their standard of intelligence) well know that if the children are educated the business of the "Indian medicine man" must give way to a practice of higher intelligence.

That you may fully understand their methods, I will give you their latest, and, I am sorry to say, one of their schemes that caused our agent and myself a considerable trouble to overcome. In the months of May and June the "medicine men" secretly but studiously circulated among the Indians that in July all the white men in Idaho would die, and all the "dead Indians," deer, bear, and buffalo would come to life again. All the stores, houses, and horses belonging to the whites were to fall to the Indians. When this much-desired condition of things did not appear, the defense of the medicine men was that they sent too many of their children to the white man's school. These influences, aided by minor ones, cut down the first quarter's average, and make a bad showing for the entire year.

I have collated from our records the average attendance for the last quarters of and for the three years, as follows:

1888—for year.....	69; last quarter.....	90
1889—for year.....	72; last quarter.....	81
1890—for year.....	79; last quarter.....	101

The children have shown remarkable progress during the past year. While we have had but two literary teachers (they have been uniting in their efforts to teach but scholars the last quarter. We are now authorized to employ the much needed third teacher. With the increased help and enlarged buildings we enter upon the school year 1891, with high hopes of improving upon the work of 1890.

Upon assuming charge of the school one year ago we found 60 acres partially fenced, of which 33 acres had been plowed. We found 700 acres of tillable land, used by neighboring stockmen, which naturally and from necessity belonged to the school farm. I also found on our property 6,100 pounds of fence wire, which the Indian Office had furnished more than two years before. When I found these children without either milk or butter, with but three cows, and no place but the garden, and campus inclosed, in which to pasture them, I could but conclude that the Indian Department had been much more considerate of the wants of the Fort Hall school than the management had been of its own. It is conclusive that somebody has been

either criminally negligent, or totally incompetent to provide for the wants of the school.

We immediately proceeded to repair the irrigating ditches, which had grown with tules and other obstructions in such quantities as to make the labor of cleaning them equal to the making of a new ditch of 14 miles in length. We securely fenced 440 acres of wild land, which added to the original 60 gave us for pasture and agriculture 500 acres.

Our energies the past year have been chiefly directed to the repairing of buildings, ditches, and fencing with the help of the boys one-half of each day. It is impractical to break up and cultivate this wild land the same year; therefore our

#### FARM AND GARDEN

have been confined to the original 38 acres broken some years ago. Our farm and garden products for the fiscal year 1891 can be safely estimated as follows:

	Quantity.	Acres.
Wheat.....	bushels 125	6
Oats.....	do 650	21
Potatoes.....	do 280	4
Turnips.....	do 50	1
Onions.....	do 30	1
Beans.....	do 50	1
Peas.....	do 300	1
Melons.....	number 750	1
Hay.....	tons 750	1

\* Cut outside of original inclosure.

#### STOCK.

We found at the school September 9, 1889: Horses, 2, and two condemned; cows, 6; cattle other than cows, 17; hogs, none; chickens, 11. Through the kindness of the Indian Office and the increase of stock, we are able to report September 9, 1890: Horses, 6, and two condemned; cows, 30; cattle other than cows, 40; hogs, 15; chickens, 75.

#### THE SHOE AND HARNESS SHOP

is under the charge of an experienced and competent instructor. This industry is one of the most valuable to the Indians on the reservation, as well as to the 4 boys who have been regularly detailed to work half of each day in the shop. They have repaired harness for 30 Indians, besides new work, and the repairing of shoes and harness for the school.

#### CARPENTER.

Work has been unlimited in amount. We received authority to employ a carpenter April 1, 1890. We detailed 2 boys, who became the constant companion of the carpenter. Their work has been exclusively upon buildings, which have apparently taken upon themselves new life.

#### SEWING ROOM.

The work in this department has continued during the year. Eight girls have been apprenticed, each working one-half of the day. There has been fabricated during the year 400 articles of clothing, such as dresses, underwear, sheets, bed spreads, etc. The boys' clothing as furnished the school was sewed with a poor article of thread, consequently it became necessary to sew them anew before wearing them. The instructions given in our sewing room are indispensable to the girls as well as to the proper conduct of the school.

## LAUNDRY

is just as we found it, with the exception of having supplied it with water through iron pipes instead of carrying it from muddy ditches. We have made no material improvements in the laundry because the building is too small to admit of the machinery, by means of which 10 girls can do the washing required for 100 children. With the use of the material now on the ground we expect soon to make the laundry a creditable building, large enough to contain washing machines and wringers sufficient to do the work by water-power, which we can readily apply.

## KITCHEN AND BAKERY.

In an institution like this, having for its object the instruction of the children in the practical affairs of life, we are disposed to believe there is no industry so important to our girls as that learned in the kitchen and bakery. The successful management of this department contributes more to the contentment and health of the children than all others combined. The superintendent of our kitchen has been relentless in her efforts to make her department among the most successful, and she has not failed.

## OUR BUILDINGS

were all alike; if we were to describe one in detail we would have described all. From every point of observation they gave unmistakable evidences of neglect and the practice of unwise economy. I will be disappointed and to blame if, after we have made use of the material provided, our horses, our cows, and our hogs have not a more comfortable and inviting dwelling place than we found here for the children and employes. The walls that were once plastered and papered had for yards square lost all evidence that they ever possessed either. The floors of the verandas, in front of the buildings, were broken so full of holes that it was unsafe to attempt to cross over them except in the full light of day. Not a single walk of any kind connected the buildings and children and employes alike were seen tramping through mud from 1 to 6 inches deep during the rainy season. The plastering was off the school-room, in which children were compelled to sit five and one-half hours each day with no protection except a single-inch board from a temperature of 40°. There was absolutely no place provided for stock, except horses.

The boys' sitting-room had neither floor, ceiling, nor lining. It was not unusual during the cold weather to find the boys perched upon the ceiling joists that they might make use of the heated stove-pipe, which extended out through the roof. As a result of the misnamed policy of retrenchment and reform we found the effort being made to reform 11 girls by retrenching them in buildings only large enough to comfortably accommodate 25, even had the buildings been in fair condition.

Through a more liberal yet economic policy this institution has been inspired with new life. It has been assigned new duties, but not without the means by which those duties could be discharged. During the past year we have been authorized to add to our force of employes 1 farmer, 1 carpenter and blacksmith, 3 regular male assistants, and 1 additional literary teacher, with \$500 for the employment of irregular labor.

Since September 9, 1889, we have been furnished building material as follows: 110,000 feet of lumber, 25 doors, 50,000 shingles, 40 windows, 20 bushels of lime, 1,500 feet of 4-inch water-pipe, all of which were required for the best interests of the school service, and is being speedily consumed in the repairs of old buildings and in the construction of new ones. We have built a new and commodious girls' building, milk-house, bath-house, and a number of small buildings. We have advertised for the building of a new barn and stable. Ground has been broken for a new school building, with a capacity to accommodate 150 children. An addition to the boys' dormitory will be built within the next sixty days. We have plastered and whitewashed the school-room and the boys' dormitory. The boys' sitting-room has been floored, ceiled, and lined. All the buildings except the laundry have been repaired and connected with each other by substantial walks, and supplied with an abundance of pure water. Material is on the ground to make the laundry a creditable building and the equipments estimated for which will greatly facilitate the work of the laundress and her assistants.

I can see no obstacles in the way of successfully teaching all the industries at this school that can be taught at any school of its number. The children have shown a surprising interest in their work in all the departments, consisting of shoe and harness making, carpentering, farming, and the care of stock, sewing, laundry work, cooking, and general housework.

I would suggest that there be added to the present corps of employes one wagon-maker and blacksmith. The work to be done by a wagon-maker is indispensable to

a farming community. The industry of wagon making taught in the school would qualify the rising generation to take care of themselves in the future, and at the same time by repairing the wagons for the Indians on the reservation the Government would be relieved from purchasing new wagons, and our boys would have the experience of repairing the old ones, which, in many instances, are thrown away because they have not the means of securing a few dollars' worth of repairs.

I believe every reservation school large enough to support it should have a tailor shop. I have every reason to believe that there are a vast number of Indians on the Fort Hall Reservation who are to-day wearing blankets that would wear citizens' clothing if they had those among their number who could make and repair them.

Permit me to call your attention to our ability to raise our own beef cattle. We now have inclosed 600 acres. There are 250 acres which belongs to the school, now used by stockmen, which can be fenced for \$75. Our beef is now shipped from Pocatello, 25 miles by rail, and freighted by wagon from Blackfoot, 10 miles to the school. Our present contract is nearly 8 cents per pound; at this rate the beef required for 120 children will cost the Government \$2,500 per annum. While the land upon which the identical cattle are raised belongs to the school, we are paying private individuals for the cattle, for driving them from the school lands to Pocatello, a distance of 35 miles. We then pay the expense of returning the beef to us from Pocatello. I feel confident that if you advance to us the cost of one year's supply of beef that we can so invest it as to relieve the Indian Office of the necessity of contracting for beef in the future. Of the \$2,500 referred to I would suggest that \$1,200 be expended for 40 three-year-old steers at \$30 each; \$200 for 40 two-year-old steers at \$20 each; \$300 for 10 young cows at \$30 each. The above cattle added to our present herd would make it unnecessary for the school to call upon the Department for future contracts. The remaining \$300 would be required to build a slaughter house and refrigerator. You will see that to furnish our own beef we would only require that the cost of one year's beef be advanced and judiciously invested, thereafter relieving the Indian Office of further expense or trouble.

Extending my thanks to your office and the honorable Secretary of the Interior for the kind treatment received in the past,

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,  
 JOHN Y. WILLIAMS,  
*Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.*  
 The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORT OF HASKELL INSTITUTE, AT LAWRENCE, KANS.

LAWRENCE, KANS., August 25, 1890.

Sir: I have the honor to forward my first annual report of Haskell Institute for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890. My bond was filed September 23, 1889, and I entered upon the duties of the office the 1st of the following October. My report, therefore, will cover only the last nine months of the year.

Immediately upon my arrival I began an examination of the property turned over by my predecessor and found that it tallied with his return. The buildings, as a rule, were in good condition, though some of them needed minor repairs. The grounds immediately surrounding them were well kept, but the farm, garden, and orchards gave evidence of a lack of careful management. The farm is large, though much of the soil is poor, yet with careful management and thrifty cultivation may be made to produce abundant crops. The cattle were nearly all in poor condition and of inferior quality. They had not had proper protection from the weather during the winter previous and some of them were lame, their hoofs having been frozen while standing in the mud of the barnyard.

The work in the shops of the tailor and seamstress was behindhand, and there was a great lack of clothing both for boys and girls, as well as sheets, etc., for the beds. There was also a great scarcity of water, and it was sometimes a very serious problem to obtain what was necessary for cooking and ordinary washing purposes, to say nothing about bathing. The business affairs of the institution were in excellent condition, but the moral, social, and religious influences were not what they ought to be. In many respects the discipline was commendable, but there were certain features that did not tend to develop the nobler and manlier qualities.

Some changes in employes have been made for the good of the service and in every instance have so resulted. At the present time the employes, with very few exceptions, are heartily in sympathy with the spirit of my administration and seem desirous of co-operating with me in every way that will tend to the highest good of the Indian pupils. This gratifying state could not have been brought about without

the hearty co-operation, encouragement, and sympathy of the Department. It has been my aim to secure employes solely on the basis of their fitness, regardless of their race, religion, or politics, and this will continue to be my aim, and those who faithfully perform their duties will need have no fear of my recommending their dismissal.

Haskell Institute was established in 1834 and much good for the Indians has been accomplished, but, under conditions such as I have named, the results were far from what they might have been. There is now not only an earnest and, in the main, honest co-operation with the management, but there is a general and wide-spread kindly feeling on the part of the community and State at large toward the institution. With the continuance of this support and the co-operation of the Department, Haskell Institute should reach a plane that it has not yet attained.

#### THE SCHOOL.

The school was not well organized or well graded, and in some instances there were teachers in charge of rooms who had had no special preparation for their duties. They were all excellent women, but the results obtained were very different from what they would have been had they been educated and trained for the positions they were occupying. It is a mistaken notion that should long ago have been exploded, that a person is capable of teaching because he is educated. To be a successful teacher, it is not enough to possess knowledge. It is true there must be the possession of knowledge, but it is of far more importance to the true teacher to have the ability, the tact, and the faculty of imparting knowledge to the young mind and awakening it to its highest possibilities. There has been great absence of professional spirit—a spirit that leads to the extended study of the best educational papers, magazines, periodicals and books on psychology and pedagogy, school management, etc., that are so accessible at the present time.

A course of study has been prepared. The work has been better graded, and with a greater professional spirit and skill, I confidently expect far more important results the coming year. Kindergarten material has been purchased, and I shall encourage the teachers to subscribe for the best educational periodicals and to purchase and study one or more of the standard educational works of the day. A portion of the annual summer vacation could, with great profit and a small expense, be spent at a good summer school for teachers. The best work has been done in penmanship, drawing, and English composition. It is very desirable that music charts be purchased, and that we have a teacher who can give quite a portion of her time to instruction in music. If a teacher could be found well qualified to teach music, drawing, and penmanship as specialties, her time could be wholly and profitably employed on these subjects.

#### INDUSTRIAL WORK.

This is carried on with a high degree of success. There has been an improvement in the farm and garden; and the work in the shops of the harness-maker, the shoe-maker, the tailor, the blacksmith, the wagon-maker, the painter, and the seamstress, has been well done, in the main, and the amount and quality of the manufactured product has been very satisfactory. I should also add that the work in the bakery, the kitchen, and the dining-room has been of a superior order.

Most of the industries are hampered by lack of room. We have now, by enlargement, a very fine tailor-shop. The harness shop and the shoe-shop are both too small. The wagon-maker and blacksmith are both sadly in need of additional room, aside from the fact that their present quarters are poorly adapted to their work because of insufficiency of light. The paint-shop is overcrowded and does not afford sufficient room for wagon painting, to say nothing about the storage for a limited time for the finished product.

The pupils make and repair all of the outer and under clothing and the boots and shoes worn by the pupils. They also make and repair all of the wagons and harnesses used, besides selling several thousand dollars worth a year. The industrial department can be made a more important feature than it ever has been. Under proper management there will be no trouble in producing and selling goods of greater value than heretofore. In view of the proposed buildings and improvements during the coming year, I do not advise at present any modification of the industrial department. There will, however, at some time, be need of technical industrial training, but while building and repairs are going on or an extended scale, as they will of necessity for a year or two to come, the young men will get training under the various employes that will be of a more practical nature than that afforded at the present time in our technical schools. After the needed buildings have been erected and Haskell Institute has become well fitted with all the necessary buildings and conveniences, it will be necessary to make a great change in the character and methods of our industrial work; until that time, the methods at present employed are the best.

#### IMPROVEMENTS.

The hospital was a cheerless and uninviting place, and the pupils, as a rule, when sick were averse to going there. There has been a change in the head nurse. The wards have been cleaned and brightened up, and, though only a part of the work intended has been accomplished, a great change has been made, and the pupils have a more kindly feeling toward it. A two-story addition has recently been built, giving on the lower floor a large kitchen and on the upper an additional ward. The dining-room and old kitchen can now be thrown into one room, making a large dining-room, which has long been needed. A few lounges, easy chairs, and other furnishings, such as should be found in a hospital, ought to be provided. Delicacies have been provided, and it has been possible to give the sick different articles of food from what have hitherto been furnished. Patients had been issued to the hospital of the same kind and quality as those issued for well children for use in the dining-room. It is my intention to paint the exterior, better grade the grounds, and beautify the surroundings, so that the hospital may be what it should be, comfortable, easy, home-like, and attractive.

A variety of new shoe machinery and tools has been purchased, and will be put into use as soon as the shoe-shop is enlarged.

A complete steam cooking plant is now ready for use in the new kitchen. The old kitchen and dining-hall will soon be vacated for other purposes. The steam-cooking apparatus will be put into operation and the splendid new large light and airy dining-room used as soon as the pupils return from their summer vacation.

The old plank walks have been replaced by new and several hundred feet additional put down. A large play-house for the children has been built, a number of swings erected near by, and an ample croquet ground prepared in close proximity. These are mainly for the use of the smaller girls and boys, and are greatly appreciated by them. A large piggery and additional cattle-sheds have been constructed. Wardrobes have been placed in nearly every room in the girls' dormitory. New tables have been made for the dining-room, and the assembly room of the large boys' dormitory has been entirely refitted; the walls were sheathed, the windows cased up, and an additional floor laid. The whole interior was neatly painted, the walls hung with pictures, and the supporting columns frescoed with red, white, and blue painting. The pictures and painting were purchased and paid for by the boys themselves; the frames were all made by members of the carpenters' detail. Fences have been repaired and repainted. A new fence incloses the hospital grounds, and a variety of other minor improvements and repairs, both within and without the buildings, have been made. All the work of building and making these improvements, with the exception of plastering the rooms in the hospital addition, including painting, has been done by Indian pupils under the direction of employes.

Among the more important improvements during the past year has been the constructing of 14 miles of macadamized road, with the necessary culverts and waterways; the extension of the city water works to the entrance of the grounds; and providing the girls' dormitory, the dining-room, and hospital with steam-heating apparatus.

The macadamized road extends from the entrance of the grounds directly north to the limits of the city of Lawrence. It is a substantial roadway, 24 feet wide, 12 inches deep at the center, 9 inches on the side, built of limestone. While it will be serviceable at all times, it will be greatly appreciated during the muddy weather of spring and autumn.

The extension of the city water works to Haskell Institute made possible the laying of several hundred feet of water mains around the grounds, affording necessary protection in case of fire, as well as furnishing an abundant supply of water for all other purposes. No one thing has been done at Haskell Institute since it has been established that has contributed so much toward comfort, health, and safety as the introduction of water.

The fitting of the girls' dormitory, dining-room, and hospital with steam-heating apparatus has been done under the direction of the engineer, assisted by the irregular white employes and a large force of Indian pupils.

It is gratifying to observe that Indian boys and girls, under proper supervision and competent instructors, usually work as honestly and faithfully as white boys and girls of a like age and under similar circumstances. While it is doubtless true, that the Indian in his home environment is lazy and possesses many other undesirable traits, yet when his children are taken away from home surroundings and placed in a school with civilizing influences, under instructors who are competent and have a heart in their work, it is found that they are very much like white children, and, in the main, will act as white children would under like circumstances.

Water-closets, urinals, lavatories and bath-rooms ought to be constructed as soon as possible in rooms, well adapted for the purpose, in the basements of the boys' dormitories.

The homestead lot of thirty acres of O. E. Leonard, esq., containing his residence and other buildings, should be added to the Institute grounds. It can now be purchased at a very reasonable price, and this acquisition should not be delayed. The house can be used as a residence for the superintendent, while the numerous out-buildings could be taken down and used in making additions to the cattle-sheds and tool-house, which are altogether inadequate for the proper protection of the cattle and the storage of farming machinery.

With the expected increased attendance of pupils, it will be necessary to out up the hall or chapel in the school building into school rooms. You thus see how important it is that a large chapel for the purposes of general gatherings should be erected.

There is no gymnasium or place where instruction can be given in physical training. An educational institution at the present day is scarcely deserving of the name, unless it is furnished with a gymnasium fitted up with all the modern conveniences for carrying on successfully the best physical training.

Now that we are provided with an abundance of city water, 500 feet of hose and a suitable carriage should be provided without delay. For inside fire protection there should be erected in each of the large buildings a stand-pipe of sufficient size, with a coil of hose attached in each corridor, ready at all times for immediate use.

In view of the large number of coal-oil lamps in constant use, with the danger arising therefrom, I think it especially important that an electric-light plant should be established at an early date. The buildings and surrounding grounds are lighted at night by coal-oil lamps. I am not sure but a saving in expense could be made if an electric-light plant was put into immediate operation. However this may be, the present danger would be avoided by having all of our larger buildings and the surroundings lighted by electricity. The necessary dynamo could be located in the engine house and the power required readily furnished.

A great need at the present time is the erection of a mess-house and several cottages for the use of the employes. The rooms in the dormitories now occupied by employes could be vacated, thus enabling us to largely increase the attendance. Aside from gaining additional room, I believe the influence would be very beneficial to the pupils themselves. Some of the employes, especially the teachers, do not seem to be able, while living in the dormitories, to mingle with the pupils without giving more or less occasion for gossip or scandal. I do not mean that there has been anything bordering upon an immoral nature, but there have been many acts improper, or to say the least, that indicated an absence of good judgment. It has come about, I admit, in a measure, from their environment, and yet there should always be in the mind of every employe, whether teacher or otherwise, that they are to bring the pupils up to their level and their ideals, rather than descend to those of the pupils. There has seemed to be on the part of some the idea that it is necessary to mingle with them on their own level, in my judgment, a very much mistaken notion. The true secret of managing young people, and for that matter, of managing all people, is to draw them to you by commanding their respect and esteem. This can not be done in mingling with them on their level, nor can it be done by favoritism. When the employes can live outside of the dormitories in pleasant, comfortable homes, where they can be free from the noise, confusion, and annoyance that must at times arise in a building where there are large numbers of young people, there will be a great improvement in this respect. I know of no one thing that will raise the general tone of the institution like providing employes with homes apart from the pupils. It is, of course, to be understood that the few employes directly in charge of them shall live in the dormitories with them.

There is also immediate need of the erection of a store-house and an office building. I have referred in the past to the store-house, and as steps are being taken to its erection, I need make no further mention of the matter. The offices at present are in one of the dormitories. There is at times an absence of quiet that makes this location very undesirable. The offices should be by themselves and apart from the noise and confusion that necessarily arises where large numbers are congregated, and should be located near the entrance, convenient for business callers.

There is urgent need of establishing a good monthly or semi-monthly newspaper, devoted to the interests of Haskell. It would give her a name, influence, and character that she does not now possess, because her merits are not as widely known as they deserve. It would afford a large list of exchanges for the reading-rooms, whose existence now is almost only in the name. Last, but not least, the work required for such an enterprise would all be done by the pupils, thereby teaching them an educational and useful trade.

A cellar for the storage of vegetables and a building for dairy purposes are necessary adjuncts to a large farm and boarding-school. They should be provided in the near future. It may be claimed that Indian children do not like milk. They are as fond of sour milk as the Irish peasantry, and I believe they can be taught to like sweet milk. Tea and coffee, that are now regularly used, should be supplanted by fresh milk.

Bacon or pork in any form should be served very sparingly, if at all. If it is suitable to be used by any people, it certainly ought not to be placed before children who have more or less of inherited disease. I did not estimate for any bacon for the coming year, and beef will be our only meat. It would be wise to reduce the quantity of beef and substitute mutton and dried fish.

## GENERAL REMARKS.

The complaint is sometimes made that when the pupils leave the large industrial schools and return to the reservations, they go back to their former barbarous condition, or even worse. These statements are made largely by Indian traders and other white people or squawmen living on the reservations who are interested in preserving the present order of things. If there is any place in the world that is desolate, lonesome, and unattractive and almost entirely devoid of elevating influences and ennobling surroundings, it is an Indian agency, and this I say from personal observation and inspection. The wonder is, that when they return they do as well as they do. Just how it should be done I can not tell, but I sincerely believe that the United States Government should make the conditions on the reservations more favorable for educated (I ought to say partially educated, for they can only be partially educated in a three or five years' course of study) returned Indian pupils. Until these conditions are greatly improved, all possible influences ought to be brought to bear upon the pupils in these schools to prolong their stay until they have mastered a trade, and then, like white young people, go out in the world and get a living. Some are already doing this and many more. Is it a matter of surprise that returned Indian pupils do not always profit by the instruction received, when educated white people in the Government service, sent out to exert elevating and civilizing influences, are so affected by their surroundings as to practically adopt the Indians' garb and in other respects live like a savage?

A few weeks since his excellency Governor Humphrey and nearly all of the State officials spent the afternoon at Haskell, and during the visit and frequently since, in public and in private, have spoken in high terms of what they saw. After visiting the shops, dormitories, etc., they were entertained by music by the band followed by a game of base-ball. They were surprised at the music, and the skill of the base-ball nine. A short time ago the band and the nine received \$100 for a day's services.

Haskell Institute is the great Indian industrial school of the West, and it should be made great in every proper sense. There should never be satisfaction with present attainments, and stand still or backward should not be the motto, but "forward" should be the word. The need of the work is urgent, and now that it has been established the standard must be raised, and it must be kept advancing until, if necessary, it shall some day become the great Indian college of the West. A great work has been done and is being done, and with proper support from Congress and under the wise management of the Department and a hearty co-operation on the part of the superintendent and employes, what has been accomplished will be but a beginning of the great work in educating, civilizing, and making American citizens of these dusky wards of the nation.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
CHARLES FRANCIS MESERVE,  
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORT OF SCHOOL AT GENOA, NEBR.

GENOA, NEBR., August 16, 1890.

SIR: In answer to your circular (education) dated August 7, 1890, I would respectfully submit the following:

This school was opened February 20, 1884, with 74 pupils from Rosebud Agency, Dak. On the 24th of the same month 18 arrived from Yankton Agency, Dak., and 47 more during the summer from Rosebud, making an aggregate of 130 pupils; 83 boys and 43 girls, ranging in age from seven to twenty-two years.

During 1885 pupils were admitted from Omaha and Winnebago Agencies in Nebraska, the whole number enrolled for that year being 129 boys and 48 girls; ages, seven to eighteen years, a few over eighteen being admitted by special permission of the Indian Office. In 1886 the quota was about the same as in the previous year; in 1887 the quota was 170, some weeks as many as 215 children were carried; in 1888 the quota was 170; in 1889 the average attendance was 160, although the quota should have been 170. In 1890 the average attendance was 170, and the highest number carried at one time was 210. For 1890-'91 the attendance will probably reach 250.

At the present time the following tribes are represented: Sioux, Omahas, Winnebagoes, Poncas, Arrikarees, Mandans, Arapahoes, and Santees.

## FARM.

The school farm consists of 320 acres, a rich soil lying nearly level upon the first and second benches, east of and adjoining the town of Genoa. It is crossed by the Union Pacific Railroad from east to west, the road running about 75 yards south of the main building. About 20 acres are used for school grounds, leaving the balance for farming purposes. In addition we have rented 120 acres, making a total of 480 acres now used for school purposes, 320 of which are under actual cultivation.

We also have 30 acres of hay land, the remainder being composed of orchard, campus, and pasture ground.

## BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

At the beginning of the year 1884 there was but one school building, 110 by 45 feet, with three floors. During this year wings crossing the ends of this building were erected, each 80 by 20 feet. The basement was used as dining-room, kitchen, pantry, boys and girls' assembly and wash rooms, and commissary and store rooms. First floor comprised four school-rooms, one dormitory, office, reception-room, and officers' room; second floor, sawing-room, infirmary, four dormitories, teachers', employes', and store rooms; third floor, two wings, all dormitories, accommodating about 150 pupils besides the officers and employes.

During this year a carpenter shop was built, 20 by 30 feet, one and one-half stories high, frame. A log-cabin 18 by 20 was occupied by the school farmer and his family. A corn-crib, out-buildings, and a few sheds for cattle comprised the balance of the buildings.

During 1885 one shed was burned to the ground, while there were no buildings erected and no improvements made.

During the three years, 1886-1888, a new carpenter shop, 20 by 40 feet, two stories high, was built. This is a frame building. Also, a barn, a corn-crib, and a hog-shed, all frame, a granary and root-cellar, and an ice-house, both brick. A 60-foot wind, mill tower, with a 12-foot wheel, was erected, together with a 300-gal. tank, sufficiently elevated to carry water to the third story of the main building; 500 feet of water-main was laid and a cess-pool dug and connected with the main building by 300 feet of 6-inch piping. The old laundry was repaired, and a new hospital and a dining room were erected. The aggregate cost of all the improvements during these three years probably did not exceed \$7,000.

During 1889, there were no improvements beyond necessary repairs to the various buildings.

In 1890, a large, two-story brick building was completed and accepted by the Government. It is 40 by 60 feet, with a one-story addition about 24 by 20. This building complete without furniture cost \$6,560 and is to be used as a dormitory and school-rooms.

During the spring of 1890, a fence of five barbed wires was built around the farm and orchard, the total cost of the same amounting to about \$600. Posts and suitable frames and wires were placed in the vineyard to support the grapevines; two coal houses were built for use of hospital and shops; one water-closet; two hay-racks; stable enlarged and repaired; cow-shed enlarged; a fence of five barbed wires was erected around the stock-yard, and at the bottom of the fence two boards were placed between the wires to keep hogs in the enclosure. About 10 acres were fenced for stock-yards; on Arbor day, over 300 trees of different varieties were planted; main building was repaired on the inside; railroad company erected a fence on both sides of their track, which runs the entire length of the farm.

A large fish-pond, containing over an acre of land, was excavated to the depth of 4 feet. Fish will be sent here in October to stock the pond; this pond will also furnish ice enough for school purposes.

Boys' assembly and wash-rooms: floored and wainscoted; new tops placed on two old porches; broom factory ceiled and re-floored; new hospital building turned into living rooms for employes by having partitions built; board walks kept in condition; main building reshingled and farm buildings repaired.

The total cost of these improvements during 1890 would probably reach \$12,000.

## COMPARISON.

When I assumed charge of this school I found things in a state resembling chaos. The former superintendent had been suspended, and his wife (the acting matron) naturally failed to take an active interest in taking care of the girls and looking after the interests of the school.

The boys and girls had received no pay for nearly a year and did not want to work. The school was \$5,000 or \$10,000 in debt, and had not enough money on hand to pay the regular employes. I was ordered to reduce the expenses of the school 50 per cent., and did so by reducing the salaries, each employe for the fourth quarter, 1889, receiving but half-pay for his time.

No attempt had been made to grade the pupils, and it can be readily imagined how a school of nearly 200 pupils would get along without systematic grading.

The farm was in a very poor condition, no fences, and had, as an experienced farmer said, "Gone to weeds." The harness-shop and the printing-office were both closed, and had not been running for some time. The buildings and board-walks were sadly in need of repair, and things in general presented a very demoralized appearance.

At the present time the school is in fine running order and in a prosperous condition. The pupils are apparently happy and contented and willing to perform the work assigned them. The regular employes have been paid all the money due them. The school has been regularly graded, a full course of study being now on file in your office. Blackboards have been placed in the various school-rooms, and the same are in daily use when school is in session.

A fence has been built around the farm, and the weeds have been cut down and cleared off, until now it looks like what it was intended to be, a model farm.

The harness shop was reopened January 1 and is now on a paying basis, giving work to about 10 boys per day. The printing-office was cleaned out and started and our school paper, *The Pipe of Peace*, has been making its semi-monthly appearance. The buildings and walks have been repaired and needful additions made to them.

## NEEDS.

What we most need is a school building specially arranged for school purposes. The rooms we use at the present time are too small. They were built for bud-rooms and were afterward turned into school rooms. A separate school building with about eight rooms would meet the demand for the present.

## INDUSTRIAL WORK.

*Shoe-shop.*—This shop has had an average detail of 12 during the year and has furnished shoes for the entire school, besides doing the necessary repairing; 320 pairs of shoes have been made during the year. No team work is allowed in this shop; that is to say, the boys are not allowed to work on different pieces and make a specialty of certain parts of the work. I have adopted the following plan, and find that it answers the purpose better than the one I found in vogue when I took charge: A boy measures the foot, cuts the shoe, and makes it entire; he is thus enabled to perform all the work implied in making a complete shoe and is really a shoemaker. We sent home 6 boys this year who could fit, cut, and make a pair of shoes.

*Tailor-shop.*—The following articles have been made in the tailor-shop: 377 coats, 377 vests, and 381 pairs pants. The boys are taught cutting and fitting and the trade in detail. Quite a number of suits have been made for outside parties and considerable money has been derived from such work and repairing. The rule applied in the shoe-shop holds good in the tailor-shop; a boy must cut, fit, and make a suit all by himself.

*Harness shop.*—The shop has produced nearly fifty sets of double harness and a large amount of strap work, besides doing considerable repairing. We have a Government contract for 330 sets of double harness, and hope next year to have a contract twice that large. Heretofore, we have been compelled to offer the harness made at public auction. Bidders would meet and, knowing that we had quite a lot of harness to sell, would pool on a price, and we were obliged to sacrifice our harness. Now we have a ready market, the Government pays us a fair price, and we are sure of making some money out of the contract.

*Broom factory.*—The boys are taught this trade in its entirety. They plant the seed, care for the corn, and take it through the different processes in order to prepare it for making brooms. They then make the brooms, and fine ones they make, too; 7,500 brooms and 576 whisk brooms have been made by an average detail of 10 boys. The same trouble was encountered in selling these brooms as in selling harness. For this year we have a contract with the Government for 930 dozen brooms and 100 dozen whisk brooms. Our factory furnishes all the brooms used by the Indian schools. This is a paying industry. This factory was opened October 1, 1889, and is one of the improvements of my administration.

I have also recommended a blacksmith shop and hope that it will be allowed.

## CARPENTER SHOP.

Six boys, under the direction of a competent instructor, are detailed to perform the carpenter work. They are taught the use of tools and the carpenter trade in general. They have built four new buildings on the school premises, and have, without any instruction, erected several handsome residences in the town. In addition to this, they have done a great deal of repairing about the school buildings, fences, etc.

The following table will show the products of school farm and miscellaneous receipts of the school for the fiscal year 1890:

200 bushels beets, at 50 cents	\$100.00
5,000 head cabbage, at 3 cents	150.00
3 tons sorghum cane, 65 gallons, at 50 cents	32.50
200 bushels carrots, at 50 cents	100.00
4,600 bushels corn, at 25 cents	1,150.00
2 tons broom corn, at \$20	400.00
100 tons hay, at \$4	400.00
300 bushels onions, at \$1	300.00
250 bushels parsnips, at 50 cents	125.00
1,500 bushels potatoes, at 30 cents	450.00
300 bushels turnips, at 30 cents	90.00
3,600 watermelons, at 5 cents	180.00
1,600 bushels oats, at 25 cents	400.00
41 sets double harness, at \$17 (estimated)	697.00
125 dozen brooms, at \$1.75 (estimated)	218.75
15 hogs (sold for cash)	144.00
4 hogs (killed for use, estimated)	125.00
18 cattle (increase, estimated)	510.00
6 hogs (killed for use, estimated)	100.00
45 tons ice, at \$10	450.00
Various small vegetables not taken up on property papers, sweet corn, squashes, etc. (estimated)	700.00
Proceeds repairing done in shops for outsiders	250.00
Total	7,256.50

Following is a statement of the acreage of crops on our farm the present year, together with a fair estimate of yields and values and of the probable miscellaneous receipts of the school:

Kind of crop.	Acres.	Yield per acre.	Total yield.	Value.
Wheat (in stack)	25	15 bushels	375 bushels	\$281.25
Oats (in stack)	50	30 bushels	1,500 bushels	300.00
Potatoes	25	120 bushels	3,000 bushels	1,500.00
Indian corn	120	45 bushels	5,400 bushels	2,160.00
Broom corn	40	1 ton	10 tons	1,000.00
Sorghum	20	500 gallons	500 gallons	250.00
Cabbage	2	7,000 heads	7,000 heads	210.00
Onions	1	75 bushels	75 bushels	75.00
Beans	4	12 bushels	50 bushels	50.00
Sweet corn	2	20 bushels	160 bushels	100.00
Beets	2	Can not estimate		
Pease	2	do		
Squash	1	do		
Pumpkin	1	do		
Tomatoes	1	do		
Radishes and cucumbers	1	do		
23 cows, ready to kill, estimated weight 7,500 pounds net, estimated value				438.75
20 hogs, ready to kill, estimated weight 5,000 pounds net, estimated value				300.00
Proceeds of sale of the following articles to the Government under contract:				
182 sets harness, at \$6.58				1,236.40
150 sets harness, at \$15				2,250.00
900 dozen brooms, at \$2.50				2,250.00
58 dozen whisk brooms, at \$1.10				63.80
Total estimated resources for present year				12,775.20

Our table has been supplied with a varied and ample amount of vegetables, and I think that the good health of the pupils has been, in a great measure, due to this fact.

## LAUNDRY.

The laundry work is performed by a detail of about 15 of the girls, assisted by 10 or more of the smaller boys. The work is done by hand, in ordinary wash-tubs. This method is preferred, because the girls will have to wash by hand when they return to their homes on the reservation.

## GIRLS.

The girls, of whom about 75 have been in regular attendance, have made marked progress during the past year. Under the direction of the matron, they have been detailed to their different posts in the various works of the household; put to work in the sewing-room, dining-room, laundry, bakery, and dormitories, thus having ample opportunities to learn to do well all that would be required of them in their own homes. Even the very smallest have some little work assigned to them under the guidance and direction of the larger girls, who feel the importance of the responsibility placed upon them.

The rule is, school one-half of the day and work the other half, which makes a pleasant and agreeable change, and prevents either duty from becoming irksome. The girls perform their duties cheerfully and willingly, and are generally ambitious to do as well as they can whatever they have to do. Excellent cooks and bakers are found among them, and very few who can not prepare a very clean and palatable meal. The dormitories have been kept in unusually good order.

Private rooms have been assigned to several of the larger girls, and they have shown great pride in keeping them clean and in making them pretty and tasteful. Several of these rooms are covered with neat carpets, the result of work done by the infant class in the sewing-room, who cut and sew into balls all the rags and cuttings, thus learning lessons of industry and economy which will be of use to them in after life, at the same time adding very much to the homelike appearance of the rooms.

The large girls of the sewing classes have accomplished more during the past twelve months than during any previous year. They have made all of their own clothing and the underclothing of the boys, besides the mending and stocking darning for the whole school. This work, together with that of cutting and sewing rags for making carpets, keeps busy the average number of 10 to 12 girls who compose the morning and afternoon classes in the sewing-room.

The girls are attaining great proficiency in the cutting and fitting of dresses and other garments, and exercise considerable taste in the making of their clothing, some of them being very particular as to their personal appearance. Their day's work being completed, they endeavor to make some change in their dress, so as to present a neat and clean appearance at the evening service or in their walks about the school grounds. The girls as well as the boys have the privilege of spending their own earnings, and exercise very good judgment and discretion in the disposal of their money, as is manifested by their purchases of pretty and tasteful dresses, hats, and ribbons, in the wearing of which they take a great deal of proper pride.

## SANITARY.

The health of the school for the past year has been better than for any previous year. Our good fortune in this regard is greatly due to the location of the school, aided by a systematic and determined effort to keep the children clean and the buildings free from filth and dirt.

The various improvements that have been made from year to year have increased the efficiency of the school in every respect, and in no direction is this more clearly shown than in the sanitary condition. But one death has occurred during the year, that of an Arapaho boy, from consumption. Authority had been obtained to send him home, but he chose to remain rather than go back to the agency.

Very respectfully,

W. B. BACKUS,  
Superintendent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORT OF TRAINING-SCHOOL AT ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX., August 15, 1890.

SIR: Pursuant to circular instructions of August 7, 1890, I have the honor to herewith transmit my second annual report of the Government Indian Industrial School, Albuquerque, N. Mex.

The main building—a large two-story irregular frame building, veneered with brick, containing dormitories, dining-rooms, office, and employes' rooms—and the one-story school-house, built of very soft pressed brick, containing one large and two small recitation-rooms, separated by a hall, were erected in 1884, at a cost of \$23,560. They were occupied and formally opened in August of that year, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions. In the same year two additional buildings were commenced, but were not completed until 1888.

In 1830 the school was made a Government training-school for Indian children. From the organization of this school in 1834 to the time the Government assumed control, a period of two years, the average attendance was 135 pupils, of which three-fourths were boys. These pupils were secured from various pueblos in the vicinity of the school. At that time the only industries taught were farming and carpentering. When the school was changed from a mission to a Government school Mr. P. F. Birko was appointed superintendent, and immediately proceeded to fill the school with pupils, which required 150. They were taught farming, carpentering, painting, baking, cooking, laundry work, and sewing. A shoe and harness shop were added in 1857.

On the 25th of May, 1859, I receipted for the public property at this school and assumed charge.

The farm upon which this school is built consists of 60 acres of the worst alkali land in the whole Rio Grande Valley. However, I think by persistent effort in reclaiming it by fertilizing and careful cultivation the whole may eventually be made productive. Heretofore the efforts were misdirected in trying to cultivate the whole farm without fertilizing the soil. As a result the seeds were eaten by the alkali as fast as sown. Although much time and money were expended, nothing has been raised. Since taking charge, I have instructed the farmer to divide the farm into small beds, and to thoroughly manure each before planting. By this means we have secured very satisfactory results. Although the amount produced appears small, yet the amount of ground cultivated is small. I would have the honorable Commissioner to know that this is the first time anything has been raised on this farm. I feel that the right course is being pursued, and that the whole farm can be made productive.

Estimated number of acres cultivated 7, from which was produced 800 pounds of corn, 4,000 pounds of oats-hay, 200 pounds onions, 400 pounds cabbage, 2,000 pounds squash, 8,000 pounds alfalfa, and 50 watermelons. Many shade trees (cottonwood) have been planted. Three-fourths of them are to-day in a thriving condition, and bid fair to make handsome shade trees and ornaments to the grounds. A large number of fruit trees of all kinds were planted, but the alkali has killed most of them.

The industries taught the boys here are farming, carpentering, shoe and harness making, house painting, tailoring, baking, and cooking. Cooking, sewing, laundry work, and general housework are taught the girls. The industrial departments have all shown a decided improvement in the last year, owing partly to increased facilities and largely to increased interest by the pupils as they become more proficient in their various trades and the earnest efforts of the employes having charge of these departments.

#### CARPENTRY.

In the department of carpentry the number of boys given instructions has varied, owing to some of the boys showing no aptitude for this trade and being transferred after a few weeks' trial to another department. The number of boys now being instructed in this department and who have been under instructions during the past year is 18. Below will be found a summary of the work done by them. Manufactured: 10 clothes-closets, 3 blackboards, 1 coffin, 4 coffin boxes, 1 scraper, 1 kindergarten table, 3 dining-tables, 1 barn 32 by 18 feet two stories high, 1 coal-house 20 by 30 feet, besides laying 500 linear feet of sidewalks, siding the bakery all around, laying floors in two dining-rooms, 1 porch, 1 kitchen, 1 school-room and hall, and screening 1 porch 75 feet long. In addition they did a large amount of repairing on farm wagons, windows, cattle-sheds, fences, and painting buildings and inside wood-work. The boys show a marked improvement over last year. I consider this department a decided success.

#### SHOE AND HARNESS MAKING.

This department has also shown a decided advance in every particular. More especially in the general knowledge of the shoe trade acquired by those boys who have been in the shop two years or more. Some of them can now make shoes complete without any aid whatever from their instructor. They select the upper leather and sole leather with good judgment, cut out and make shoes complete that will compare favorably with the work of the average journeyman shoe-maker. This is particularly gratifying to me, because it shows that the Indian youth is more susceptible of acquiring knowledge and an expertness in the use of tools than is generally believed. The number of boys instructed in this department during the year was 12. The following shows what was done: Manufactured, 65 pairs men and boys' shoes, 134 pairs women and misses' shoes, and 52 pairs children's shoes. There were repaired, 1,085 pairs boots and shoes. The shoe-shop can manufacture all the shoes needed in the school.

In the harness-shop but little was done, as the instructor kept all but 2 of the boys who were detailed to him working at shoe-making. There were manufactured one set of double-breaching harness and one set of single harness.

A large amount of repairing was also done. I intend to increase the facilities and enlarge the scope of this department during the ensuing year, as it is a very important trade to the Indians and one which they seem readily to acquire.

#### SEWING DEPARTMENT.

This department has been in charge of a very competent instructress, and a constant improvement in neatness, skill, and diligence is noticeable. Some of the sewing done by the girls in this department can not be excelled. The number of girls taught sewing during the year was 16, who did the following amount of work. Manufactured: 235 aprons, 33 bedsteads, 93 chemises, 170 dresses, 261 pairs drawers, 194 pillow cases, 224 sheets, 107 hickory shirts, 67 boys' waists, 85 towels; besides, a great amount of repairing was done. It was and is now necessary to keep several girls constantly employed in repairing boys' and girls' clothing, darning stockings, and sewing on buttons. This department is keeping pace with the others and is very satisfactory to me.

#### TAILOR SHOP.

This department has been in operation but six months, during which time there have been 10 boys learning the trade. They seem to learn readily, and to be much interested in this trade. There were manufactured: 21 boys' jeans coats, 1 tent 10 by 14 feet, 7 pairs boys' jeans pants, 14 boys' jeans suits, 143 hickory shirts, and 123 uniform suits of blue cloth. I consider this a most excellent showing, and this a most important trade, one that will be of vast benefit to the Indian youth, because when an Indian has been induced to adopt civilized dress an important step in civilization has been taken. Since this trade furnishes knowledge that pertains to the neatness and refinement of the person and since neatness and refinement of the person is essential to the highest civilization, this industry should be fostered. In fact, every hint, every resource of the ingenious mind, should be brought into action, to uplift, to elevate, and to enlighten the poor Indian. Everything should be done to lift him from his barbaric state of ignorance, intolerance, superstition, degradation, and immorality to that higher plane, that nobler condition of the human mind, that can only come from Christianity and civilization.

#### THE LAUNDRY.

A laundry is an absolute necessity in an institution of this kind. Heretofore, our facilities have been of the crudest kind, yet the work has been well done. The girls have been taught to wash, to starch, and to iron clothes of all kinds. The water in this locality is strongly impregnated with alkali, the soap is of an inferior quality, and the starch is no better. The only thing of good quality used in this department is the sunshine by which the clothes are dried. It is my intention to have, if possible, a modern laundry with the necessary machinery. This school should have a first-class steam laundry, and I hope the Department will not fail to provide it with one. A building is being constructed very suitable for a steam laundry.

#### KITCHEN AND BAKERY.

In the kitchen both boys and girls are taught cooking, such as making tea and coffee, boiling potatoes, beef, cabbage, and onions, frying meat, onions, roasting and baking meats, and browning coffee. The care of dining rooms, setting and clearing tables, washing dishes, and waiting at table are also taught. There are in this department 19 boys and 4 girls. Some of the boys work in the bakery, where they are taught to bake bread, to set sponge, to make pies and cakes. All the baking for the school is done in the bakery. The kitchen and bakery are managed by a man and his wife, who are very competent and who take an interest in the work. They are managing their departments with skill and judgment.

I am very well pleased with the progress made in all the industrial departments. With improvements now being made, which will give more shop room, and with the aid of the more advanced pupils, I hope to have a larger number learning the various trades.

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LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

There were five teachers employed in this department, one principal and four assistants. The results of this department were not so flattering as were those of the industrial departments. This is due to the fact that most of the teachers were unacquainted with the Indian character and the nature of the Indian work. The work was more arduous and irksome than they had anticipated. Not finding their ideal they became somewhat despondent and discouraged, seemed not to be able to buckle on the true missionary armor that is so essential for this work and to move forward into the field of action.

A system of reporting on the language spoken, whether Indian or English, was followed throughout the year with satisfactory results. The results are gratifying, as I find very nearly all the pupils understand and are sufficiently conversant with the language to carry on an ordinary conversation in it.

Owing to a majority of the pupils being those who had never attended school before coming here, the work was necessarily of a primary nature. The boys and girls show themselves to be very much interested in acquiring knowledge from books, and I am convinced that, notwithstanding the very general opinion to the contrary, they are as susceptible of literary instruction as are the American youth.

The greatest difficulties with which I have had to contend are:

(1) The difficulty of securing pupils for the school. (2) The securing of suitable employes. Employes who would have an interest in the work other than to do the least amount possible to retain their positions and receive pay.

In my mind, the first difficulty may be overcome by the passage of a compulsory education law by Congress, and the authority and means given to the agent to enforce the law. The facts relating to the securing of children are as follows: (1) Very many of the Indian parents are much opposed to sending their children to a school of any kind. They would rather have them avoid the white man's ways and cling to the tribal customs of their forefathers. Every effort is used to teach them to hold fast to Indian customs. (2) It frequently happens that upon setting out to procure a certain number of children to maintain the average the superintendent, who started "with hopes high burning," is dismayed upon entering a village to find the field already occupied, and a brisk competition for pupils going on between a superintendent of a Presbyterian mission school, a priest who is working for a Catholic school, and the local teacher of a day school who is trying to prevent the others from taking children from the village, thereby affecting her interests. Such a clashing of interests, such a working at cross purposes, is wrong; it is doubly wrong when, as sometimes occurs, they all come together and have a triangular duel of words. The effect on the Indian mind can only be damaging to the service, and always confirms the Indian parent in his opposition to education. This competition for pupils should not be permitted, nor is it at all necessary. There are children enough to fill all the schools now in operation, and yet not all be provided for.

The Indians of New Mexico are a simple-minded, innocent people, easily amused and easily ruled. If firmness is displayed in dealing with them opposition ceases. Their bump of veneration is large. Their veneration for the power and authority of the agent, or, in fact, for any one clothed with authority by the "Great Father at Washington," amounts almost to awe. My idea is that a Pueblo agent, armed with authority to compel the Indians to send their children to school, and a man who would display a proper degree of firmness, could fill all the Indian schools in a very short time. I do not offer this as a solution of the Indian problem, but I do think this method of procedure would greatly assist the schools in so far as they help to attain that object.

I think the difficulty of securing suitable employes may be overcome by allowing the superintendent to appoint all his employes, who will the more readily recognize his authority and judgment, as their appointments come through him. They will rely more upon their competency, earnestness, and fitness for the service, than upon the favoritism of some politician, who has a "pull," but has no idea of the needs of the Indian service. My experience with employes who have been employed without my recommendation is, they have not been so amenable to the rules and regulations so necessary in an institution of this kind as others. Neither have they shown that diligence, earnestness, and missionary spirit which have been shown by employes who knew their tenure depended on their merits alone.

SANITARY.

During the year the general health was good. There were three deaths, but none from the sanitary conditions of the school. It is almost impossible to secure perfect drainage here, owing to the level nature of the ground. Great care is observed to keep everything clean. The slops and refuse are carted to a distant part of the

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farm. The halls, dormitories, and dining-rooms are thoroughly scrubbed and disinfected with chloride of lime every week. Cleanliness of the person is enjoined and rigidly enforced. Ventilation is looked after and made as perfect as possible. In fact everything is done with care and watchfulness to protect the health of the children in this institution.

PUBLIC INTEREST.

The public interest in the success of the school is greater than ever before in the history of the institution. People in this locality begin to acknowledge what can be and what is being done for the Indian. The churches and benevolent societies of the town are interested in the welfare of these Indian children. Our pupils are welcomed to the various Sabbath schools of the city. The most amicable relations now exist between the school and the community.

Thanking you for past favors, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
WILLIAM B. CREAGER,  
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF TRAINING-SCHOOL AT SANTA FE, N. MEX.

SANTA FE, N. MEX., September 10, 1890.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from your Office, I have the honor to submit my first annual report.

My incumbency dates from April 12, 1890, while the main building was in the hands of the contractor. Up to the close of the fiscal year June 30, 1890, the building was still unfinished; consequently this report will be brief and principally historical.

The school building is situated 2 miles southwest of the city of Santa Fe, on a tract of land comprising 106.48 acres, donated to the General Government by the citizens of Santa Fe for the purpose of establishing thereon an Indian industrial training school. The original appropriation for the erection of a main building was \$25,000. This amount was found to be too small to erect a suitable building, and an additional amount of \$6,000 was appropriated by Congress, making a total of \$31,000. The contract for the erection of the building was let May 7, 1889, for \$27,099, and work began July 10, 1889.

The land on which the school is located is well adapted to farming and can be utilized with sufficient water for irrigation.

For the purpose of procuring a supply of water for irrigation two plans suggest themselves: One is to construct a dam across the Santa Fe River some distance above the school and conduct the water thence to the farm into a reservoir constructed for the purpose of storing the water till needed. The water may be conducted through a large pipe laid underground, or possibly through an irrigating ditch. The other plan is to sink an artesian well upon the school grounds and, if a flow of water is not obtained, by means of a steam pump raise the water to the surface as needed. An abundant supply of water can doubtless be procured in this way. An objection to the first plan would be that it would probably require action on the part of the Territorial legislature in order to carry it into effect.

With sufficient dormitory room and the necessary additional buildings the school can be made to accommodate 250 children.

The only facilities so far offered for industrial work are two large rooms in the school building. One is for the use of the seamstress and the other for the tailor.

I would recommend that there be erected as soon as practicable the following additional buildings: A laundry, with wing for girls' washroom and bathroom; a bakery, a barn, a workshop sufficiently large to accommodate a carpenter and shoemaker; a hospital with separate wards for girls and boys; two small store-houses, practically fire-proof; and a kitchen with wing for boys' washroom and bathroom. I recommend the erection of additional bathrooms for the reason that the rooms at present intended for that purpose are not well located; also, one of these rooms may be used for an employes' sitting-room (for which there is at present no provision whatever), and the other bathroom may be used for a boys' dormitory. There is at present no dining-room for employes. I therefore recommend that the present kitchen be used for employes' dining-room, and that an additional room be built for kitchen for the school.

I find that the soil of the farm is suitable for the manufacture of brick. I therefore suggest that after school opens brick for the erection of additional buildings may be made upon the school grounds by the larger boys of the school under the direction of a competent foreman and with little expense to the Government.

It has been demonstrated that fruit-raising is one of the most profitable industries of this part of New Mexico. I would therefore advise that a large part of the school farm be planted to fruit of the varieties adapted to this climate. If properly cultivated the land would be made to yield a rich return and the school, in a large measure at least, be made self-supporting. The Indian children, the girls especially, could be taught the art of canning fruit, which would prove to be a valuable employment in their homes, particularly among the Pueblos, who are largely engaged in fruit-raising.

In closing this report I would commend the wisdom of establishing a school at this place. The building is finely located, at a convenient distance from Santa Fé, with a beautiful view in every direction. Perhaps a more delightful climate or a more healthful location for an Indian school could not be found within the United States than in the vicinity of Santa Fé. With the proper financial aid I see no reason why this school can not be made a grand success.

Very respectfully,

S. N. GART,  
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

#### REPORT OF TRAINING-SCHOOL AT CHILOCCO, OKLAHOMA.

ARKANSAS CITY, KANS., August 25, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report for this school according to your request of August 7, 1890.

The thirteen and one-half sections, 8,640 acres, constituting the school reserve, were set aside by Executive order on July 12, 1881, as follows:

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tracts of country in the Indian Territory, viz: sections 12, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, and the east half of sections 17, 20, 22, all in township No. 29 north, range No. 2 east of the Indian meridian, be, and the same are hereby, reserved and set apart for the settlement of such friendly Indians belonging within the Indian Territory as have [been] or may hereafter be educated at the Chilocco Indian Industrial School in said Territory.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

This tract of most excellent land adjoins the State of Kansas and is 5½ miles south of Arkansas City, a prosperous mercantile and manufacturing city. Chilocco Creek flows diagonally through the reserve and affords excellent water for stock at all seasons. Near the buildings are three good springs, from one of which water is pumped to the tank for the supply of the school. The buildings are located a mile from the State line, and from them are seen numerous well improved farms fronting the school for miles. From the main building looking eastward are seen the trains on the Santa Fé Railroad as they go southward over the prairies, sometimes stopping at Chilocco station, 1½ miles east. To the northeast 1½ miles is the little village of Gale, the terminus of the Frisco Railroad, with its stock yards used in shipping cattle from the strip. The next touch of civilization is the Arkansas City and Guthrie wagon road near the Santa Fé and over which thousands of conveyances have passed the present year. About the same distance west of the school buildings passes the Arkansas City and Kingfisher wagon road.

Some of the advantages of the location are thus seen to be nearness to a thriving city, with its conveniences and a full exhibit of our pushing civilization, a good farming neighborhood, a large farm to use for agricultural and grazing purposes, with sufficient water supply, the soil, climate, and seasons the same as the Indians must know and utilize to become self-supporting farmers in the Territory.

The nearness of the school to the reservations affords some advantages, but visits of parents and opportunities for children to run away present some special difficulties.

The main school building was erected in 1883 and school was opened on January 15, 1884, with W. J. Hailley as superintendent. The school passed to the care of Dr. H. J. Mithorn November 16, 1884; to W. R. Branham, Jr., August 17, 1885; to T. C. Bradford, September 1, 1887; to G. W. Scott, February 4, 1889, to whom I received for the property December 1, 1890. Six superintendents in six years, with continual changes of employes, certainly this is enough to ruin any ordinary school. Whether merited or not, I found the school bore a bad reputation both with Indians and whites, not only near by, but generally where the school was known.

#### BUILDINGS.

The school building is a three-story and basement stone structure, of a pleasing exterior appearance. The basement is used for kitchen, dining-room, sewing-room, one school-room, the boys' assembly room, clothing room, and one small unfinishable room each for boys' and girls' bath-rooms. The first story is used for an office, several employes' rooms, including their dining room, and two school-rooms, one of which is also used for a chapel. The second story contains the hospital, girls' assembly and sitting rooms, small boys' dormitory, and some rooms for employes. The upper story is used for dormitories. Some changes in the use of apartments will be made the coming year.

Of the six small, poorly constructed cottages two have been united by an addition, and now afford a neat, convenient, and substantial building for hospital; one is used for a laundry, and two others, now used for shops, ought soon to be moved, repaired, and fitted up for neat sample homes to be occupied by employes' families. The small building used for a blacksmith-shop should be utilized for a tool and implement room for the garden force.

There is now in process of erection a substantial two-story stone structure, 30 by 40 feet, to contain eight rooms, for shops and storage of material used by the industrial department. When this is completed facilities for teaching trades adequate to the needs of the school will be supplied. During the year a good corn-crib 30 by 50 feet was erected; also a cattle-shed.

#### REPAIRS.

Notwithstanding many repairs made by my predecessor, I found on taking charge a very uninviting and rather unhealthy house. I had rooms either papered, calcimined, or painted, furniture procured, sewers taken up and properly laid, new floors placed in a large part of the basement, ventilators put in the walls, and other minor matters pertaining to health and cleanliness attended to as time and appropriations would warrant. Considerable of labor and material has been expended in alteration and repairs on barn and fences.

#### FARM INTERESTS.

In the spring 750 trees were planted, 100 each of grape and gooseberry, and 4,000 strawberry sets were put out. The trees and grape vines have done well.

Our farm work includes the harvesting of 230 acres of wheat, 100 of oats, 25 of rye; the planting and culture of 100 acres of corn, 20 of potatoes, 16 of garden vegetables, and 8 of sorghum; we have in 3 acres of millet and 10 of turnips; 200 acres to date plowed for fall wheat and 300 tons of hay in stock. By a carefully prepared estimate we will have 4,000 bushels of wheat, 4,500 of oats, and 3,000 of corn. Owing to the summer drought our corn yield will be light and our garden nearly a failure.

#### STOCK.

Our cattle were well wintered and have done splendidly this summer. Pasturage for fall is abundant and well refreshed by recent copious rains. We have a plentiful supply of feed for the coming winter. The school herd of cattle now numbers 375 head. There are enough fat steers to furnish beef during the cool months of the year; 100 calves and 100 yearlings, all graded stock, give promise for the future.

By careful handling and good feeding the work horses and mules have been able to do all the farm work and keep in good flesh. We shall need to increase the number of work teams during the year to facilitate the proper instruction of boys in farming and accomplish the work of our broadening farm operations. The old and worn-out stock has been condemned and disposed of under authority from the Indian Office and two good teams bought. We now have 9 horses, 11 mules, and 1 pony. We have 70 hogs and pigs, all doing fairly well.

#### INDUSTRIES.

Eight apprentices and their instructor have made the boys' uniforms, school and work suits, and shirts, in the tailor shop.

In the sewing-room, the girls, guided by the seamstress, have made and repaired their clothing and the bedding for the school.

Twelve apt apprentices with the skillful management of the shoemaker have made the shoes for all the pupils, done necessary repairing on the same, made several halters, and kept up needed mending on harness.

The carpenter, with four apprentices, has done the work required in building a corn-crib and cattle-shed, in making gates, in repairing fences, and in numerous alterations and repairs on the buildings.

The small, poorly equipped blacksmith-shop, had scanty facilities for teaching the two apprentices and permitting the smith, with their help, to shoe the teams and repair wagons, implements, and machines.

The boys under instruction have done considerable painting on buildings.

The girls are taught in all departments of house work.

The feature to which I attach the most importance is that connected with the farm and stock. Our problem is; Indians and land. Nations have come from the chase to the flock or herd; from the herd to agriculture with settled homes. To agriculture in richness, add agriculture and manufacture; the next step is commerce, civilization with diversified industries. With the Indian, keep land for a home, for toil, for pasture fields, for golden harvests, for fruit-laden orchards, for the table vegetables; afford an incentive to labor by the association of toil with the table supply. Pardon this theorizing, but remember this school is permitted to emphasize the stock, fruit, and farm interests of the Indian by its salubrious climate, its fertile soil, its gushing springs and flowing stream, its broad acres and their abundant yield at harvest time. We have room to grow and plant Indian homes on Indian land.

#### CLASS-ROOM WORK.

Perhaps owing to the frequent changes of superintendents and more frequent changes of teachers the grade of this school is low and the character of the teaching inferior. Some of the pupils who have been here five years read indifferently in the second and third readers. They are now worse material for the school-room than raw recruits from the camp. There were no teachers on December 1. Fifty new pupils were brought in in January and February. From such conditions best results could not be expected; but faithful, earnest teachers did what they could with the facilities at hand the last half of the year. Some progress was made; a cheerful, hopeful, confident spirit was inspired in the pupils and they showed the usual Indian characteristics of quick perception, good memory and power of ready imitation.

We worked with reference to getting some system of grading and promotion in the school and at the close with reasonable results for the year. We face the future with very much better preparation than the school has ever known.

The time is past for the public intelligence and sentiment to need a presentation of facts to prove the Indian to be capable of receiving an education or of appreciating measurably the advantages of proper surroundings for strengthening character and developing manhood. They imbibe the spirit of their environment, and form habits from their associates, whether it be an intelligent company of school employes, a debauched crowd of saloon loafers, or a camp of weird night dancers along the creeks of an Indian reservation.

I add the statement that our pupils have shown an excellent spirit in school, in shops, in the house, and on the farm. They have done much work, and to a purpose; they have learned some things definitely; they have awakened powers useful in a citizen; they have done well in developing personal character; they are good material for citizens in a good civilized community. They ought not each to be expected to work out their own support and guardianship and that of a half dozen uncivilized pauper tribal relatives, whose influence is against them, and whose strongest-felt power is exerted in maintenance of old Indian customs and idleness.

#### MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

The use of tobacco, profanity, and spirituous liquors is strongly discouraged. Clear and positive instruction is given as to the evil results of various vices and wasteful habits so frequently learned by the Indian along the border. Song, Bible-reading and prayer give daily a strengthening influence to chapel exercises. A Sabbath-school is held weekly. Through the thoughtful benevolence and missionary spirit of the ministers of the different churches of Arkansas City, we are favored with preaching Sabbath afternoons, though it makes them a drive of a dozen miles between their home services. In the course of the year a number of pupils have hopefully turned to the Savior and the Christian religion.

#### EMPLOYÉS.

The present employes of this school are persons of fitness for their respective duties. Most of them have some years of experience in the Indian service and have been successful workers. They show devotion to the interests of Indian education and the prosperity of the school. They deserve credit for the work done hitherto and for whatever success may be attained while I am associated with them.

#### REMARKS.

The work of the year has largely been preparatory. The nearest I can learn the facts in the history of the school they show it has generally been running with some departments neglected. We are now in condition to carry the various departments. No farm or stock range in this vicinity has been better handled the past year than this one. Our school-room work is in good hands, and will be as satisfactory as can reasonably be expected until we get class-rooms apart from this building. The limited facilities for trades will be fully occupied until the new building for shops is completed and fitted up, when that side of our work will be enlarged.

The laundry facilities are of the poorest. The sewing, mending, cooking, and general housekeeping interests are kept steadily along. A most pressing need is quarters for employes' families.

The present delivery of sewage is in the creek above the buildings near the springs; the hog lot is next and the cattle all take their water below; this is a poor arrangement. A new and enlarged system of sewerage should be put in emptying southeast of the buildings and below the cattle yards and feeding pens. The pipes, pump, and windmill used for the supply of water are practically rusty and worn out. An occasional empty tank with leakages of pipes and failure of the pump to work suggest the need of a careful overhauling of the apparatus and the making of needed new purchases. The water should be piped to the employes' cottages. A new tank should be made or this one raised 20 feet higher. Large cisterns should be made to furnish a supply of rain water, this in the interests of cleanliness and a saving of soap and labor.

There is need of a milk cellar. When the appropriation for the current year becomes available I will call your attention to these and other needs by special communications.

Very respectfully,

BENJAMIN S. COPPOCK,  
*Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

#### REPORT OF TRAINING-SCHOOL AT CHEMAWA, OREGON.

SALEM INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,  
*Chemawa, Oregon, August 5, 1890.*

SIR: In accordance with instructions of your circular letter I have the honor to herewith submit this, my first annual report as superintendent of the Salem Indian Industrial School situated at Chemawa, Marion County, Oregon. On the 6th day of August, 1889, I received to W. H. H. Beadle, late superintendent of this school for the property held by him as such, and entered upon my official duties.

It was the vacation of the school and a number of the scholars were away at their homes. With the late superintendent some indefinite arrangements had been made by which it was understood that most of the boys and girls would work in a hop field during picking time and I found it advisable to perfect said arrangements and about 90 boys and girls spent three full weeks in the hop fields some 10 miles away from the school.

During these three weeks they worked to the value of nearly \$1,200, all of which I carefully guarded and had placed to their respective individual credits, pro rata as they had earned per box, in the First National Bank of Salem, to be drawn by them upon their own individual checks, subject only to the approval of the superintendent. In previous years it seems a part of their earnings only had been allowed them, while the balance had been used in making purchases of property considered as in the name of and taken upon the property return as Government property, which action did not seem to be very satisfactory to the children.

One of the most difficult things to handle in the administration of this school is the money matters of these boys and girls. While the Department plans for and urges upon the superintendent the necessity of teaching the children lessons of economy and the mode of caring for and saving their money, they, the boys and girls, do not seem to see the right of any interference whatever in their money matters by any person. They claim the right to use their money as they please, and while now and then there is one who has some idea of economy, the most are spendthrifts, soon getting away with all they have. On this question as a matter of protection to the superintendent there should be some very specific rules governing this matter, and the same required to be known and heeded by all employes and inspectors as well.

This hop-picking business so much interfered with the beginning of the school year (not being over until in October), and it seemed to be necessary to begin school September 1, it was deemed advisable not to make any hop-picking contracts this year, and also this decision was reached by the fact that many did not desire to go and work that way, as they were exposed in camp and by out-of-door living.

The regular school-room work for the year began October, 1889, with Prof. M. G. Lane as principal teacher, assisted by three lady teachers, and the four combined constituted an exceedingly competent board of teachers. Mr. Lane was a teacher of more than ordinary success in his management of public schools, he having been by profession a teacher for over forty years, and his death was more than an ordinary loss to the school at Chemawa. He died December 29, 1893. The school work was prosecuted with unremitting vigor from the beginning till its close, June 27, 1890, except two weeks in January, when all the teachers and many of the scholars were down with the prevailing disease, la grippe.

Probably no year in the history of this or any other Indian school gave greater evidences of the progress made than this one. We have endeavored to revise the entire course of study, making it more extended in time and more efficient in its yearly results, until we believe we have now a system of education that will stand by the side of the white public schools of our larger towns. I believe I can say that the teachers of this school are worthy of regard for their faithfulness and efficiency in their respective places. They are teachers who are familiar with modern methods, and have dealt with these Indian children in the best modes of teaching.

The average attendance during the nine months' attendance on the school-room work was 180.

The industrial features of the school have been much advanced and all shops have shown the success attending their plans. On the last day of school, because of a previous request made by me, the various workers in the shops had on exhibition their own work, so that the many visitors were much impressed with the showing.

Considerable work has been done to advance the character of grounds and buildings during the year. By our own labor there was built a barn of dimensions 36 by 70, and style worthy of the place, at a cost of a little over \$600 for material, and we have a barn well worth \$1,200.

We were compelled to purchase new boiler and pumps for our heating and pumping purposes, as those on hand were almost worthless as pumps and the boiler so worn as to be dangerous. Our water-tank was too small—holding only about 1,900 gallons—and we built a new one, holding about 5,000 gallons, so that now we have ample capacity for water supply.

To meet sanitary demands we have laid over 2,500 feet of sewerage pipe, carrying all waste waters 2,000 feet into a ravine, and so arranged that in this respect, when a little more is done for which we have the material on hand, we will have all drainage from kitchen, laundry, bath and wash house, taken more than 1,200 feet from all our buildings.

Heretofore it has been the purpose to economize by cutting our own fuel from our own land, which proved to be a task of great burden and exposure in the winter-time; but now our wood supply is nearly exhausted, and I have received authority to purchase a large part of our wood, which will be a great relief, and remove one serious objection the Indian people raise in saying they do not want to send their boys where they will be exposed to such hard work.

It will be some time yet before this farm will all be subdued from forest wildness and tamedly submit to the hand of the husbandman. Once completed, this will be a magnificent farm, of much value.

The sanitary condition of our school during the year has been good. When last winter we were struck with the prevailing disease of the country, "influenza," I had great fears of the results. With the tendency of the Indian to pulmonary diseases, taken with our damp climate, at the prevalence of the epidemic I looked for disastrous consequences, but rejoiced that probably we did not suffer proportionately more than the white people of the country. We had three deaths in the school, two others dying after being sent to their homes; all these deaths the result of la grippe. We have not had a well-defined case of continued fever during the year, and malarial manifestations are very few. There are scrofulous, consumptive, and syphilitic evidences, but these are common among the Indians of this coast.

We have needs, but I may not recount them all here, and yet I will speak of a few. We need additional school room, girls' bath-room, a good hospital building, and a gymnasium for each class, boys and girls. These are greatly needed in the winter-time, when we have so much rain and can not play out of doors without great exposure, and play they will.

If it were possible to awaken public interest in this country as Captain Pratt has in his section, we might provide these conveniences ourselves, but such is not the case, and it will take much time to remove the prejudice against the Indian and awaken a sympathy for him as complete here as it is near the city of "Brotherly Love;" but to that end I can see we are tending.

In the industrial departments of the school there has been good progress made, but in all there is one general and serious trouble, and that is the fickleness of the Indian. He seems to work quite well for a season, but a notion enters his head that he struck the wrong place and change he must. If authority is brought to bear and he is told he must stay, in a majority of cases he will spoil his work and in various ways show his determination to compel one to let him out. Yet in view of all this it is evident that they will have learned much to aid them in after years should they ever become disposed to make use of it.

In our blacksmith-shop and wagon-shop combined seven boys have been at work during the year. Others would like to enter, but we have not the room. I am desirous that our shop may be enlarged and material furnished, so that a number who have expressed the desire to do so may enter, and that sufficient material be furnished, that they may not only learn to mend, but to make complete work. We need more of the material in the rough, especially in the wagon-shop, so they may learn to begin at the beginning, if necessary, and work to the end.

Our carpenter has been busy, there being 12 different ones working at that trade during the year. Quite an amount of painting on the various buildings was done under the direction of the carpenter. A barn 36 by 70, with cow-barn attached, has been built, and much repairing of walks, buildings, and fences has been done, besides 200 rods of good four-strand wire fence has been built.

Our tailor-shop has been doing much work, there being employed during the nine months since October last, 6 girls and 5 boys. These have been managed by a tailor, assisted by a tailoress. They have made 118 blue uniform suits, besides all the necessary work for well clothing 118, making all the clothing and underwear as well and doing much mending.

Our engineer has under his charge 4 boys, who are learning the care of boiler and water-pumps; besides, fitting and plumbing are under their supervision. We heat our dormitories and the school building mainly with steam and work our pumps. We greatly need a small engine with saw attachment, which machinery would in a short time pay for itself in sawing our wood and various other uses it would subserve.

We are now well fixed with water-tanks, boiler, and pump, if we only had a good supply of hose to meet any reasonable fire emergency; but we need a much larger well, which we must have. I hope the Department will respect the annual requisition made for hose.

Our shoe-shop has been a most successful institution, some 16 different boys having been employed therein. Most of them have shown great ability, and some in eighteen months have been able to turn out work that would in common wear grace the shelves of many stores. But in this our machines are almost worthless, and our leather, most of it, miserably poor. Why can not we get better?

In the work of the girls there is a purpose to make it more general. It is the design that every girl shall learn all things necessary to carry on common house-keeping. Each quarter they are changed from sweeping, dining-room, kitchen, laundry, and sewing-room, so that they may learn all, and at the same time feel that the change prevents their work from becoming irksome. Some few of the girls are given special privilege in the sewing-room when it is seen that by skill and disposition they may become dressmakers, and we have several who could well meet all domestic demands in sewing work the necessity to come upon them.

I have endeavored to use all diligence in the moral as well as mental training of the Indians. No denominationalism prevails here. All denominations are represented, but it is the strict purpose that the best moral atmosphere shall be here. It is not my purpose to inquire into the particular doxy of my employes, but it is my purpose and I believe my duty to inquire into the morals thereof. We have religious services twice on the Sabbath and once in the middle of the week, besides chapel services five mornings in the week. Singing, Bible reading, and prayer constitute these services.

I am not permitted by your circular letter to attempt to "solve the Indian problem," and yet I feel constrained to say one or two things: How shall we get scholars into our school? We never will, to any great extent, while we must depend upon coaxing or hiring the consent of Indian fathers and mothers, who care as little for education as a horse does for the Constitution. Much rather would they have the girls dig camas, or sell them for a pony or two to some buck, young or old; it does not matter much so the price is realized. This Government must make laws that they shall be educated and by so doing aid us in getting pupils. Under the present system we may work our nerves in twain and not succeed.

Shall these schools be governed by law and authority reasonably administered, or shall they cater to the whim of a disgruntled boy and yield to his caprice? This capricious demeanor so flagrantly manifested when an inspector appears whose ear they can get and who gives them his sympathy often leads to a spirit of complaining unwarranted by any of the facts in the case and insubordination greatly damaging to the discipline and success of the school.



"THE CONTACT OF PEOPLES IS THE BEST OF ALL EDUCATION."

The aim of the school from the start has been to teach English and give a primary education and a knowledge of some common and practical industry and means of self-support among civilized people. To this end regular shops and a farm were provided, where the principal mechanic arts and farming are taught the boys, and suitable rooms and appliances arranged, and the girls taught cooking, sewing, laundry, and house-work.

During vacation each year all pupils of both sexes sufficiently advanced, and who could be spared from necessary school work, have been sent out into families and on farms as laborers, and thus they have learned to apply practically the lessons, more or less theoretical, taught at the school, besides earning large pocket money. The first vacation (1884) we placed out 6 girls and 13 boys, and the number has steadily increased to 520 the past year, as shown in the table herewith. At the close of vacation, if satisfactory conditions existed, arrangements have been made and students encouraged to remain out through the winter and attend the public schools. Last winter an average of 190 were so out. Each out pupil when not attending school receives such pay as his or her ability is entitled to. Their aggregate earnings during the year were \$15,252.39, of which the boys earned \$12,558.15 and saved \$3,568.01, and the girls earned \$2,694.24 and saved \$1,006.81, a total savings of \$7,604.82. This, added to the savings of previous years, gave them a total of \$13,131.24, to their credit June 30. One hundred and seventeen pupils returning home in July, 1889, carried with them \$2,116 that they had earned and saved. More than 200 good pieces offered for them last year had to be refused because all the pupils sufficiently advanced and prepared were taken. These two facts show how they are appreciated as a labor element, and suggest that, through labor and public school lines, the whole young Indian population can be brought into civilization and self-support.

The Carlisle system of industrial education presents some features not usually found in the trade school. Our people generally have, as beginners, an imperfect knowledge of the English language, and instruction by any course of lessons with explanation of process or methods is well nigh out of the question. Of necessity, therefore, they must acquire knowledge and skill by observation and practice. Education thus obtained is wholly practical. Shoe-making is taught by making shoes, tin-smithing by making tin-ware, carpentering by working with carpenters at whatever building operations are in progress, and so on through all the departments. The lowest intellect derives satisfaction and encouragement from being able to produce a tin-cup, a pair of shoes, a horsehoe or a table, etc.

As a consequence, the pupil becomes at once productive. We make the shoes needed for the school; do the repairing; make our own clothing; and for the Government quantities of tin-ware, harness and wagons; print two papers—a weekly with a circulation of 10,000 and a monthly of about 2,000, and a large quantity of miscellaneous school printing; do all the steam fitting, and pipe work of the premises; care for the steam boilers, and farm 300 acres of land.

In carrying on this industrial training in connection with the school-room education we find that a half day at school and a half day at labor, with an evening study hour, give the best results. All school and work departments are organized with two sets of pupils, alternating the sets between school and shop each half day. By this plan the instructors in all departments have smaller numbers under care at any one time and are better able to give individual attention.

As the students advance in industrial lines a small sum per diem is paid them. These payments are in a graduated scale. For the first four months there is no pay, then at the rate of 4 cents per each half day for the first year, 6 cents for the second and 12 cents for the third year and after; and in the heavy work of the farm in summer 24 cents per day. This, in the aggregate, is not a large amount, but it wonderfully increased the desire of the students to learn a trade, and enables us to practically teach the value of money and economy in its uses, and also constitutes an important element of control.

All the boys have instruction in the work of a farm and vegetable garden either at the school or at country homes.

The educational department of the school was enlarged at the beginning of the school year by the organization of two additional sections, making twelve exclusive of normal department.

There arrived during the year new pupils as follows: In August, 121 Chippewas, Oneidas, and Pueblos from Michigan and New Mexico. In September, 50 Chippewas, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Sioux from Minnesota, Michigan, Indian Territory, and Dakota. In October, 17 Caddos, Apaches, and Kiowas from Kiowa and Comanche Agency. In November, 14 Piegiens, Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Creeks from Montana and Indian Territory. In December, 5 Chippewas from Michigan. In January and February, 13 Mandans and Rees from Fort Berthold, Dakota, and Piegiens from Montana. In March 61 Piegiens and Crows from Montana. In April, 65 Piegiens and

Blackfeet from Montana. In June, 1 Cherokee from Indian Territory. Total number, 317.

Approximately, of these one-half entered in and below the first reader grade; two-thirds of the remainder, the second and third reader grades; the remaining one-third, the fourth and fifth reader grades; and 2 of the girls the graduating class. The placing of these pupils caused unavoidable interruptions in the school routine. In order to do the most regular and best work, it is very desirable that parties should come in between the 1st of June and the last of August each year.

The system of grading which I introduced March 1, 1889, has been tested and has proved, in the main, to be satisfactory. Now that a uniform course and plan of grading is established in all the schools the work will be greatly facilitated. The prospect of promotion to a higher grade, and the diploma on completion of course, have proved a valuable incentive to the pupils.

A post-graduate course was begun and will be put into more thorough operation during the coming year.

The normal department has been organized on a better basis than heretofore. There has been an average attendance of 50 of the smallest children belonging to first and second grades. These were taught by 8 pupil teachers, 6 young women, and 2 young men, under the superintendence of the teacher in charge. Five were members of the graduating class and 3 from lower grades. In addition to their practice work in teaching these have received special normal instruction. The normal work is now an important factor in the school, and it is intended that pupils of proper degree of advancement who show aptitude shall be taken as practice teachers, selected as much as possible from different agencies.

The annual examinations and second graduating exercises took place on May 14. We were favored with the presence of many prominent officials of the Government, among them the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, the honorable commissioner of Indian Affairs, the chairman of the House committee, and members of the Indian committees from both Houses of Congress, besides other friends of the Indian from Washington and elsewhere. The forenoon was given to the inspection of schools and industrial departments and drill in gymnasium. In the afternoon, the invited guests assembled in the chapel to listen to essays and declamations by the graduating class. The diplomas were presented by the honorable commissioner, General Morgan, accompanied by words of good counsel and encouragement.

The graduation limit was fixed at the end of the grammar-school grade, because this point might be reached by an average pupil at the expiration of two terms of five years each. While we arrange to go beyond this with a post-graduate course, we urge that all should go out into the schools of the land and measure themselves with their white brothers and sisters, thus making ready to compete with them for the prizes in life. To this end, through the kindly co-operation of friends and the officers of the following schools, Carlisle has had as representatives during the last year 2 girls in the Carlisle High School, and 2 at the Millersville Normal School, Pennsylvania; two also at the Alma, Michigan, College and Normal Training School. Two young men have been at Marietta College, Ohio, and 1 at Rutgers College. The expenses of these, in part, and many other wants of the school, have been met by the continued liberality of friends to the school who have given us without solicitation \$5,763.77 during the year.

One hundred and ninety-two of our pupils are members of the various churches in the town of Carlisle.

The following table gives the population of the school during the year by tribes:

Tribes.	Connected with school at date of last report.		New pupils received.		Total during year.	Returned to agencies.		Died.	Remaining at school.			On farms during year for longer or shorter period.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Total.	
Alaskan	2				2			1			1	
Apache	92	23	7	11	115	11	3	3	73	18	98	81
Arapaho	14	4			38	6			1	15	14	29
Arickaree		1	1	3	5	1				4	4	
Ashininaboin			21	13	34				21	13	34	
Blackfeet				1	1							
Cherokee				1	1							
Caddo			8	3	11	1			7	3	10	5
Cheyenne	18	7	13	5	43	5	3		28	9	35	25
Chippewa	2	1	41	26	70	10	3	1	32	24	56	15

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Tribes.	Connected with school at date of last report.		New pupils received.		Total during year.	Returned to agencies.		Died.	Remaining at school.			On farms during year for longer or shorter period.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Comanche	6	1	1		8	4	3		4	1	5	4	
Crow	22	6	10	2	47	4	4		28	14	42	22	4
Creek			2		17	1	1	2		13	5	17	
Groes Ventro			11		17								
Iowas	1				1	1						1	
Kaw	1				1				1		1		
Kesochi	1				1				1		1		
Kiowa	9	4	1		14	3	1		7	3	10	2	
Lipan		1			1				1	1	1		1
Memomonee	1				1	1					1		
Miami	1	1		1	3		1		1	1	2		1
Manias			1		1								
Medoc		1			1		1						
Navajo	4				4				3		3		
Omaha	12	2	2	2	18	4	3		11	4	15	19	
Ooelala	37	39	15	11	102	5	3		47	47	94	38	47
Ooosadaga					2				1		1		
Osage	6	6	1		13				1	3	4	1	7
Ottawa	6	5	20	14	45	5	1		21	18	39	8	6
Pawnee	7	6	1		14	1	1	1	6	6	12	6	6
Poria				3	4				1	1	1		1
Plute	1				1								
Ponca	1		1		2				2		2		
Pueblo	60	48	10	12	130	31	28	1	38	31	69	35	17
Piegan	1				47				31	16	47	13	1
Pottawatomie	1	2			3		1			1	1		1
Quapaw	2	1			3				2	1	3		1
Sac and Fox	1	1			2				1	1	2		1
Seminole	1	2			3				1	2	3		1
Seneca	2	1			3				2	1	3		2
Shoshone	2				2				2		2		
Shawnee		4			4				4	4	8		2
Sioux	53	23	12	10	98	13	3		62	30	92	38	23
Stockbridge	1	4	1		6				1	4	5		1
Wichita	5				5				1	4	5		1
Winnabago	15	7			22	2	1		13	6	19	10	2
Wynabette	3	7		2	12	1	2		2	7	9	2	5
Total	386	205	209	180	850	114	86	7	474	286	760	316	174

It has been urged against industrial training of this and other schools that the trades taught are of no practical value to them on their return to their agencies. This presupposes that the Indians are to always remain as they are in an ignorant tribal condition. If we ever get the Indians to break up their tribal relations and venture out into the world as successful individuals, it must be done through training them to various industries, so that in different capacities they may individually feel able to cope with the whites. When the Government and the Indians' friends give up the notion of continued herding on reservations and offer opportunities and encourage their venturing into the industries of the country, the Indians will begin in earnest to become men and individuals, and not before. By far the largest number of Indians who in this generation will be self-supporting will be so not by reason of their knowledge of fractions, but by their ability to do a good day's work in the office or field or at the bench.

Among those who have been at Carlisle and are now or have been successfully working among the whites, I can instance several blacksmiths in car-shops having one or two white men as helpers and strikers; others as regular journeymen carpenters; another in a machine shop; another a painter in a coach factory for several years; others as printers, working regularly at the trade successfully, and many valued farmer helps, among them a Comanche, who pays his taxes in New England, and a Cheyenne, who also pays his taxes in Pennsylvania, and has become an expert in dairy work and caring for fine stock cattle. After preparation in our school hospital three of our girls have gone into nurse schools, and one of them has graduated and now earns \$15 per week nursing in white families, and all of these in competition with whites.

Very few of those who have returned to the reservations after three or more years with us but are able to support themselves by labor in any civilized community. If

they do not do so on the reservations it is the fault of the conditions existing there. My inquiries show that our pupils returned to their reservations average quite as many successes as the pupils of any other school.

But this is not an important fact as bearing upon the progress of the tribes towards citizenship for the reason that, even though all were successful, we re-enforce the tribal plan by remanding them to the reservations and so build up a separate class and race of people more out of harmony with the Government and general interest of the country because of the strength gained by education. No duty rests upon either the Government or charitable people to create so-called nations like the Cherokees, Creeks, and others where the freedom and rights of the individual are chained to socialism and crushed by oligarchy. Schools and training along tribal lines on tribal ground, aided by remote schools ministering to the tribal idea, have done that for these tribes, and can be and are being made to do it for the Sioux and other tribes. Schools can be made the most powerful instruments to continue the Indians as Indians and tribes, or they can be made the most powerful instruments to speedily break up tribal slavery and bring about the freedom and American citizenship of the individual Indian. A special school system for each tribe, whether arranged after our State public school systems or along church and mission school lines, or both, will segregate and weld the tribes into separate and petty nations as surely in the future as it has done in the past. On the contrary, if the youth of the tribes are sent into our already organized public school systems and from these encouraged to associate and to join in their interests with the nation at large, tribal socialism, with all their perplexing clogs and expense to the Government, will soon merge into and disappear in the body politic of the country.

Citizenship will be learned only by experience. Nearly as well expect to get the spirit of American citizenship into the negroes in mass in Africa as to get it into the Indians in mass on the reservations under the influence of tribal surroundings. Government money at least ought to be used only to build Indians into the United States, not to build them out of it. The result of education ought to be citizenship, and not to be remand citizenship to the future and render its consummation more difficult. One course of treatment leads 7,000,000 of the black race to universally demand American citizenship, and another course of treatment leads 260,000 of the red race to universally reject American citizenship. History will record that the driving back and reserving course pursued towards the red race far exceeded the other in gross inhumanity.

Pandering to the tribe and its socialism, as most of our Government and mission plans do, is the principal reason why the Indians have not advanced more and are not now advancing as rapidly as they ought. We easily inculcate principles of American citizenship and self-support into the individual in the schools located where such examples and principles prevail. The misfortune is that the only future to which such youth are invited is that of the reservation, where their new principles are not only most unpopular, but in many cases interdicted.

It is a common experience of our returned students to have not only their savings carried home from the school taken from them at once, but to be unable to realize much of anything for themselves from any earnings they may make at the agencies. Their relations and friends come upon them with demands for a share of their earnings, and often before they receive their pay it is all promised in small sums to such relations and friends, who do not and will not work. In but few of the tribes have allotments been made, and markets are remote. There is, therefore, on the agricultural line at the agencies very little encouragement to the individual. No manufacturing of any kind nor commercial interests, except the few Indian traderships, are allowed upon the reservations, and there is no opportunity, outside of the very limited agency needs, for them to obtain employment. They are consequently at a great disadvantage. The more these oppressive conditions become apparent to students somewhat advanced in education, and who have experienced the better conditions of civilized life, the more there is of a growing disposition to break away from the reservation and to strike out into the world, where occupation and opportunity invite. In my judgment it should be the duty of every Indian school, whether governmental or mission, agency or remote from the agency, as well as the duty of the Indian agent, and other Indian service employes, to forward Indian youth and worthy Indians of any age into civilized communities and the honorable employments of civilized life, and to constantly direct the attention of all Indians that way.

The argument used by some self-constituted friends of the Indians, which has been so potent in recalling Indian youth from the many opportunities of busy civilized surroundings to their homes and the tribes so barren of opportunities, that we are separating and breaking up families, is in the light of conditions in America most weak and absurd. No American family feels divided with its members scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and very few really progressive families but are so scattered. If educated Indian youth must be continually returned to their tribes it would seem

reasonable that the Government should open a way and apply such pressure upon them as shall cause the newly acquired ability to be used for their own support. Within the history of this school, a vigorous Indian agent did this successfully, and with the limited means at his command compelled the returned youth to earn their living. That they can become self-supporting here, and in large numbers, we have most fully demonstrated and repeatedly reported. To fail in self-support destroys manhood.

In order to educate successfully the youth should enter school to remain until discharged by reason of graduation or other good causes. Five years at school, half of which is spent in literary training, the other half in industrial training, gives only two and a half years to each, which is too short a time to gain any proficiency in either the one or the other. In my report of last year I invited attention to the fact that our highest grade is two years below the ordinary high-school grade of the public schools, and stated that we ought at least to carry our pupils to the high-school grade. I also urged that there should be more stringent regulations in regard to holding Indian youth in school and stated that our period of five years, established with the consent of the Department, was antagonized by the fact that the Department consented to a three-year course, and even less, at all the other schools. I also stated that the Government has from year to year entered into agreements with different churches and institutions for the education of Indian youth without any system as to the length of time they should remain in school; that these churches and institutions competing for pupils with the Government's own industrial and other schools used arguments and resorted to methods to fill their schools, calculated to confuse the Indians and render them averse to sending their children to the Government schools. These evils, though somewhat modified, still exist.

If the duty of educating the Indians rests upon the Government, the duty also rests upon the Government to hold them to its systems of education until they are educated and equipped with sufficient ability to meet and compete with the average citizen. Unless this is done the very education given becomes weakness, for the opponents of Indian education will point at their inefficiency and yell, "Graduates of Carlisle University," and it is again established that a "little learning is a dangerous thing." Ample evidence is provided in the official testimony of special allotment agents, inspectors, and of Commissioners negotiating with the Indians, that even the partly educated youth, and especially those who have enjoyed eastern advantages, are in favor of the progress of the tribes and the aims of the Government in its allotment and other civilizing purposes.

The question of expense to the Government becomes more and more in favor of our system. We received an appropriation for the year of \$80,000, to be disbursed at a per capita cost of not exceeding \$167. On this appropriation we carried an average of 664 pupils, being a per capita cost to the Government of a little more than \$120. During the sessions of the school we had present at the school an average of 473, which was six short of our appropriation number. At some expense to our appropriation, but at no expense to Government, the remaining 190 were out in families and in the public and other schools of the country, getting their lessons in civilization by every-day practical experience and observation, and at the same time testing their mental and physical powers in competition with the youth of the land, and receiving, as I have so often stated in former reports, more benefit than they could derive from any purely Indian school. Properly managed, there is no reason why, in the near future, thousands of Indian youth should not be so placed throughout the country, and thus the law of Congress providing for this system, which outside of Carlisle has been practically a dead letter for the last eight years, would become the most powerful, because the most practical, influence for civilizing and absorbing the Indian tribes. In order to do this successfully, influences that now insidiously oppose Indian youth going into the public schools, and antagonizing to the development of their independence and self-help, will need to be removed or restrained.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. PRATT,  
Captain Tenth Cavalry, Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

#### REPORT OF HAMPTON NORMAL AND AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE, HAMPTON, VA.

HAMPTON, VA., July 1, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report on the work for Indians the past year at this institution:

The arrival in October of two new parties, one from Indian Territory, the other

from Dakota and Wisconsin, brought up the number in the Indian department to 133, 48 girls, 85 boys. Seven boys and one girl have left since the school year began. One boy has died.

The enrollment according to tribes has been as follows:

Sioux .....	55	Wyandotte .....	1
Omaha .....	5	Pawnee .....	2
Winnebago .....	8	Kiowa .....	1
Sac and Fox .....	3	Otoe .....	2
Potawatomi .....	7	Oneida, Wisconsin .....	35
Caddo .....	1	Oneida, New York .....	2
Delaware .....	1	Stockbridge, New York .....	2
Shawnee .....	2	Cherokee, North Carolina .....	1
Seneca .....	2		

The material brought this year from the West has in the main proved of excellent quality, not only among the Oneidas, who for some time have been on the road to civilization, and those from farther West who have been at advanced schools of the reservations, but also among the pupils who have attended no schools but those near their homes. The progress in English some of these children have made is quite surprising, although those of us who have lately visited these schools can readily testify to the vigor and success with which English is pushed in them.

The closer the sympathy and co-operation between Indian workers East and West, the greater we feel sure, will be the advantage. With the industrial camp day school as the foundation stone it will be easy to step up to the agency or mission boarding school, and thence, when desirable, to still higher schools East and West.

Six of Miss Folsom's Indian Territory party were able to enter at once the normal classes, one becoming an "A middler." It may be well to note in passing that our Indian Territory pupils have usually enjoyed the advantages, so far as English is concerned, of constant contact with white people or English-speaking half-breeds. Mr. Ireland's party of 21 Dakotas brought us some bright scholars for the higher classes in the Indian school and some remarkably bright beginners.

There is, after all, a peculiar interest in teaching these earnest, painstaking beginners. A few weeks before some of them were long-haired blanket beginners. Now, with close-cropped hair, citizens' clothes, and torturing boots, they sit meekly before the teacher, struggling in a pathetic sort of way, to do as she bids, blindly enough at first, but day by day with more and more of intelligence, until a new light shines into the faces that looked so stolid.

The question invariably looked for from a stranger at Hampton is, "Which of the two races do you find the brighter, the colored or the Indian?" and continually do we have to recall to the minds of our querists that in a majority of cases the two stand on an entirely different plane, owing to the fact that the Indian is studying in a foreign tongue and that in reciting geography, history, whatever the lesson may be, he must carry on two trains of thought at once; he must not only recall facts, but think of the English words in which to clothe them. Add to this the circumstance that the Indian, having himself a keen sense of the ridiculous, stands in mortal terror of furnishing it to others, and that unless he is morally certain he has the right answer he often prefers to relapse into utter silence, and we can better understand their halting recitations and the disastrous effect the entrance of a party of visitors may have upon a class. But get beneath this crust of sensitiveness and reserve and this want of any easy medium of communication, and the teacher finds usually no lack of brains. Their minds are logical, they are good reasoners, their memories about many things are very retentive, while their powers of exact observation and ready imitation make them good writers and spellers. We must, however, admit that our northern Indians are slow in gaining facility in conversation, partly, no doubt, because most of these pupils are past the age when a new language is readily picked up and partly because of the race characteristics just mentioned.

#### INDIAN CLASS WORK.

Great use has been made with the beginners this year of free-hand drawing on the blackboard, and their teacher has also illustrated their study-hour papers with pictures, that she might be sure they knew what they were writing about. Professor Carroll's system of penmanship has been successfully introduced, both on the board and with the square-lined papers. Butler's Elementary Geography has been used in the two higher classes, while the beginning class in this study, which is a very interesting one to take up with the Indians, have made excellent progress with Swinton's Introductory as a text-book, aided by instruction from the molding board, pictures, etc. Sheldon's Arithmetic is used in the advanced class, which is

now, as heretofore, an all-day class, taking up the junior studies in their simplest forms and going over the ground very slowly. First Steps in Scientific Knowledge, by Paul Bert, is found useful as a basis for lessons, which must be largely oral, in physiology and natural history. In connection with the former the effects of alcohol upon the human system have been taught.

Short stories from United States history have been used for language work in two of the English classes, sometimes in the form of anecdote, sometimes of questions and answers for teaching the past tense of verbs. The first division in English has been in Miss Ludlow's charge, and she thus reports on the year's work:

"The first part of the year we had a drill in verbs, the principal parts and most useful tenses, and I was surprised and pleased to find that those of the class whom I had taught the same two years ago, had a good remembrance of it. Next we had sentence-making and writing of stories and narrations made up from some lessons on minerals. Then, at the earnest petition of the class, dictionaries were allowed them, and their interest continued unabated in looking up words they hear or find in the other lessons, practicing in the use of them, and finally making sentences of their own containing them. They have some excitement occasionally by way of variety, in a game we call 'Puzzle your Teacher,' which consists in some rather remarkable allegorical descriptions of 'The House I Live in,' 'The Country of the Queer People,' etc."

A greater variety of readers of the same grade has been found desirable, our experience being that, while it is not wise to hurry the scholars on beyond their depth, fresh zest is given by having new stories and pictures.

Two classes have had lessons in drawing from objects, while two of the boys who showed decided artistic talent have had some special training in Miss Park's studio.

It is felt to be very desirable that our Indian boys should be instructed in practical matters pertaining to their future condition as citizens of this country, and the peculiar transition state through which they are now passing. Something has already been accomplished in this line, as when the wigwam council was elected by the Australian ballot system, but it is hoped still more will be done another year.

Our Indian cottages have been honored this winter by a little namesake of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Thomas Morgan Bear. He has lately gone west with his parents, a very promising young Winnebago couple. Our belief that a Christian home is the all-important factor in the problem of uplifting any race is firm as ever; yet as such object lessons multiply on the reserves there is not the same necessity for bringing families to the East, involving, as this does, no small outlay of extra care and expense. There are now many of these bright little centers of influence to which we can point: some of them are the homes of our Hampton cottagers, others of students who have married since their return, and still others of those trained here.

The Oneida boys from New York, who receive no aid from the Government, are working their way through the school, learning the engineer's trade by day and studying with the night school.

Our youngest little girl has attended Miss Tlestone's kindergarten with white children from Hampton and one little Japanese girl.

#### NORMAL WORK.

The 38 Indians in the normal classes have been taking the course of study which will prepare them for efficient teachers. This department is divided into junior, middle, and senior classes, and the Indians in them are graded as follows: 24 juniors, 12 middlers, 2 seniors.

The junior class takes up language and grammar reading, spelling, writing, drawing, arithmetic, geography, and zoology (in the new science building specially fitted for that work), United States history and study of the Bible. The middle class continues the studies of the junior year, adding physiology, practice-teaching, and news, as is found in the daily papers and other papers and magazines.

The colored student takes a year out to teach after this year's work, and when it seems best the Indian, too, finds it a benefit; but there are generally reasons why this is impracticable, and he enters the senior year with those who have had this additional advantage, and to a certain extent reaps the benefit of his classmates' experience. The studies of the senior year are literature, arithmetic, reading of history, physical science, civil government and political economy, physiology, book-keeping, and practice teaching.

The teachers are all specialists in the branches taught and have many of the most approved appliances to aid them in their work. The aim is to make intelligent teachers, and the Indians have the great advantage of being with a class of young men and women thoroughly bent upon making a success in life at all costs of time and strength.

The two Indians who graduated in the class of '90 are well fitted for teachers, though one has decided to study medicine. Nine Indians have passed the examinations for next year's senior class and one goes home to teach a year before entering it. A teachers' institute is held for two weeks at the close of each year, and the Indian gets many practical helps from that.

#### OUTING.

Over 60 of our Indians were at the north last summer, and as a rule made a very favorable impression. About 70 have gone this summer already. The demand is greater than the supply.

#### SOCIAL.

Visits to the wigwam and Winona lodge give one an insight into the home and social life of the students of the Indian school, apart from the occasions when they meet with the rest in the gymnasium on some general holiday. Winona is the social center. The frequent gatherings held there are an important means of education. New ideas are given to those whose education socially has been confined to the experiences of the camp or to life in the frontier towns. Saturday evenings are often spent at Winona, sometimes in playing games, or in listening to entertainments given by one of the two clubs, the Lend a Hand or the E. S. G., the latter an enterprising club of girls. On one occasion an animated debate took place, both boys and girls taking part in the decision of the question. A surprising number of musical instruments have figured on some of the Saturday evenings, the guitar, fife, cornet, triangle, month-organ, and piano being on the list of possibilities.

The life of the Indian boys in their home, the wigwam, is best described in the words of their house-mother, who says: "The general social atmosphere of the wigwam is quite satisfactory. The effort is to make the boys care for a home life, rather than to arrange any formally social hours for them. If their sitting-rooms can be so pleasant that instinctively they go to them to talk over their ups and downs, to plan for work or play, to seek sympathy or advice from those in charge, the love of home will grow. This year even the shyest of the new boys naturally gather near the round table with its pictures and listen with evident pleasure, although as yet they may not add much to the general conversation. The gymnasium socials for the whole school are entered into by the boys, and the occasional Saturday evenings at Winona are thoroughly enjoyed."

Music has flourished in the Indian department this winter, a fact that is proven by a brass-band and several music scholars on the organ in the wigwam, and 7 girls taking music lessons on the piano or organ at Winona. One of these has also a guitar, 1 boy is in the choir at St. John's, 2 girls are in the school choir, and half the school band is composed of Indian boys.

#### GIRLS' INDUSTRIES.

The brigade of scrubbers that go down on their knees at Winona, and the sweepers and dusters that do valiant service each morning, keep its big hall, its long flights of stairs, and corridors very clean and fresh.

The pile of smooth, white garments brought weekly from the laundry by each girl testifies to the careful training given them there in the use of soap-suds, starch, and flat-irons; while in the sewing-room dresses, underwear, bedding, and mending are turned off with marvelous celerity. Even the new Indian girl fresh from the plains takes kindly to scissors, needle, and thread; her beautiful, native bead-work, if nothing else, having made these instruments familiar in her hands. Some of the more advanced maidens cut and fit their own dresses so deftly that a teacher occasionally employs them to work for her in the leisure moments.

The cooking classes have been made more practical, perhaps, than ever before, and butter-making has been introduced with pronounced success.

This spring a number of girls have taken up gardening in the spare hours, with encouraging interest and energy.

The quota of girls in the technical shop has not been quite so large as sometimes, but they have done good work. Eighteen Indian girls have in this way taken one lesson a week in the use of tools. It is hoped that the skill thus gained will be of service to them in making their schools or homes more habitable, more convenient, and more pleasant.

## BOYS' INDUSTRIES.

In the technical course, 21 Indian boys are going through a nine months' course in the use of tools. They begin their work in the carpentering room, where they take a three months' course in sawing, planing, and fitting joints of various kinds; and then, when they have learned how to make good honest boxes, tables, benches, etc., they are promoted to the wheelwright room. Here they learn the mysteries of work in hard woods, oaks and ash, and how to cut and fit together the wooden parts of carts and wheelbarrows. Three months here fits them for the highest room of all, the smithy, in which the pupil learns to strike while the iron is hot, and to make the iron-work for their carts and wheelbarrows, besides constructing chains, tongs, hammers, and other iron tools.

Most of the Indians, when they come into the technical shops, have never handled tools before; many of them have never worked in their lives, and the nine-months' course is not only educating to the muscles and of value in training the hands to do with ease the bidding of the brain, but is stimulating to the brain as well, for originality and independence are encouraged among the scholars with the result of producing greater interest in the work they have to do and greater confidence in doing their work alone without the constant oversight of the instructor.

In the older establishment, known as the Indian training-shops, both the Indian and colored apprentices are taught full trades. Of these the *carpenter shop* reports 13 Indians on the list. Of these, 8 are working one-half day every day, and 5 two days' work in the week. That this work has been productive and that the workers have fairly earned their wages is shown by the record of the work done this year. The new treasurer's office, nearly completed, has been constructed by this department; also a new pantry in connection with the students' kitchen, a new shed in the wood-yard, and alterations and repairs in the teachers' dining-room and kitchen, in addition to all repairs and small jobs that must constantly be attended to on such a large place as this.

The *harness shop* reports 3 Indians and 3 colored apprentices, the Indians working half of every day. In this shop the product for the year has been 26 sets of double and 12 of single brass and nickel mounted express harness. These sets of harness were made in fulfillment of orders from Mr. John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, and from Washington express companies. In addition to the express harness this shop has constructed 3 sets silver-mounted coach harness, 3 sets silver-mounted buggy harness, 3 sets plow harness, and has attended to all repairs for the school, as well as some outside work.

The *paint shop* employs 1 Indian on half time, 4 Indians two days in the week, and 2 colored students on full time. This department has done all the painting and varnishing on and within the new science building, has repainted the parsonage and the engine-house, has done new glazing in the science building, and whatever reglazing has been necessary on the school buildings. This shop has also done all the calcimining in the new buildings, the varnishing of the new furniture, and has made all necessary repairs in its own line.

The *shoe shop* employs 3 Indian apprentices on half time and 6 colored students on full time. It has made during the year 649 pairs of shoes for students, and repaired 1,532 pairs for students and teachers. The superintendent reports that the amount of work done is greater than ever before in proportion to the number of workers, and that the work is of better quality than ever before.

The *tin shop* is now only working three days in a week and with a reduced force of apprentices. Three Indian boys work there two days in the week, and 1 colored boy works three days. It reports that it has done all the tin-work on the science building and the treasurer's office, besides retinning the roof of the principal's house. Besides this it has completed a contract for the Indian Office, begun last year, for 12,000 pieces of tin-ware of various kinds, and made and repaired all the tin-ware used in the school.

The *printing office* should follow the Indian training-shops as a place where a full trade may be learned. Besides the apprentices who give all their time, 3 Indian boys and 1 colored girl work in the office two days in the week. The office is full of business. Besides doing all the printing for the school, a number of weekly and monthly periodicals are printed for outside parties, and some job-work is received from the neighborhood.

The *blacksmith and wheelwright shops* have 14 colored and 3 Indian boys learning the trades. The shops were enlarged last fall to make room for more apprentices, and to make it possible to do more work than they had done before. They have had all they could do in all kinds of repair work, as well as in building new wagons, carts, trucks, drays, rafting gear for the H. I. Works, etc.

In the *engineering department and machine shop*, 20 boys are employed, most of them regular apprentices learning the trade of machinists. Of these, 12 are colored, 5 Indians, 1 Chinese, 1 Japanese, and 1 Cuban. The boys have all shown great inter-

est in their work, and I think have made excellent progress. Five boys have been given two half-days each week for drawing, and considerable advancement has been made.

The *tailoring department* has but 1 boy. He has made excellent progress.

The *two farms* of the school give employment to a large number of our students. The home farm gives employment to 17 boys, who work for the year, as well as to 32 colored and 22 Indian boys from the day school. The aim of the farm work is to "grow grass and grain for horses and colts, clover and corn fodder for spring and summer feed for cows, with ensilage corn for the balance of the year, and all kinds of vegetables for our own use. This season, crops of peas, potatoes of both kinds, corn, oats, clover, fodder, cabbage, and other vegetables have been planted.

The stock on both farms now consists of 31 horses, including Percheron and Morgan stallions and 18 colts; 29 milk cows; 24 beef cattle, 8 yearlings, and a pure Devon and Holstein bull; 145 sheep and lambs; 140 hogs and pigs, and 187 fowls.

## HEALTH.

The health of the Indian school has been especially good during the year. Of the 52 Indians received since the last annual report, not one, sound on arrival, has had any serious illness. One very delicate girl, received for special reasons, has continued too delicate for school duties and work, and will be sent home, at the end of the year, though her condition is no worse than on her arrival. One death has occurred in the number, the only death during the year, that of a Kiowa boy, from tuberculosis. This boy was unsound on arrival, in October, and gradually declined until his death, nearly five months later. Cases like the above are now exceptional. Agency physicians are making thorough examinations, and comparatively few cases of actual disease pass through their hands to the school.

There is always, however, the hereditary race tendency to be guarded against. Whenever an Indian student begins to manifest even remote signs of scrofulous or tubercular disease, he is made the object of special care in every respect. The trade at which he works, his hours at school, his exercise and his food, are each considered with reference to his condition. The result of such care has been encouraging. It has often happened that cases of incipient phthisis and active scrofula have been greatly benefited and the disease arrested during the entire period of the patient's life at Hampton. Cases of active scrofula seldom originate at the school. But three cases have been under treatment during the present year. The special diet department renders valuable aid in the treatment of this class of cases. Not only those sick in the hospital, but also all convalescents, obtain their meals from this department, which is under a special superintendent and quite independent of the general fare of the school.

## MILITARY.

The military organization is, beyond all other, the most potent factor in solving the problems of law and order which confront the officers of the school, and is not only repressive, but directly and actively educative as well. It enforces promptness, accuracy, and obedience, and goes further than any other influence could do to instill into the minds of the students what both negro and Indian sadly lack, a knowledge of the value of time. The students are enrolled in a battalion composed of six full companies, two of these comprising the members of the night school, and the other four those of the Normal and Indian schools. A full complement of staff and company officers are chosen from their number, and appointed, as far as possible, on the ground of fitness only. The idea is enforced that the lowest corporal is in direct line of promotion to the command of his company, and that all that is required to insure him that promotion is faithfulness to his duty, whether in or out of ranks.

## DISCIPLINE.

As early in the school year as possible, some twelve or thirteen of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the Cadet Battalion are constituted a court martial, with president and judge-advocate, to try, independently, such cases as may be referred to them, and to hand up their decision to the commandant as reviewing authority. During the past year this court has taken testimony upon forty cases, and its decisions have in every instance been approved, save on one occasion; when the penalty recommended seemed almost too severe for the offense, and it was slightly modified. In addition to this military court, which is conducted under the rules which govern like courts in the U. S. Army, the Indian boys elect annually a court of five from their number, called the Indian Council, who not only try and pass sentence upon the Indian delinquents who are turned over to them, but also act as an advisory body when requested, and exercise a general supervision over the social economy and morale of the wigwam. It is interesting to note that this council is now under the

Australian ballot system, the retiring council submitting the names of fifteen eligible to the position of councilmen, and five of these being chosen. One more feature in the system of self-government is the officers meeting, held on Wednesday nights, at which mooted points in tactics are discussed, questions asked, and interchange of opinion on all matters pertaining to military organization encouraged.

## RELIGIOUS.

The Indians had a Lend-a-Hand Club which has taken up much missionary work, at the same time that it has remembered the returned students and sent them Christmas boxes for their schools. The Indian girls have been especially active, and the gatherings at Wiuona Lodge have taught many an Indian boy to behave like a gentleman. It has done much to provide profitable entertainment and keep the boys out of temptation. On Thursday evenings, in order to give more freedom, the boys and girls meet by themselves, the normal school, Indian school, and night school having separate meetings.

The temperance committee has under its care the temperance work of the school. In order that more might be reached, and more directness and definiteness be given to their endeavors, the Indians and colored students have held their monthly meetings by themselves. The White Cross Legion, organized and conducted by the students, has had the hearty support of the boys, and there has been a like organization among the girls.

The Indians who come from the Episcopal agencies have attended St. John's Episcopal Church every Sunday morning, and the rector, Rev. Mr. Gravatt, has held an evening service with them during the week, and conducted the Indian Sunday-school.

## RETURNED STUDENTS.

Every year that lengthens the test and increases the number of returned students, only confirms the fact that Indian education and civilization—even the little of it that some of them get—is a blessing to the individuals and to the people they represent. The report that they go "back to the blanket" is slowly passing into "innocuous desuetude," side by side with the hackneyed "no good Indian but a dead Indian." Records made from personal knowledge of individual cases show a steady growth in that practical common sense and earnest devotion that augurs well for the future of the race.

Believing that the best way to test our work and to improve upon it is to keep a careful record of its results, as shown in the lives of those who have returned home, a teacher who has been in the Indian school since its early days has been given special time and facilities to follow the records of these students from year to year and to report upon them. Personal contact with them here, frequent visits to their homes, and a constant correspondence with and about them are the means used to this end.

The constantly increasing number of returned students naturally divides itself into five classes of grades.

First, are those whose work is of unusually high order, and whose influence is very broadly felt for good. They are often those who had had exceptional advantages, but, sometimes, those who, by earnestness and devotion, have pushed themselves into the fore ranks among the leaders of their people.

Second, comes the large number of those who do well and are uniformly satisfactory, *e. g.*, a young man who settles down quietly upon his farm or at his trade, wears citizens' clothes, goes regularly to church, marries legally, is industrious and temperate, *i. e.*, a good citizen and a man whose influence is felt for good among his neighbors, or a woman with a correspondingly good record. In short, any whose influence seems really for good, come into this very important second class.

The third grade, or fair, includes the sick and unfortunate, or those who by some slip have perhaps temporarily blemished their record. Many who have only a few months of schooling and from whom we can expect no better are also here.

The fourth class, or poor, are those who have fallen more from force of circumstances and lack of training than from vice. Some who have been on the bad list and are to day doing well are also here; for with the old stain upon their influence it can not yet be considered good.

The fifth class, or those recorded bad, are those who do wrong while knowing better. The number is smaller this year than ever before even though the general intelligence of those returned is yearly greater. This surely is encouraging.

The record this year reads:

Excellent. . . . .	61	} Satisfactory . . . . . 206	} Total.. 291.	
Good . . . . .	173			
Fair . . . . .	32			
Poor . . . . .	22			} Unsatisfactory. 25
Bad . . . . .	3			

Nearly all our present students affirm that they have come to Hampton through the influence of some student returned home, many of them being relatives or family friends. Only ten years ago the school had to use every influence to obtain pupils; now it has often to turn away two-thirds of those who apply for admission.

Catechists and teachers have a wide and telling influence, and there is a large number of Hampton students in this work. At Lower Brulé Agency, Dak., which was one of the hardest to reach, there are 5 Hampton boys engaged as catechists under Bishop Hare. The first duty of the catechist is to live right; he must have a home and a farm which he works himself. If there is no teacher at the camp where he is located, he or his wife teaches the school. He holds a service on Sunday and one during the week, visits the sick, looks after the old and needy, and does the duties that usually fall to a pastor's lot. The pastor's wife needs to be very competent, too. She must make the home, keep the children neat, help the women in their sewing societies and prayer-meetings, teach the women to care for their children and sick people—in short, be a missionary, too. Three of the five catechists of whom I speak have Hampton-trained wives, and the other girls are from home schools.

Last year 15 boys and girls were teaching schools, and the number this year is about the same. Many others are helping on the good work just as strongly as if they were professional teachers and ministers. Susan La Flesche, who graduated from the Woman's College in Philadelphia last year, is now a Government physician at the Omaha school. Before long we hope a hospital will be started there with her as its physician. She will train a corps of Indian girls for nurses, and thus start a much-needed work.

Marguerite, her sister, who married well after teaching a year, is just as active as ever in all matters concerning her people; is their interpreter, letter-writer, and general adviser still. A Law and Order Society has been started among the Omahas, and in this she and other Hampton students have a part. Her work among the women in their homes, too, would fill a volume, were it all told.

Josephine Barnaby, another Omaha girl, after graduating decided to become a trained nurse. An accident prevented her finishing her course, but she had learned enough to be a great help to Miss Collins, a missionary in Dakota, and a year ago she went among the Sioux, whose language she did not understand, and has since been working there with great success. Miss Collins is unlimited in her praise, and Josephine enthusiastic in her work. A former report said: "She teaches the school, holds meetings, teaches the women to cook and sew in their homes, visits the sick, and teaches the women to care for them. Besides this they have a primitive employment bureau for men and women, and, discouraging laziness and begging, seek to find employment for the deserving."

Thomas Mize spent last year at his home, at the Sac and Fox Agency, in Indian Territory. He had been two years in the medical school, and wanted to be more independent of his friends, and so went out to earn money and experience. The chiefs and councilmen needed an intelligent Indian helper, and he was made secretary of the nation. In this position, where his knowledge and experience were recognized, he had a grand chance of leading the older men, the conservatives, to broader views and more progressive ways, as well as of teaching their children the same way. This year he has come back to take up his senior work, and his place in school and council is filled by Walter Battice, the friend who came with him to Hampton six years ago, then one of the wildest and most reckless of his tribe. Besides his duties at the school, in which he is much interested, Battice has found time, with the aid of other Hampton students, to organize a Sunday-school at the agency—3 of our girls responding to the call for teachers.

One of these girls, Alice Moore, for two years laundress at the Sac and Fox school, deserves special mention. Her rooms and her clothes, her tubs and her boilers, were as faultlessly neat as was her person. Besides the music of the washboard, she lends her aid with organ and voice to the exercises of the school, being there and at the Sunday-school a valuable helper.

During a six weeks' visit to the Indian Territory last autumn Miss Folsom staid, as far as possible, with our returned students, finding their homes not only hospitable, but comfortable and well appointed.

At Thomas Alford's, where she spent the most time, she found no want that industry and intelligence could supply. The little frame house and numerous log out-buildings were all built by his own hands, and plenty of vegetables, milk, poultry, and eggs came daily from his own farm. Being for six years a teacher and for two a surveyor, much of the time away from home, farming was necessarily a secondary consideration, yet was so managed that, under the skillful hands of his excellent wife, his table yielded an appetizing abundance. Three beautiful boys, well dressed, and speaking only English, bore testimony of a wise mother hand, and kept things lively within the spacious limits of the picket fence that surrounded the house and kept the ambitious young nomads within bounds. "Making believe" read the father's old school-books was one favorite amusement of these young Indian Ameri-

case, and she was somewhat startled one day at having the noble bird of freedom depicted upon our silver dollar and illustrated in a small arithmetic pointed out to her as a "wild goose."

John Downing's home also afforded most grateful shelter and luxurious fare. This neat little stockade house, standing upon a little rise of ground and backed by a small forest of fruit trees, is an oasis of comfort and cheer after a long day on the monotonous prairie. In all that country there is not a finer farm or herd, nor a more enterprising farmer or herder. Already this young man is rich in cattle, hogs, and horses, in corn, grain, farm produce and fruit; rich also in a higher sense in wife, children and home, and in the proud consciousness that all this has come about through his own intelligence and hard work. Seated about the table the children's hands were folded and the little heads bowed in reverence as the father gratefully acknowledged the Giver of all his blessings. In this act, as in so many others, we see Hampton's training and influence in many such homes as these.

It is in the home that we can best measure the work that the schools are doing for their pupils. If there the young men and women live up to their training to the full extent of an increasing ability, no one can question the success that must follow. The Indian pupil goes back to a home where poverty and ignorance of a certain kind reign supreme. He does not always find a nice bed; there are probably no nice dishes or table linen to make the plain meal attractive; there is very likely no separate room he can call his own where he may spread out his treasures and be alone. Every day is a picnic, and not an unpleasant one at first, but like every one who has acquired higher tastes, this rude living becomes monotonous, and he finds he must have things different. It's the old principle of first demand and then supply. When he finds he needs a bedstead he gets it in some way; money lacking, he makes one. I have seen many very creditable home-made beds, as well as tables, cupboards, and chairs, desks, book-cases, and cabinets. In one house I have visited nearly every article of furniture was made by the young man himself (a full-blooded Sioux), stained and varnished and embellished with brass hinges and nails so as to be really articles of beauty.

The old-time Indian woman's sole recreation was making pretty things with beads, quills, and ribbons; and this training only needs to be diverted into other channels to make her house and children neat and pretty too.

As representatives of Indian education these returned students not only hold their own, but exert an influence difficult to measure or foresee. Here is one instance of what this influence may be: A young girl was sent home after a year because not well enough to study or work; she had always been delicate, and had apparently gotten but little for her short sojourn of one year with us. Three years later a tall, fine-looking young man came to us, and proved himself to be one of the dead-in-earnest kind, one of our most promising men. This is his history. He had always been one of the gayest and wildest of the Indian young men, a leader in the dances and other exploits peculiar to the Indian youth. He would not go to school or church, and refused every effort made to tame his wild spirits. A little cousin came from Hampton sick. He saw a great deal of her, was pleased with her manner and learned to respect her new ways. Little by little she persuaded him to give up certain companions, then the dances. Afterwards she got him to go to church, and finally he gave up the old way and was confirmed in the Episcopal Church.

In her death he lost her encouragement, but seemed to have received additional inspiration; for though he had thus far refused to take up land for himself, he now left the agency and went out upon her land and broke it, spending three months of the summer there for her sake. His next step was to persuade his father to send his younger brothers and sister to school, and then came himself to Hampton. Not satisfied with that, he has written regularly to his parents and friends at home, urging them to follow him in leaving the Indian ways and to embrace Christianity, and he has now, after one year, the satisfaction of knowing that both father and mother, an uncle, and some others have listened to his plea and taken the steps he has urged upon them. All this and possibly more is due to the gentle influence of that one noble little girl whose biography would hardly fill a printed page.

At present there is more demand for work at the agencies than can be supplied, and a young farmer is obliged to spend several winter months doing nothing even when he would be glad to work. There are a large number—about 100—now employed by the Government, Army, and mission societies. Between 60 and 70 were farming their own land last year and the number this year will greatly increase. Now is the time for men to claim their allotments and work their land. The opening of the Sioux Reserve and the surveying of the land will spur up the conservatives, who have been waiting to see what would "turn up," and the encouragement to industry proposed in the Sioux bill will very materially help them in the first and hardest steps.

This last year the students were employed as follows:

Regular teachers	12
Catechists of Episcopal Church	8
Episcopal or Presbyterian missionaries	6
Physician, nurse, school employes	14
Agency farmers	2
Agency police	2
Agency herders	3
Agency stables and stock, in charge of	4
Agency clerks	1
United States infantry	1
United States scouts and interpreters	3
United States drivers	3
United States surveying force	5
Working at trades	18
Working their own farms	63
Cattle-raising—their own stock	7
Running stores of their own	2
Pupils at other schools	35
Girls well married, in good homes	43

In twenty-five of these homes both husband and wife are Hampton students.

We now take our Indian pupils for no definite term, though there is a general understanding that three years may be considered expiration of time. We have learned that every year spent here voluntarily is worth about two forced ones; that it is easier to guide the Indian than drive him. When a pupil, not especially earnest, realizes that he is here for a term of years, there is a natural feeling of restraint, of imprisonment, and the expiration of that term is looked forward to with the eagerness of the prisoner rather than the anxiety of the student who feels the responsibility of his own success. As each year the standard of our incoming pupils is higher, this feeling of individual responsibility becomes more necessary and is more easily controlled. After the pupil has learned the value of an education, which he ought to do in three years certainly, there is little trouble in teaching him to value the opportunity offered him. When he has learned this the question of success is in a large measure solved.

Year by year this constant feeling of homesickness has been decreasing, so that now there is very little of it strong enough to warp the judgment of the pupil or interfere with his real purpose in life. With this change, however, we see no signs of an intelligent desire to remain in the east. The eyes of our students kindle at the thought of home, and they long to go west and take their rightful and liberal inheritance. Indeed, most sensible white youth in the east would be glad of such a chance. This desire to return among the Indians is never forced. It is always wholly free, and we believe it to be simply on the lines of good sense and human nature, for it is idle to undervalue the "pull" of kindred and of lifelong associations. Whatever the theory, the fact remains that these Indian pupils will and do return. For every one who is kept east a hundred return home. With this fact proven, it stands to reason that the preparation of our pupils for life should be with this end constantly in view.

This year we have had but three Indians in the higher schools in the east: Thomas Miles, already referred to, who will need one more year to complete his medical course; Annie Dawson, who has recently graduated at Framingham Normal School and will go west to teach in the fall; Henry Lyman, in his first year at the New Haven Law School. Of him the dean of the faculty says:

The faculty of Yale Law School have found Henry Lyman studious, thoughtful, conscientiously faithful in attendance upon the school exercises, uniformly correct in deportment, respected and self-respecting, and quite up to the average of his class in intelligence.

Next year Walter Battice, now teaching at Sac and Fox, expects to return east to study something of law; John Bruyler, a Sioux, who has just graduated from here, and who for two years has had the study of medicine in view, goes to Meriden, N. H., to better prepare himself for a course of study in the Yale Medical School. Higher courses are only encouraged where there is more than ordinary hope of success, and where there is a tested willingness to work hard for it, each student being obliged to earn more or less of his own expenses. Each deserves all the help Government can give.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

S. C. ARMSTRONG,  
Principal.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Statistics as to all Indian schools supported in whole or in part

School.	How supported.	Capacity.		No. of employes.				Enrollment.
		Boarding.	Day.	Sex.		Race.		
				Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.	
ARIZONA.								
Colorado River Agency:								
Colorado River Boarding.....	By Government	55		6	1	5	62	
Navajo Agency:								
Navajo Boarding.....	do	60		6	5	4	7	89
Keam's Canon: Moquila Boarding.....	do	50		10	3	5	8	45
Pima Agency:								
Pima Boarding.....	do	25		1	2	1	2	26
San Carlos Agency:								
San Carlos Boarding.....	do	80		8	6	5	9	91
Tucson: Boarding.....	Under contract	150		8	5		8	79
CALIFORNIA.								
Fort Yuma: Yuma Boarding.....	By Government	250		10	10	9	11	129
Hoopa Valley Agency:								
Hoopa Valley Day.....	do	60		4	1	4	1	40
Mission Agency:								
Ayus Caliente.....	do	30						38
Cochilla.....	do	24		1		1		25
La Jolla Day.....	do	34		1		1		42
Mesa Grande Day.....	do	40		1		1		28
Potrero Day.....	do	40		1		1		35
Rincon Day.....	do	34		1		1		30
San Jacinto Day.....	do	25		1		1		33
Temeula Day.....	do	15		1		1		34
Tule River Day.....	do	25		1		1		21
Round Valley Agency:								
Headquarters Day.....	do	40		2	1	1	1	41
Lower Quarters Day.....	do	30		2	1	1	1	30
San Diego Industrial Training.....	Under contract	100		2	6		8	76
Hopland Day.....	do	50		1			1	29
St. Turbine Mission Day.....	do	50		1			1	20
Sulphur Banks Day.....	do	50		1			1	33
Ukiah Day.....	do	60		1			1	33
COLORADO.								
Southern Ute Agency:								
Agency Boarding.....	By Government	14		1	3		4	14
Denver: Good Shepherd Boarding.....	Under contract	109		8			8	58
Grand Junction Industrial.....	By Government	60		5	4	1	6	48
IDAHO.								
Fort Hall Agency:								
Fort Hall Boarding.....	By Government	116		6	9	4	11	112
Lemhi Agency:								
Lemhi Boarding.....	do	20		1	3	2	2	17
Nox Percé Agency:								
Fort Lapwai Boarding.....	do	125		9	6	5	10	124
INDIANA.								
Wabash: White's Manual Labor Institute.	Special appropriation.	90		5	9	1	13	100
Rensselaer: St. Joseph's Normal.....	Under contract	100		8	7		15	58
INDIAN TERRITORY.								
Chilocco: Chilocco Training.....	By Government	200		14	13	7	20	166
Quapaw Agency:								
Quapaw Boarding.....	do	30		2	5	2	5	61
Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte Boarding.....	do	60		3	10	6	7	110
Miami Day.....	do	30		1		1		11
Mohece Day.....	do	30		1		1		21
Peoria Day.....	do	60		1		1		12

by the Government during the year ending June 30, 1890.

Boarding.	Day.	No. of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost per capita per month to Government.	Cost to other parties.	Farm and dairy.													
						Cost per capita per month to other parties.	No. of acres cultivated by school.	Corn.	Wheat, oats, and barley.	Fruit and veg. establs.	Hay.	Butter and cheese.	Pumpkins.	Melons.					
58	10	10	\$6,390.83	\$9.18															
70	10	10	11,388.25	13.58			30												
27	10	10	11,716.46	36.18			25	5	12										500
22	7	7	2,162.33	10.92															
48	12	12	9,718.12	16.67															
78	10	10	9,566.14	10.24	\$2,062.89	\$2.20	40												
98	12	12	18,010.53	15.32															
	17	17	1,609.97	9.47			5	50		126									160 190
	24	10	903.30	3.76															
	23	1	529.83	3.84															
	29	10	913.30	3.15															
	16	9	398.30	5.61															
	25	10	953.30	3.81															
	20	10	893.30	4.47															
	25	10	918.30	3.67															
	23	9	908.30	3.95															
	14	1	333.39	7.99															
	25	10	840.00	3.36															
	20	10	840.00	4.20															
	69	10	6,310.19	7.62	(a)														
	18	10	540.00	3.00	(a)														
	22	9	508.50	2.31	75.00	.34	6												
	13	9	399.38	2.64	50.00	.43													
	18	9	405.00	2.25	(a)														
12	6	6	1,852.80	17.16															
39	19	19	3,998.09	8.54	410.08	.68													
36	12	12	2,428.12	21.82			25		188										10 47
81	10	10	14,496.83	14.91															
11	3	3	888.43	28.92															
27	9	9	15,027.93	15.70									1,000		35				
73	10	10	10,020.00	11.44	3,313.78	3.78	560	3,765	3,600	632	175	2,182							200 300
41	10	10	5,110.72	10.39	3,600.00	7.72	200	1,000	700	345	200	1,500							4,500
154	12	12	27,693.21	14.66															
40	10	10	5,909.97	12.25															
69	10	10	9,487.00	11.45															
	6	5	271.24	9.04															
	13	10	519.13	3.99															
	7	10	606.00	8.57															

(a) Not given.

Statistics as to all Indian schools supported in whole or in part

School.	How supported.	Capacity.		No. of employes.				Enrollment.
		Boarding.	Day.	Sex.		Race.		
				Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.	
<b>IOWA.</b>								
Sac and Fox Agency: Sac and Fox Day.	By Government	23	1					1
<b>KANSAS.</b>								
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency: Kickapoo Boarding	do	35		2	4	3	4	44
Pottawatomie Boarding	do	32		2	4	3	4	42
Sac and Fox and Iowa Boarding	do	40		4	3	3	4	49
Hilstead: Menomonic Mission Boarding	Under contract	40		4	3	3	4	33
Lawrence: Haskell Institute	By Government	450		33	21	10	41	460
Neosho County: St. Ann's Academy	Under contract	100		1	13		14	25
<b>MICHIGAN.</b>								
Baraga: Chippewa Boarding	Under contract	100		7	8	1	14	49
Baraga: Day	By Government							36
L'Ansee: Day	do	60						30
Harbor Springs Boarding	Under contract	125		4	6		10	107
<b>MINNESOTA.</b>								
White Earth Agency: Agency Boarding	By Government	110		3	8	8	3	139
Leech Lake Boarding	do	70		1	5	5	1	59
Red Lake Boarding	do	70		2	3	2	2	64
St. Benedict's Orphan	Under contract	50		3	3	3	3	23
Red Lake Boarding	do	45		2	4	2	4	50
Cass Lake Boarding	do	30		1	2	2	1	30
Leech Lake Boarding	do	100		3	3	3	3	104
Pine Point Boarding	do	40		1	4	1	4	62
Wild Rice River Boarding	do	60		2	3	3	2	63
Avoca: St. Francis Xavier's Academy	do	50			11		11	50
Clontarf: St. Paul's Industrial	Special appropriation	180		14	2		16	103
Collegeville: St. John's Institute	Under contract and special appropriation	150		14			14	65
Graceville: Convent of our Lady	Under contract	80			6		6	52
Morris: Sisters of Mercy	do	75		3	10		13	58
St. Joseph: St. Benedict's Academy	Under contract and special appropriation	175			12		12	68
Birch Cooley: Indevakanton Day	Under contract	60		1			1	27
<b>MONTANA.</b>								
Blackfeet Agency: Blackfeet Boarding	By Government	16		1	5	1	5	43
Crow Agency: Crow Boarding	do	50		3	8	3	8	66
Montana Industrial	Under contract	60		5	9		11	56
St. Xavier's Industrial	do	200		10	8		18	112
Flitchard Agency: St. Ignace Industrial	Special appropriation	400		12	12	5	10	248
Fort Belknap Agency: St. Paul's Industrial	Under contract	200		6	7	1	12	135
Fort Belknap Day	By Government	60		2	2		2	25
Fort Peck Agency: Poplar Creek Boarding	do	225		6	9	5	10	215
Tongue River Agency: St. Labre's Boarding	Under contract	75		3	8	2	9	56
Agency Day	By Government	50		1	1		1	20
St. Peter's Mission Boarding	Under contract	128		6	10	2	14	104
<b>NEBRASKA.</b>								
Omaha and Winnebago agency: Omaha Boarding	By Government	70		2	7	3	6	74
Omaha Mission Boarding	Under contract	80		2	6	2	6	54
Winnebago Boarding	By Government	100		2	6		8	81
Omaha Creek Day	do	40		1			1	12

by the Government during the year ending June 30, 1890—Continued.

Boarding.	Day.	No. of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost per capita per month to Government.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita per month to other parties.	Farm and dairy.												
							No. of acres cultivated by school.	Corn.	Wheat, oats, and barley.	Fruit and vegetable gardens.	Hay.	Butter and cheese.	Pumpkins.	Melons.					
			\$393.00																
30		10	4,294.42	\$11.93			50	500	300	133	50					80			100
25		10	3,873.26	13.24			78	1,000		84	60								200
22		10	4,107.91	15.50			33	1,000		32	25					2,300			500
20		12	3,286.68	9.44	\$217.14	\$0.62	400	8,000	1,000	685	100								300
417		12	75,961.62	15.18			200	700	1,614	1,063	125								
18		10	2,235.91	10.35	(a)														
42		12	4,780.60	9.48	1,020.00	3.21	80			160	740	70							
45		15	474.46	3.16															
15		7	362.89	4.02															
93		10	8,100.00	7.27	2,000.00	1.79	3	20			200	2						60	20
102		10	8,413.65	6.87			7			1,200									
25		10	3,884.23	7.04			2												
35		10	3,886.37	9.25			4			20	316								
30		10	2,700.00	9.00	(a)		3	5			40					200		24	60
30		10	2,854.94	8.01	(a)		3	12			68					70			
17		10	1,661.11	7.05	962.18	4.72	3												
56		10	5,706.65	8.28	1,209.01	1.74	1				135								
31		10	3,243.61	8.72	1,338.31	3.60	1												
39		10	4,150.61	8.89	1,101.49	4.11	2				132								
45		10	4,711.94	8.73															
99		12	14,737.06	12.40															
55		10	7,296.60	11.06	(a)														
50		10	5,238.00	8.72	(a)		3				157							300	
53		10	5,400.00	8.65	68.94	.11	80				125							1,040	
69		10	7,707.10	10.89	(a)														
		6	310.27	2.46	(a)														
32		12	4,470.53	11.66			3	25			239							1,000	
64		12	8,427.26	13.01			20	7	30	231								390	100
45		10	4,296.30	8.15	4,024.20	8.56	30	40	15	101								268	30
123		12	10,800.00	7.92	8,989.29	5.68	60	10	40	197	30								
193		12	26,799.81	12.44	6,200.10	2.68	3.20	15	1,000	1,635	200	1,700	420	350					
110		10	11,181.00	8.63	5,437.00	3.91	30	7			268	40	1,700	100	12				
		4	558.66	7.76															
151		12	18,208.51	10.05							27	10							
36		12	3,025.00	9.00	2,600.00	5.79	15												
		9	688.64	7.65															
94		10	9,180.00	8.14	8,190.00	7.26	120				200	630	300	500					
59		9	8,781.50	12.41			42	100	80	155	20								
39		10	2,454.00	7.39	2,302.30	5.05	20	250											
61		9	9,659.55	13.47			70	250											
		1	118.55	6.42															

a Not given.

Statistics as to all Indian schools supported in whole or in part by the

School.	How supported.	Capacity.		No. of employes.					Enrollment.
		Boarding.	Day.	Sex.			Race.		
				Male.	Female.	Indian.		White.	
<b>NEBRASKA—continued.</b>									
Santee Agency:									
Santee Boarding.....	By Government.....	120		3	11	7	7	127	
Santee Normal Training.....	Under contract.....	170		11	23	3	30	163	
Hope Boarding (Springfield, S. Dak.)	.....	50		40	1			51	
Flaudrau Day (South Dakota)	By Government.....							1	14
Ponca Day.....	do.....							1	14
Genoa: Genoa Training.....	do.....	250		14	9	3	20	203	
<b>NEVADA.</b>									
Nevada Agency:									
Pyramid Lake Boarding.....	By Government.....	50		2	7	4	5	55	52
Walker River Day.....	do.....		35						
Western Shoshone Agency:									
Western Shoshone Boarding.....	do.....	40		2	2	1	3	41	
<b>NEW MEXICO.</b>									
Albuquerque Industrial Training.....	By Government.....	225		17	11	9	19	222	
Mescalero Agency:									
Mescalero Boarding.....	do.....	50		3	2		5	38	
Pueblo & Agency:									
Albuquerque Boarding.....	Under contract.....	75		4	7	11	72		
Bernalillo Boarding.....	do.....	160		8	8	8	75		
St. Catherine's Boarding, Santa Fe.....	do.....	123		0	0	0	81		
University of New Mexico, Santa Fe.....	do.....	50		1	3		28		
Acoma Day.....	do.....			1	1		30		
Isleta Day No. 1.....	do.....	50		1	1		35		
Isleta Day No. 2.....	do.....	40		1	1		32		
Jemez Day No. 1.....	do.....	50		2	2		43		
Jemez Day No. 2.....	do.....	50		1	1		30		
Laguna Day.....	By Government.....	50		1	1		33		
Pajarito Day.....	Under contract.....	30		1	1		20		
Santo Domingo Day.....	do.....	50		1	1		42		
San Juan Day.....	do.....	49		1	1		40		
Santa Fe Day.....	do.....	50		1	1		58		
Taos Day.....	do.....	50		1	1		37		
Zuni Day.....	do.....	75		2	2		54		
<b>NORTH CAROLINA.</b>									
Eastern Cherokee Agency:									
Cherokee Training.....	Special appropriation.....	80		4	10		14	88	
Big Cove Day.....	Under contract.....	50		1	1		2	68	
Bird Town Day.....	do.....	30		1	1		1	28	
Cherokee Day.....	do.....	35		1	2		2	35	
Macedonia Day.....	do.....	40		1	1		2	52	
<b>NORTH DAKOTA.</b>									
Devil's Lake Agency:									
Boya's Boarding.....	By Government.....	20		3	3		6	38	
Industrial Boarding.....	Under contract.....	100		2	14		16	126	
St. Mary's Boarding (Turtle Mount- ain).....	do.....	150		3	10	4	15	185	
No. 1 Day (Turtle Mountain).....	By Government.....	50		1	1		1	32	
No. 2 Day (Turtle Mountain).....	do.....	50		2	1		1	70	
No. 3 Day (Turtle Mountain).....	do.....	50		1	1		1	60	
St. John Day (Turtle Mountain).....	Under contract.....	75		3	2		3	40	
Fort Berthold Agency:									
Fort Berthold Boarding.....	do.....	54		3	4		6	39	
Fort Stevenson: Industrial Standing Rock Agency:	By Government.....	125		8	10	7	11	118	
Agency Boarding.....	do.....	120		1	8	1	8	116	
Agricultural Boarding.....	do.....	120		3	6		9	105	
Cannon Ball Day.....	do.....	60		1	1		1	62	
Grand River Day.....	do.....	50		1	1		2	43	
No. 1 Day.....	do.....	50		1	1		1	36	
No. 2 Day.....	do.....	30		1	1		1	36	
No. 3 Day.....	do.....	30		1	1		1	30	
No. 4 Day.....	do.....	30		1	1		1	42	
Marmot Day.....	do.....	40		1	1		1	36	

Government during the year ending June 30, 1890—Continued.

Boarding.	Day.	No. of months in session.	Average attendance.	Cost to Government.	Cost per capita per month to Government.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita per month to other parties.	Farm and dairy.							
								No. of acres cultivated by school.	Corn.	Wheat, oats, and barley.	Fruit and vegetable stands.	Hay.	Butter and cheese.	Pumpkins.	Melons.
95	12	12	113,781.20	\$12.09				50	600	400	760	85	150		
114	12	12	11,798.00	8.62	\$7,402.00	\$5.41	30	180			378				
16	10	10	3,000.00	5.43	3,488.00	6.33	3	20			178		60		50
25	10	10	62,095.18	8.38											
7	10	7	631.49	9.02											
176	12	12	31,851.60	15.08			480	4,500	1,300	2,800	100				3,060
31	10	10	6,847.32	18.40			1	4			44				
31	10	10	62,013.62	6.50											
31	10	10	3,650.86	8.23			14					10			
164	12	12	27,224.36	12.00			7	16	4,000	2,200	4				60
27	10	10	5,793.35	17.88			50	150		1,622	40	200	400		
57	10	10	6,811.23	9.98	(a)										
72	10	10	7,500.00	8.68	(a)										
51	10	10	6,737.92	11.01	700.00	1.14	12								
18	10	10	2,360.72	10.03	2,427.34	11.21	4								
24	6	6	303.00	2.08	276.00	1.91									
26	6	6	490.00	5.09	110.00	.47									
15	6	6	231.40	1.71											
14	4	4	150.00	2.68	250.00	4.46									
14	6	6	210.20	2.61	600.74	7.15									
18	6	6	400.00	3.70											
33	10	10	530.00	1.76	100.00	.39									
21	10	10	371.00	1.77	229.00	1.09									
30	10	10	675.00	2.25	(a)										
19	7	7	85.26	.72	270.74	2.10									
28	10	10	600.00	2.86	50.00	.23									
8	9	9	116.54	1.66	980.68	13.63									
80	12	12	12,000.00	12.50	(a)										
38	7	7		(a)											
18	7	7		23.00											
14	7	7	1,363.00	145.00											
34	7	7		(a)											
28	12	12	0,724.38	20.01			35			400	40				
168	10	10	14,571.56	11.24	(a)		5			60					
140	10	10	12,060.00	7.71	2,000.00	1.19	150								
15	10	10	678.70	4.56											
30	10	10	1,191.46	3.92											
27	7	7	672.70	2.40											
40	12	12	1,200.00	2.50	403.75	.85									
36	10	10	3,564.00	8.25	3,425.87	7.93	40	30		243	13	160			
101	12	12	10,040.54	13.23			140	200	2,775	1,670	75	3,000	200	100	
103	12	12	11,314.66	9.15									200	200	1,000
87	12	12	10,570.11	10.12			110	200	195	326	60	250	700	600	
62	10	10	1,621.96	2.62											
54	10	10	1,670.61	3.09											
30	10	10	737.65	2.46											
22	10	10	715.93	3.25											
16	10	10	677.49	4.23											
29	10	10	688.31	2.37											
17	10	10	676.25	3.97											

a Not given.

b Midday meal furnished.

Statement as to all Indian schools supported in whole or in part by the

School.	How supported.	Capacity.		No. of employes.				Enrollment.
		Boarding.	Day.	Sex.		Race.		
				Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.	
<b>OKLAHOMA.</b>								
<b>Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency:</b>								
Arapaho Boarding	By Government	100		8	8	4	10	99
Cheyenne Boarding	do	100		4	9	4	9	104
Mennonite Boarding (Agency)	By Government and religious society.	50		4			7	51
Mennonite Boarding (Cantonment)	do	80		4	4		8	53
<b>Kiowa, Comanche and Wichita Agency:</b>								
Kiowa Boarding	By Government	60		4	3	3	9	100
Wichita Boarding	do	63		4	9	3	10	63
M. E. Mission Boarding	By Government and religious society.	60		2	6	2	6	34
<b>Osage Agency:</b>								
Osage Boarding	By Government	60		5	4	2	7	48
do	do	150		4	14	3	15	136
St. John's Mission Boarding	Under contract	50		3	7		10	35
McCabe Boarding (Pawhuaka)	do	65		1	9		10	68
do	do	150		1	11		12	6
<b>Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe and Oakland Agency:</b>								
Pawnee Boarding	By Government	80		3	9	1	11	97
Ponca Boarding	do	100		3	10	5	8	104
Otoe Boarding	do	75		2	7	1	8	75
<b>Sac and Fox Agency:</b>								
Absentee Shawnee Boarding	do	64		3	7	3	7	88
Sac and Fox Boarding	do	50		4	6	5	5	67
Sacred Heart Boarding	Under contract	100		11	6		17	47
<b>OREGON.</b>								
<b>Grande Ronde Agency:</b>								
Grande Ronde Boarding	By Government	110		2	5	1	6	66
<b>Klamath Agency:</b>								
Klamath Boarding	do	110		2	6		2	113
do	do	80		2	5	1	6	83
<b>Siletz Agency:</b>								
Siletz Boarding	do	60		3	6	3	6	64
<b>Umatilla Agency:</b>								
Umatilla Boarding	do	60		3	4	1	6	72
<b>Warm Springs Agency:</b>								
Warm Springs Boarding	do	75		3	5	2	6	80
St. Ann's Boarding	do	75		3	6	2	3	62
<b>Chenawa: Salem Training</b>	do	250		14	19	15	16	194
<b>PENNSYLVANIA.</b>								
<b>Carlisle: Carlisle Training</b>	By Government	500		25	39	12	52	789
<b>Philadelphia: Lincoln Institution</b>	Special appropriation.	280		8	20		28	216
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA.</b>								
<b>Cheyenne River Agency:</b>								
Boys' Boarding	By Government	60		2	5		7	70
Oshe Industrial	Under contract	60		1	6		7	61
St. John's Boarding	By Government and religious society.	40		2	5	3	4	50
No. 1 Day	By Government	30		1	1	1	1	30
No. 2 Day	do	24		1	1		1	24
No. 3 Day	do	22		1	1		1	14
No. 4 Day	do	20		1	1		1	18
No. 5 Day	do	24		1	1	1	1	28
No. 6 Day	do	24		1	1		1	22
No. 7 Day	do	24		1	1		1	22
No. 8 Day	do	26		2	2		2	29
<b>Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency:</b>								
Crow Creek Boarding	do	85		3	9	4	8	85
Lower Brulé Boarding	do	60		2	6	1	7	59
Driving Hawk's Camp Day	do	60		14	2		1	11
Month of White River Day	do	40		1	1	1	1	37
Grace Mission Day	do	24		1	1		1	15
Immaculate Conception Boarding	Under contract	150		12	8	1	13	95

Government during the year ending June 30, 1890—Continued.

Boarding.	Day.	No. of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost per capita per month to Government.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita per month to other parties.	No. of acres cultivated by school.	Farm and dairy.								
								Corn.	Wheat, oats, and barley.	Fruit and vegetables.	Hay.	Butter and cheese.	Pumpkins.	Melons.		
68		10	\$11,579.07	\$14.17			14		35	42	25					
80		10	12,366.87	12.83			60	100	240	370	50	25				600
48		10	1,408.07	2.72	\$2,426.54	\$4.70		300	500	43	38	375				
44		10	1,563.06	2.96	2,910.00	5.51	60	350	340	53	40	740				135
60		9	7,406.16	8.02			65	160	200	205	6			600	500	
55		10	7,937.18	12.03			35	250	600	200	4				25	300
20		3	73.46	1.23	657.50	10.96										
40		9	5,204.87	10.84			40	600		83	40	200				
100		9	11,232.08	9.36			45	1,000		250	50					700
24		10	1,815.78	6.29	1,075.00	3.73	50	600		189	65	900	200			
55		10	6,200.00	9.39	450.00	68										
4		8	110.07	9.67	(a)		18		20	67	30	100				
67		10	9,249.56	11.17			50			150	50	15	25			
87		10	9,272.33	8.33			50	150	225	55	20					600
65		10	7,402.16	9.40			50	400	175	22	10					
62		10	7,339.90	9.87			64	100		381	25	175	100			
43		10	5,591.40	10.37			10	15		224	16		60			
43		12	4,538.70	9.01	(a)		150	1,300	320	1,153	50	400				290
46		9	5,965.29	10.81			43			904	120	3				
98		12	11,093.48	9.43			40			415	100	1,020				
74		12	7,709.20	8.68			40			225	80	432				
68		0	6,604.03	9.87			70			700		10				
47		10	7,531.46	13.56			40				340	36				
63		10	9,093.77	14.87			30									
38		10	6,343.91	13.89			30									
109		12	30,058.28	14.82			20			1,500						
702		12	100,074.34	11.88	5,225.64	.62	260	1,230	1,089	1,630	50	682				
178		12	33,403.00	16.04	7,010.46	3.26	8	44		1,170	3					
01		10	7,550.55	10.33			65	300	200	270		400				250
49		10	4,108.89	6.99	1,137.86	1.94										
47		10	1,010.73	2.86	(a)		25		100	365		350				
		27	1,056.30	3.01												
		17	568.93	3.35												
		12	699.42	5.83												
		14	682.57	4.88												
		22	687.25	3.12												
		10	679.16	3.67												
		16	677.90	4.24												
		22	880.94	4.00												
81		10	11,123.48	11.44			60	200		510	50					300
51		10	6,603.20	10.78			47	25		480	25	460	1,000			
		1					1	2		13	2		125			100
		10	9	850.86	9.51		2			20						
		24	928.09	6.81			7			100	20					35
		10	718.00	17.95	400.00	10.00	14	40		100	20					80
90		10	7,038.00	6.52	4,800.00	4.45	125	400	200	200		1,220				1,000

\* Boys assist on Agency farm

a Not given.

Statistics as to all Indian schools supported in whole or in part by the

School.	How supported.	Capacity.		No. of employes.					Enrollment.
		Boarding.	Day.	Sex.		Race.			
				Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.		
<b>Pine Ridge Agency:</b>									
Pine Ridge Boarding	By Government	180		3	8	1	10	185	
Holy Rosary Boarding	Under contract	200		10	10		20	140	
No. 1 Day	By Government		40					57	
No. 2 Day	do		40					87	
No. 3 Day	do		40					60	
No. 4 Day	do		40	1				59	
No. 5 Day	do		40	1				37	
No. 6 Day	do		40	1				36	
No. 7 Day	do		40	1				42	
No. 8 Day	do		40	1					
<b>Rosebud Agency:</b>									
St. Francis Mission Boarding	Under contract	100		6	9	1	18	98	
St. Mary's Mission Boarding	By Government and religious society	50		2	6	1	7	57	
Agency Day	By Government		35	1	1	1	1	52	
Big Oak Creek Day	do		30	1	1	1	2	31	
Black Pipe Creek Day	do		30	1	2		2	36	
Corn Creek Day	do		30	1	1	1	1	28	
Cut Meat Creek Day	do		30	1				35	
Little White River Day	do		30	1				30	
Pass Creek Day	do		30	1	1		2	31	
Red Leaf Camp Day	do		30	1	1		2	32	
Ring Thunder Camp Day	do		30	1	1		2	27	
Pine Creek Day	do		30	1	1		2	32	
White Thunder Creek Day	do		30	1	1		2	32	
<b>Sisseton Agency:</b>									
Sisseton Industrial	do	180		4	7	4	7	141	
Goodwill Mission Boarding	Under contract	135		8	8	2	14	126	
<b>Yankton Agency:</b>									
Yankton Industrial Boarding	By Government	80		4	13	8	9	90	
St. Paul Boarding	By Government and religious society	46		2	6	1	7	53	
<b>UTAH.</b>									
<b>Uintah and Ouray Agency:</b>									
Uintah Boarding	By Government	32		3	5	1	7	44	
<b>VIRGINIA.</b>									
<b>Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.</b>									
	Special appropriation.	150		10	10		20	133	
<b>WASHINGTON.</b>									
<b>Colville Agency:</b>									
Colville Boys' Boarding	Under contract	100		12			12	40	
Colville Girls' Boarding	do	50		2	6		8	55	
Cœur d'Alène Boy's Boarding	do	150		18	2		20	57	
Cœur d'Alène Girl's Boarding	do	100		4	8	1	12	40	
Naspeha Day	By Government		50		1		1	11	
<b>Neah Bay Agency:</b>									
Neah Bay Boarding	do	56		3	6	5	4	59	
Quillehute Day	do		53	1	1		2	56	
<b>Payallup Agency:</b>									
Chehalis Boarding	do	60		2	4	1	5	40	
Payallup Boarding	do	100		5	7	3	0	96	
Quinalt Boarding	do	30		2	3	1	4	34	
Q'kokomish Boarding	do	30		2	3	1	4	34	
St. George's Industrial Boarding	Under contract	75		2	7		0	43	
Jamestown Day	By Government		30	1			1	30	
Fort Gamble Day	do		40	1			1	30	
<b>Tulalip Agency:</b>									
Tulalip Boarding	Under contract	150		6	7	3	10	125	
Lummi Boarding	do	30							
<b>Yakima Agency:</b>									
Yakima Boarding	By Government	74		3	6	1	8	74	
North Yakima: St. Francis Xavier's B'd'g	Under contract	80		2	6		8	62	

\* Received too late for tabulation.

Government during the year ending June 30, 1890—Continued.

Boarding.	Day.	Average attendance.	No. of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost per capita per month to Government.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita per month to other parties.	Farm and dairy.									
								No. of acres cultivated by school.	Corn.	Wheat, oats, and barley.	Fruit and veg. classes.	Hay.	Butter and cheese.	Pumpkins.	Melons.		
185		10		\$16,651.14	\$2.41			40	200	150	1,150	30	20	300	150		
120		10		6,206.00	4.01	\$1,394.00	\$0.00	50	2,500	30	1,000						
	29	10		702.30	2.42												
	19	7		518.64	3.90												
	32	10		708.46	2.21												
	39	10		111.13	1.84												
	36	10		704.63	1.96												
	26	10		716.31	2.75												
	22	10		733.75	3.34												
	30	10		729.67	2.43												
85		10		4,250.00	4.17	1,572.65	1.54	66	100	550	1,164	85	240	20	150		
47		10		2,022.91	3.59	3,700.00	6.66	30									
	32	10		1,071.84	3.35												
	27	10		1,071.84	3.97			2									
	33	10		1,071.84	3.25												
	25	10		1,071.84	4.29												
	20	10		937.72	3.23												
	28	10		711.84	2.76												
	26	10		1,071.84	4.12												
	23	10		1,071.84	4.66				50	60	60	2		50	25		
	25	10		1,071.84	4.29												
	21	7		625.85	4.28												
	25	7		719.38	4.07												
71		12		14,217.60	10.69			30									
90		10		8,000.00	7.11	8,371.00	7.75	45		325	125						
76		10		11,050.83	12.12			65	700	200	50			50			
45		10		1,192.43	2.21	3,840.00	7.11	8									
<b>UTAH.</b>																	
<b>Uintah and Ouray Agency:</b>																	
		0		5,994.54	19.21			0			897						
<b>VIRGINIA.</b>																	
<b>Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.</b>																	
		12		10,680.59	13.73	12,419.41	8.69	650	2,500	2,000	4,105	420					
<b>WASHINGTON.</b>																	
<b>Colville Agency:</b>																	
34		10		2,344.00	5.75	3,656.00	8.96	100		2,603	407	150	200	100	125		
48		10		3,932.00	6.91	1,818.00	3.16	25		1,000	251	13	300	50	150		
54		10		5,400.00	8.33	5,400.00	8.23	150	25	3,700	7,075	300	1,500	2,000	3,000		
35		10		3,652.00	8.70	5,697.45	13.66	150		2,600	411	95	750	830	100		
		4		197.00	10.42												
48		12		5,281.23	9.17			40			859	50					
	40	10		918.65	2.87												
34		12		5,065.36	12.79			60		330	1,200	60					
80		12		12,607.84	13.34			40	5	390	1,098	45					
23		13		4,660.98	10.66			70			227	18					
28		12		4,828.84	14.37					40	1,660	55	325	35			
25		10		2,700.00	9.90	884.58	2.95	8				3	80				
	23	10		1,008.03	4.39												
	26	9		428.80	1.83												
<b>Tulalip Agency:</b>																	
109		10		14,877.73	11.37	676.00 (a)		52	8		160	4	300		50		
<b>Yakima Agency:</b>																	
65		9		8,955.07	13.67			80		320	210	500					
49		10		5,201.33	8.85	2,048.77	3.48	3			20						

a Not given.

Statistics as to all Indian Schools supported in whole or in part by the

School.	How supported.	Capacity.		No. of employes.					Enrollment.
		Boarding.	Day.	Sex.		Race.			
				Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.		
WISCONSIN.									
Green Bay Agency:									
Menomonee Boarding	By Government	100		5	8			13	138
St. Joseph's Boarding	Under contract	150		9	7			16	158
Cornelius Day	By Government		40	1	2			2	14
Robert Day	do		120	1				1	60
Oneida East Day	do		25	1		1		1	23
Oneida West Day No. 1	do		50	1				1	18
Oneida West Day No. 2	do		35	1				1	30
Oneida West Day No. 3	do		40	1				1	41
Stockbridge Day	do		50	1				1	30
La Pointe Agency:									
Bad River Day	Under Contract		75		4			4	60
Fond du Lac Day	By Government		40		1			1	65
Grand Portage Day	do		25	1				1	29
Lac Court Oreilles Day	do		30		1			1	64
Lac du Flambeau Day	do		30		1			1	77
Pah-quay-ah-wong Day	do		30	1				1	50
Red Cliff Day	Under contract		30		2			2	35
St. Mary's Boarding (Bad River)	do		50		4			4	83
Vermillion Lake Day	By Government		60	1				2	65
Lac Court Oreilles Day	Under contract		75		3			3	69
Bayfield: Boarding	do		180		8			8	87
Milwaukee: Good Shepherd Industrial	do		65	1	13			14	18
Wittenberg: Boarding	do		100	4	7	1	10	10	92
WYOMING.									
Shoshone Agency:									
Wind River Boarding	By Government		75		5	8	5	8	84
St. Stephen's Mission	Under contract		125		4	5	2	7	30

## SUMMARY.

Capacity of boarding schools	14,111
Capacity of day schools	4,346
	18,457
Number of employes:	
Male	700
Female	1,115
	1,815
Indian	818
White	1,502
	1,815
Enrollment of boarding schools	12,410
Enrollment of day schools	3,907
	16,377
Average attendance of boarding schools	9,865
Average attendance of day schools	2,387
	12,232

Government during the year ending June 30, 1890—Continued.

Average attendance.	Boarding.	Day.	No. of months in session.	Cost to Government.	Cost per capita per month to Government.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita per month to other parties.	No. of acres cultivated by school.	Farm and dairy.							
									Corn.	Wheat, oats, and barley.	Fruit and vegetables.	Hay.	Butter and cheese.	Pumpkins.	Molasses.	
80	12			\$10,522.87	\$9.85			80	250	450	353	25	196	2,500	400	
136	10			14,048.22	8.61	\$12,985.90	\$7.99	40	75	460	330	11	250	200		
	3			62.56	2.12											
	9			248.00	4.15											
	24			400.00	1.67											
	11			400.00	3.64											
	10			400.00	4.00											
	12			300.00	2.51											
	16			249.00	1.56											
	15			428.37	2.86											
	35	10		1,050.00	3.00	1,400.00	4.00	100		200	600	50				
	26	10		630.00	2.42											
	10	10		535.00	5.35											
	20	9		785.58	3.92											
	25	10		750.00	3.00											
	24	10		900.00	3.75											
	37	19		964.92	2.60		27.08	10								
	26	10		2,750.00	10.58											
	34	10		1,930.00	5.68											
	44	10		1,320.00	3.00			1			80					
	61	12		2,500.00	4.12	1,000.00	1.37	1	2		70		1,000			
	18	8		1,125.00	6.25	(a)										
	77	12		9,706.14	7.30	1,460.16	1.88	20			100	10				
45	12			12,348.81	22.87			25			340					
20	3			848.00	9.75	1,452.00	16.68	51	15		610	1,075	8	75	65	25

a Not given.

## SUMMARY.

Cost to Government of maintaining schools	\$1,364,033.02
Cost to other parties of maintaining schools	\$174,740.98
Number of acres cultivated by schools	8,061
Bushels of corn	41,159
Bushels of wheat, oats, and barley	50,782
Bushel of fruit and vegetables	62,020
Tons of hay	5,198
Pounds of butter and cheese	32,383
Number of pumpkins	12,114
Number of melons	24,083
Heads of cabbage	4,200

\* Incomplete; in regard to many schools no reports were received.

RECAPITULATION.

Number, capacity, and cost of schools, number of employes, enrollment, and average attendance of pupils during fiscal year ended June 30, 1890.

Kind of school.	No.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	No. of employes.	Cost to Government.
<b>Government schools:</b>						
Boarding.....	64	4,948	5,124	3,626	623	\$546,202.70
Day.....	81	3,021	2,963	1,760	109	62,942.42
Training.....	7	1,935	2,112	1,818	238	801,691.69
Total Government schools.....	152	9,904	10,199	7,424	970	910,836.71
<b>Contract schools:</b>						
Boarding.....	61	6,968	4,186	3,384	651	309,278.71
Day.....	25	1,325	1,004	587	43	11,865.69
Industrial boarding specially appropriated for by Congress.....	8	1,160	968	837	101	132,052.71
Total.....	94	8,653	6,178	4,808	845	453,196.31
Aggregate.....	246	18,457	16,377	12,232	1,815	1,364,032.02

Schools under private control at which pupils were placed, under contract with the Indian Bureau and by special appropriation, during the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1890.

Location.	Capacity.	No. allowed.	Rate per capita per annum.	No. of months in session.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Cost to Government.
<b>Under contract with Indian Bureau.</b>							
<b>Arizona:</b>							
Tucson (Industrial Boarding) ..	150	100	\$125.00	10	79	78	\$3,586.14
<b>California:</b>							
San Diego (Industrial Boarding) ..	100	75	125.00	10	76	69	6,310.19
St. Turibia Mission (Day).....	50	30	30.00	9	29	22	568.50
Hopland (Day).....	50	30	30.00	10	32	18	540.00
Sulphur Banks (Day).....	50	30	30.00	9	20	13	306.25
Ukiah (Day).....	60	30	30.00	9	33	18	465.00
<b>Colorado:</b>							
Denver (Good Shepherd Boarding) ..	100	60	108.00	10	58	39	3,996.00
<b>Idaho:</b>							
Coeur d'Alaine Reservation (Boys' Boarding).....	150	50	108.00	10	57	54	5,400.00
Coeur d'Alaine Reservation (Girls' Boarding).....	100	60	108.00	10	40	35	3,652.00
<b>Indiana:</b>							
Rensselaer (St. Joseph's Normal Institute).....	100	50	125.00	10	58	41	6,110.72
<b>Kansas:</b>							
Halstead (Mennonite Mission Boarding).....	40	35	125.00	12	33	29	3,266.68
Neosho County (St. Ann's Academy).....	100	25	125.00	10	25	18	2,235.01
<b>Michigan:</b>							
Baraga (Boarding).....	100	50	108.00	12	49	42	4,786.50
Harbor Springs (Boarding).....	125	75	108.00	10	107	93	6,160.09
<b>Minnesota:</b>							
Avoca (St. Francis Xavier's Academy).....	50	50	108.00	10	50	45	4,711.94
Collegeville (St. John's Institute).....	150	21	108.00	10	15	8	629.60
Graceville (Convent of Our Lady).....	60	50	108.00	10	52	50	5,238.90
Morris (Sisters of Mercy).....	75	50	108.00	10	58	52	6,400.00
St. Joseph (St. Benedict's Academy).....	175	21	108.00	10	18	11	960.91
Bireh Cooley (Indewakanton Day).....	50	30	30.00	6	27	21	310.27
White Earth Reservation (St. Benedict's Orphan).....	50	25	108.00	10	25	25	2,709.00
White Earth Reservation (Cass Lake Boarding).....	30	17	108.00	10	30	17	1,561.11
White Earth Reservation (Leech Lake Boarding).....	100	80	108.00	10	104	58	5,765.68
White Earth Reservation (Pine Point Boarding).....	40	40	108.00	10	62	31	3,243.51
White Earth Reservation (Red Lake Boarding).....	45	40	108.00	10	50	30	2,884.94

a Also under schools "specially appropriated for."

Schools at which pupils were placed under contract with Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

Location.	Capacity.	No. allowed.	Rate per capita per annum.	No. of months in session.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Cost to Government.
<b>Under contract, etc.—Continued.</b>							
<b>Minnesota—Continued.</b>							
White Earth Reservation (Wild Rice River Boarding).....	60	40	\$108.00	10	63	39	\$4,159.61
<b>Montana:</b>							
Crow Reservation (Industrial Boarding).....	50	50	108.00	10	56	45	4,898.30
Crow Reservation (St. Xavier's Boarding).....	200	100	108.00	12	142	123	10,800.00
Fort Belknap (St. Paul's Industrial).....	200	125	108.00	10	185	116	11,181.00
Tongue River (St. Labre's Boarding).....	75	45	108.00	12	56	36	3,925.08
St. Peter's Mission (Boarding).....	188	85	108.00	10	104	94	9,180.00
<b>Nebraska:</b>							
Omaha Reservation (Mission Boarding).....	50	50	108.00	10	54	39	3,456.00
Santee Reservation (Normal Training).....	170	140	108.00	12	163	114	11,798.00
<b>New Mexico:</b>							
Albuquerque (Boarding).....	75	100	125.00	10	72	67	6,811.23
Bernalillo (Sisters of Loreto).....	100	60	125.00	10	75	72	7,500.00
Santa Fe (St. Catherine's Boarding).....	125	100	125.00	10	81	51	6,787.92
Santa Fe (University of New Mexico).....	50	35	125.00	10	28	18	2,860.72
Acoma Pueblo (Day).....	80	80	30.00	6	35	24	300.00
Isleta Pueblo (Day No. 1).....	40	40	30.00	9	42	26	496.00
Isleta Pueblo (Day No. 2).....	60	25	30.00	9	43	15	231.40
James Pueblo (Day No. 1).....	80	40	30.00	4	30	14	190.00
James Pueblo (Day No. 2).....	80	25	30.00	6	14	7	216.25
Pajunte (Day).....	50	50	30.00	10	42	23	580.00
Santo Domingo (Day).....	40	40	30.00	10	40	21	371.00
San Juan (Day).....	50	40	30.00	10	40	30	675.00
Serna (Day).....	60	25	30.00	7	19	7	85.25
Tewa (Day).....	50	40	30.00	10	37	28	600.00
Zuni (Day).....	75	50	30.00	9	54	8	119.24
<b>North Carolina:</b>							
Big Cove (Day).....	50	45	30.00	7	66	38	1,963.00
Bird Town (Day).....	30	45	30.00	7	23	14	345.00
Oberknee (Day).....	25	45	30.00	7	35	14	345.00
Macedonia (Day).....	40	45	30.00	7	52	34	1,563.00
<b>North Dakota:</b>							
Devil's Lake Reservation (Industrial Boarding).....	100	100	50.00	10	120	108	14,571.66
Turtle Mountain Reservation (St. Mary's Boarding).....	150	120	108.00	10	165	140	12,060.00
Turtle Mountain Reservation (St. John's Day).....	75	60	30.00	12	40	40	1,200.00
Fort Berthold Reservation (Boarding).....	54	33	108.00	10	39	36	3,664.00
<b>Oklahoma:</b>							
Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation: Mennonite Boarding (Agency).....	50	.....	.....	10	51	43	1,408.07
Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation: Mennonite Boarding (Cantonment).....	80	.....	.....	10	53	44	1,663.06
Osage Reservation (St. John's Mission).....	50	45	125.00	10	35	24	1,815.78
Osage Reservation (St. Louis Boarding).....	150	75	125.00	3	6	4	116.07
Pawnee (McCabe Boarding).....	50	50	125.00	10	68	55	6,000.00
Pawnee (McCabe Day).....	15	15	30.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pottawatomie Reservation (Sacred Heart Boarding).....	100	50	108.00	12	47	42	4,532.70
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Reservation (M. E. Mission Boarding).....	60	.....	.....	3	34	20	73.46
<b>South Dakota:</b>							
Cheyenne River Reservation (St. John's Boarding).....	40	.....	.....	10	50	47	1,610.73
Pearls Bottom (Cass Industrial).....	60	50	108.00	10	61	46	4,168.69
Crow Creek Reservation (Immaculate Conception Boarding).....	150	50	108.00	10	95	90	7,038.00
		50	50.00	.....	.....	.....	.....

\* School conducted by a religious society, and, in addition to the \$50 per capita, the Government furnishes subsistence and clothing. At Devil's Lake Agency school was conducted in a building owned by the Government.

† This school is conducted by a religious society which employs the teachers. The Government assists the school without formal contract by issuing rations and clothing to the pupils.

Schools at which pupils were placed under contract with Indian Bureau, etc.—Continued.

Location.	Capacity.	No. allowed.	Rate per capita per annum.	No. of months in session.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Cost to Government.
<i>Under contract, etc.—Continued.</i>							
<i>South Dakota—Continued.</i>							
Pine Ridge Reservation (Holy Rosary Boarding).....	200	125	\$50.00	10	140	129	\$6,200.00
Rosebud Reservation (St. Francis Boarding).....	100	100	50.00	10	98	85	4,250.00
Sisseton Reservation (Goodwill Mission Boarding).....	135	125	108.00	10	125	90	8,000.00
Antelope Creek (St. Mary's Boarding).....	50	.....	.....	10	57	47	2,022.91
Yankton Reservation (St. Paul's Boarding).....	46	45	108.00	10	53	45	1,192.43
(Springfield Hope Boarding).....	50	.....	.....	10	51	46	3,000.00
<i>Washington:</i>							
Colville Reservation (Boys' Boarding).....	100	60	104.00	10	40	34	2,244.00
Colville Reservation (Girls' Boarding).....	90	75	108.00	10	55	48	3,982.00
Tulalip Reservation (Industrial Boarding).....	150	150	108.00	10	125	109	14,877.78
Tulalip Reservation (Lunum Boarding).....	30	30	108.00	8	.....	.....	.....
Payette Reservation (St. George's Boarding).....	75	25	108.00	10	43	25	2,700.00
North Yakima (St. Francis Xavier's Boarding).....	80	60	108.00	10	62	49	5,204.33
<i>Wisconsin:</i>							
Bayfield (Boarding).....	180	20	125.00	12	87	61	2,600.00
Menomonee Reservation (St. Joseph's Boarding).....	150	140	108.00	10	136	136	14,048.22
Menomonee Reservation (St. Joseph's Day).....	50	20	30.00	9	4	3	63.66
Millwaukee (Good Shepherd Industrial).....	65	65	118.44	6	18	18	1,125.00
Wittenberg (Boarding).....	100	70	108.00	12	92	77	6,708.14
Bad River Reservation (St. Mary's Boarding).....	50	25	108.00	10	33	25	2,750.00
Bad River Reservation (Day).....	75	50	30.00	10	60	35	1,050.00
Red Cliff (Day).....	60	40	30.00	10	55	37	962.92
Lac Court Oreilles (Day).....	75	60	30.00	10	60	44	1,320.00
<i>Wyoming:</i>							
St. Stephen's Mission (Boarding).....	125	100	108.00	3	30	29	848.00
	7,393	4,712	.....	.....	5,100	3,971	321,142.60
<i>Specially appropriated for by Congress</i>							
<i>Indiana:</i>							
Wabash (White's Manual Labor Institute).....	90	60	167.00	10	100	73	10,020.00
<i>Minnesota:</i>							
Collegeville (St. John's Institute).....	(§)	50	150.00	10	50	47	6,670.00
Clonlara (St. Paul's Industrial).....	180	100	150.00	12	103	99	14,737.06
St. Joseph (St. Benedict's Academy).....	(§)	50	150.00	10	50	48	6,746.25
<i>Montana:</i>							
Flathead (St. Ignatius Mission).....	400	300	150.00	12	248	193	28,799.81
<i>North Carolina:</i>							
Swain County (Eastern Cherokee Training).....	80	80	150.00	12	88	80	12,000.00
<i>Pennsylvania:</i>							
Philadelphia (Lincoln Institution).....	260	200	167.00	12	216	178	33,400.00
<i>Virginia:</i>							
Hampton (Institute).....	150	120	167.00	12	133	119	19,680.59
Total.....	1,160	960	.....	.....	963	837	152,053.71
Aggregate.....	8,568	5,677	.....	.....	6,178	4,808	453,104.31

\* School conducted by a religious society, and, in addition to the \$50 per capita, the Government furnishes subsistence and clothing.  
 † This school is conducted by a religious society which employs the teachers. The Government assists the school without formal contract by issuing rations and clothing to the pupils.  
 ‡ Received too late for tabulation.  
 § Reported above under contract schools.

Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, and periods of service of employes of the Government Indian schools during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

ARIZONA.						
Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.	
<i>Colorado River Agency boarding school.</i>						
George W. Nock.....	Virginia.....	Superintendent and principal teacher.....	\$900	July 1, 1889	Aug. 28, 1889	
Maud A. Harkins.....	California.....	Teacher.....	800	Nov. 16, 1889	June 30, 1890	
Mary E. Nock.....	Virginia.....	Teacher.....	720	July 1, 1889	Aug. 28, 1889	
Maud A. Harkins.....	California.....	Teacher.....	720	Oct. 1, 1889	Nov. 15, 1889	
Georgiana Stebbins.....	Colorado.....	Teacher.....	720	Nov. 16, 1889	June 30, 1890	
Lillie Burton.....	Illinois.....	Matron.....	720	July 1, 1889	May 8, 1890	
Louisa Meyer.....	California.....	Teacher.....	720	May 9, 1890	June 30, 1890	
Alice L. Dickerson.....	Iowa.....	Seamstress.....	600	Oct. 1, 1889	Do.	
Annie C. Stebbins.....	Colorado.....	Cook.....	600	Nov. 16, 1889	Do.	
Hepah.....	Arizona.....	Laundress.....	150	July 1, 1889	Do.	
<i>Fort Mohave Industrial school.</i>						
S. M. McCowan.....	Illinois.....	Superintendent (bonded).....	1,200	June 13, 1890	Do.	
George A. Beecher.....	do.....	Industrial teacher.....	840	June 18, 1890	Do.	
George W. Tegg.....	do.....	Carpenter.....	840	do.....	Do.	
<i>Keams Cañon—Missions—boarding school.</i>						
James Gallaher.....	N. J.....	Superintendent and principal teacher (bonded).....	1,200	July 1, 1889	Aug. 20, 1889	
Jesse E. Baker.....	Virginia.....	do.....	1,200	Aug. 21, 1889	June 30, 1890	
Sydney M. Craig.....	Mass.....	Clerk and physician.....	1,000	July 1, 1889	Do.	
Gussie Lee Whitacre.....	Virginia.....	Teacher.....	600	do.....	Nov. 2, 1889	
Lizzie Baker.....	do.....	do.....	600	Aug. 19, 1889	Dec. 1, 1889	
Lizzie Baker.....	do.....	do.....	600	Jan. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890	
Samuel L. Cochran.....	do.....	Industrial teacher.....	840	July 1, 1889	Dec. 1, 1889	
Andrew J. Dunlap.....	Illinois.....	do.....	840	Jan. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890	
Alice A. Cochran.....	Virginia.....	Matron.....	600	July 1, 1889	Dec. 1, 1889	
Lizzie Baker.....	do.....	do.....	600	Dec. 2, 1889	Dec. 31, 1889	
Corra A. Dunlap.....	Illinois.....	do.....	600	Jan. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890	
Anna Connor.....	Arizona.....	Seamstress.....	480	July 1, 1889	Aug. 30, 1889	
Jane Archer Davis.....	Virginia.....	do.....	480	Aug. 31, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890	
Josephine Baca.....	Arizona.....	Laundress.....	480	July 1, 1889	Oct. 4, 1889	
Annelia U. Williams.....	Illinois.....	do.....	480	Oct. 10, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890	
Jane Archer Davis.....	Virginia.....	do.....	480	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890	
George L. Ulyant.....	Arizona.....	do.....	480	Sept. 11, 1889	Apr. 2, 1890	
Antonio Lopez.....	do.....	do.....	480	Apr. 3, 1890	June 30, 1890	
Bah-Tun-in-pli.....	do.....	Herder.....	180	July 1, 1889	Do.	
Fred A. Williams.....	Illinois.....	Carpenter.....	840	Dec. 2, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890	
W. J. Maucker.....	do.....	do.....	840	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890	
<i>Narajo Agency boarding school.</i>						
B. J. Mooney.....	Pa.....	Superintendent and principal teacher.....	1,000	July 1, 1889	Apr. 11, 1890	
A. M. Buckingham.....	Indiana.....	do.....	1,000	Apr. 12, 1890	June 1, 1890	
Louis Morgan.....	Nebr.....	do.....	1,000	June 2, 1890	June 30, 1890	
Benjamin Damon.....	N. Mex.....	Teacher.....	600	July 1, 1889	Do.	
Jeanie J. Mooney.....	Pa.....	Matron.....	720	do.....	Apr. 11, 1890	
Mary A. Craig.....	Kansas.....	do.....	720	Apr. 12, 1890	June 1, 1890	
Emma L. Morgan.....	Nebr.....	do.....	720	June 2, 1890	June 30, 1890	
Francis G. Dunoon.....	Kansas.....	Seamstress.....	480	July 1, 1889	Dec. 31, 1889	
Mary E. Young.....	N. Mex.....	do.....	480	Jan. 8, 1890	June 30, 1890	
Zona Seelye.....	Arizona.....	Assistant seamstress.....	60	July 1, 1889	Do.	
Dora Dubois.....	N. Mex.....	Laundress.....	480	do.....	Do.	
Annie Watchman.....	Arizona.....	Assistant laundress.....	60	do.....	Do.	
Seward Griffin.....	Pa.....	Cook.....	480	do.....	Do.	
James E. Boyle.....	Pa.....	Industrial teacher.....	720	Aug. 28, 1889	Oct. 31, 1889	
John W. Murray.....	Colorado.....	do.....	720	Oct. 22, 1889	Nov. 8, 1889	
John W. Murray.....	do.....	do.....	720	Nov. 27, 1889	Jan. 8, 1890	
James O. Hunter.....	N. Mex.....	do.....	720	Nov. 9, 1889	Nov. 29, 1889	
S. W. Young.....	do.....	do.....	720	Jan. 18, 1890	Mar. 31, 1890	
Alfred McClure.....	Ohio.....	do.....	720	Apr. 7, 1890	June 30, 1890	
Thomas J. Hill.....	California.....	Shoemaker.....	720	Jan. 24, 1890	Do.	
William Shubert.....	N. Mex.....	Carpenter.....	900	Mar. 16, 1890	Do.	
Jose.....	Arizona.....	Herder.....	180	Apr. 24, 1890	Do.	

REF0069565

Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

ARIZONA—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
<i>Yuma Agency boarding school.</i>					
Hugh Patton	Arizona	Teacher	\$600	Nov. 11, 1889	June 30, 1890
Elizabeth C. Crouse	Indiana	Matron and seamstress	500	Do.	Do.
Mary Pomroy	Arizona	Cook and laundress	500	July 1, 1889	Do.
<i>San Carlos Agency boarding school.</i>					
Phineas G. Pratt	N. Y.	Superintendent and principal teacher	900	Aug. 12, 1889	Dec. 3, 1889
Theodore G. Lemon	Missouri	do	800	Jan. 28, 1889	June 30, 1890
Anna B. Good	N. Mex.	Teacher	600	July 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890
Anna E. Good	do	do	720	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
M. V. Lemon	do	do	600	June 5, 1890	Do.
Lillian B. Hughes	do	Teacher and seamstress	500	July 1, 1889	Sept. 30, 1889
Henrietta R. Smith	Maryland	do	500	Nov. 10, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890
Hope Y. Ghieslin	N. Mex.	Matron	600	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Henrietta R. Smith	do	Teacher	600	July 1, 1889	Do.
William Muller	Arizona	Industrial teacher	840	do	Aug. 18, 1889
James A. Hays	Ark.	do	840	Sept. 12, 1889	Sept. 15, 1889
Edward Jerrey	Illinois	do	840	Oct. 8, 1889	June 30, 1890
W. W. Ballou	Arizona	Carpenter	800	Sept. 19, 1889	Do.
Florence M. Curry	do	Seamstress	600	May 26, 1890	Do.
Dora Wong	Califor'a	Laundryman	540	July 1, 1889	Do.
Ah Sam	do	Cook	840	do	Do.
George Washington	Arizona	Indian assistant	150	Apr. 1, 1890	May 29, 1890
Woodward Dards	do	do	150	do	June 30, 1890
Charlie Verne	do	do	150	do	Do.
Clifton Atkins	do	Assistant farmer	75	May 30, 1890	Do.
Ducat Arthur	do	do	75	do	Do.

CALIFORNIA.

<i>Fort Yuma boarding school.</i>					
Mary O'Neill	Missouri	Superintendent (bonded)	\$1,200	July 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Peter G. Colter	Califor'a	Clerk and physician	1,200	do	Apr. 10, 1890
W. T. Heffernan	Ohio	do	1,200	Apr. 11, 1890	June 30, 1890
Julia Lamb	Califor'a	Principal teacher	720	July 1, 1889	Do.
Felicitia Byrne	do	Teacher	600	do	Do.
Virginia France	do	do	600	do	Do.
Mary O'Connor	do	do	600	May 1, 1890	Do.
Emile Soligno	do	Industrial teacher	840	July 1, 1889	Do.
Anna M. Dunn	do	Matron	600	do	Do.
Mary Kelly	do	Assistant matron	350	do	Aug. 17, 1889
Margaret Duffy	Missouri	do	350	Aug. 26, 1889	June 30, 1890
Margaret Killian	Califor'a	Seamstress	420	July 1, 1889	Do.
Sarah Raegel	do	Assistant seamstress	300	do	Aug. 5, 1889
Lizzie Byrne	do	do	300	Sept. 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Annie Gurley	do	Cook	540	July 1, 1889	Do.
A-wa-uk-John	do	Baker and assistant cook	300	do	Do.
Anna Hippab	do	Laundress	180	Apr. 1, 1890	Do.
Maria Hippab	do	Assistant laundress	180	do	Do.
Charles A. Koeth	do	Carpenter	840	July 1, 1889	Do.
Miguel Spha-o-tay	do	Chief watchman	240	Apr. 1, 1890	Do.
Joseph Marmaduke	do	Watchman	180	July 1, 1889	Do.
Charles Apow-wasal	do	do	180	Apr. 1, 1890	Do.
George Zee-vo-gu-ran	do	Carpenter's apprentice	60	July 1, 1889	Do.
Alford Zoo-pl-gu-ran	do	do	60	do	Do.
Willie Ah-Coll	do	Laundress	60	do	Do.
<i>Hoopa Valley Agency day school.</i>					
Mary E. Dungan	Califor'a	Teacher	720	July 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
George Simpson	do	Industrial teacher	240	do	Do.
Willis Milton	do	First assistant industrial teacher	240	do	Do.
David Johnson	do	Second assistant industrial teacher	120	do	Sept. 30, 1889
Freddie Pedro	do	Third assistant industrial teacher	120	do	Apr. 15, 1890
Ralph Casar	do	Second assistant industrial teacher	120	Oct. 1, 1889	Do.

Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

CALIFORNIA—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
<i>Mission Agency day schools.</i>					
Stephen J. Janusz	D. C.	Superintendent	\$1,200	July 1, 1889	Aug. 31, 1889
O. T. Beach	Kansas	do	1,200	Sept. 9, 1889	June 30, 1890
Mary A. Thayer	Maryland	Teacher	720	July 1, 1889	Sept. 30, 1889
N. J. Salaberry	Missouri	do	720	May 19, 1890	June 30, 1890
Hattie E. Alexander	Georgia	do	720	July 1, 1889	Do.
Sarah E. Morris	Missouri	do	720	do	Do.
Mary L. Noble	Califor'a	do	720	do	Do.
Ora M. Salmons	Georgia	do	720	do	Do.
Florence M. Curry	S. O.	do	720	do	Do.
Hylena A. Nickerson	Califor'a	do	720	do	Do.
Mary I. Platt	do	do	720	do	Do.
Marietta Ward	Missouri	Teacher (Tule River)	720	May 12, 1890	Do.
<i>Round Valley Agency day schools.</i>					
Anna Robinson	Califor'a	Teacher	720	July 1, 1889	Sept. 30, 1889
Rose K. Watson	do	do	720	do	Aug. 31, 1889
Eva B. Dunlap	do	do	720	Sept. 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Anna P. Yates	do	do	720	Oct. 1, 1889	Jan. 5, 1890
M. B. O. Watkins	do	do	720	Jan. 6, 1890	June 30, 1890
Mary Anderson	do	Assistant teacher	180	July 1, 1889	Do.
Maggie Jones	do	do	120	do	May 31, 1890
Rosa Hunter	do	do	120	June 1, 1890	June 30, 1890

COLORADO.

<i>Grand Junction industrial training school.</i>					
George Wheeler	Colorado	Superintendent (bonded)	\$1,500	July 1, 1889	Dec. 5, 1889
Sanford P. Recond	do	do	1,500	Dec. 6, 1889	June 30, 1890
O. H. R. Fitzgerald	do	Clerk	900	July 1, 1889	Aug. 24, 1889
Corinne Wheeler	do	do	900	Aug. 26, 1889	Sept. 20, 1889
Gustave E. Tye	do	do	900	Sept. 21, 1889	Jan. 31, 1890
Charles H. Schooley	D. C.	do	900	Feb. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Herman R. Bull	Colorado	Physician	300	July 1, 1889	Do.
Julia V. Clarke	D. C.	Teacher	600	Aug. 17, 1889	Do.
Freddie A. Hough	D. C.	do	600	Apr. 27, 1889	Do.
George P. Chiles	Colorado	Industrial teacher	720	July 1, 1889	Oct. 21, 1889
George Wheeler	do	do	720	Dec. 23, 1889	Apr. 18, 1890
Howard O. Wheeler	do	do	720	Apr. 19, 1890	June 23, 1890
George P. Chiles	do	do	720	June 24, 1890	June 30, 1890
Elizabeth H. Willamer	do	Matron and seamstress	720	July 1, 1889	Do.
Armanda E. Arman	do	do	640	do	Aug. 15, 1889
Thomas Charleston	do	do	640	Aug. 17, 1889	Nov. 1, 1889
Jack Fong	do	do	640	Nov. 2, 1889	Mar. 19, 1890
John Hines	do	do	640	Apr. 23, 1890	June 30, 1890
Della Arman	do	Laundress	480	July 1, 1889	July 31, 1889
Kate Ritchardson	do	do	480	Aug. 2, 1889	June 30, 1890
<i>Southern Ute Agency boarding school.*</i>					
Mary Orr	Missouri	Supt. and principal teacher	900	July 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890
Mary A. McCunniff	Colorado	Matron and seamstress	600	do	Nov. 11, 1889
Della Cameron	do	do	600	Nov. 15, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890
Annie E. Bennett	do	Cook	600	Feb. 17, 1890	Do.

\* School discontinued March 31, 1890.

Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

IDAHO.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
<i>Fort Hall boarding-school.</i>					
T. D. Johnson	Tenn.	Superintendent	\$1,000	July 1, 1889	Aug. 29, 1889
John V. Williams	Ohio	Superintendent (bonded)	1,200	Sept. 9, 1889	June 30, 1890
Mary Gallagher	Virginia	Teacher	600	July 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890
Lucy P. Jones	do	do	600	do	June 30, 1890
Fila Murphy	Idaho	do	600	Apr. 1, 1890	Do.
Luther M. Copps	Ala.	Industrial teacher	720	July 1, 1889	Sept. 10, 1889
Oscar McCurdy	Ohio	do	720	Sept. 11, 1889	June 30, 1890
Fanulo M. Johnson	Tenn.	Matron	600	July 1, 1889	Aug. 29, 1889
Emma C. Williams	Ohio	do	600	Sept. 9, 1889	June 30, 1890
Jeannette I. Swank	Idaho	Seamstress	400	July 1, 1889	Do.
Theresa Martin	do	Assistant seamstress	60	do	Mar. 31, 1890
Minnie Vandell	do	do	40	Aug. 14, 1889	Do.
Theresa Martin	do	do	120	Apr. 1, 1890	Apr. 12, 1890
Della Vandell	do	do	120	Apr. 13, 1890	June 50, 1890
Mary A. Sanderson	do	Cook	400	July 1, 1889	Do.
Jennie Willet	do	Assistant cook	120	Apr. 1, 1890	Aug. 13, 1889
Theresa Martin	do	do	120	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Bertha F. Doud	do	Laundress	400	July 1, 1890	Do.
Eveline	do	Assistant laundress	60	do	Mar. 31, 1890
Minnie Vandell	do	do	120	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
E. A. Doud	do	Shoe and harness maker	720	July 1, 1889	Do.
Charles Seward Smith	do	Carpenter	720	Apr. 1, 1890	Do.
Lee Tim Saico	do	Assistant carpenter	120	do	Do.
James C. Fisher	do	Farmer	720	Apr. 14, 1890	Do.
<i>Fort Lapsat boarding-school.</i>					
D. W. Laves	Idaho	Superintendent (bonded)	1,200	Aug. 9, 1889	June 10, 1890
George W. Harper	do	do	1,200	June 11, 1890	June 30, 1890
Wm. H. McCoy	Indiana	Clerk	1,000	Apr. 1, 1890	Do.
George W. King	R. I.	Principal teacher	900	Sept. 1, 1889	Do.
Joseph Lowrie	Idaho	Teacher	600	Oct. 23, 1889	Dec. 21, 1889
Lucille Faye	do	do	600	Aug. 9, 1889	June 10, 1890
Ed McConville	do	do	600	Oct. 9, 1889	Do.
James Stewart	do	do	600	Dec. 25, 1889	Apr. 15, 1890
Emma McCoy	Indiana	do	600	Jan. 1, 1890	Apr. 9, 1890
Viola C. McConville	do	do	600	Apr. 10, 1890	June 30, 1890
Oronoco Randall	Idaho	do	600	June 12, 1890	Do.
Thomas Bronchl.	do	Industrial teacher	840	Aug. 9, 1889	Sept. 1, 1889
William H. McCoy	Indiana	do	840	Sept. 23, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890
Ed McConville	do	do	840	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
George P. McCoy	N. Mex.	Assistant industrial teacher	600	Apr. 10, 1890	Do.
Anna C. Eaves	do	Matron	720	Aug. 9, 1889	June 10, 1890
Maud C. Gibson	Minn.	do	720	June 11, 1890	June 30, 1890
Sophia Whitman	Idaho	Assistant matron	600	Aug. 9, 1889	Sept. 22, 1889
Maud C. Gibson	Minn.	do	600	Mar. 1, 1890	June 10, 1890
Phoebe Nelson	Idaho	Seamstress	540	Nov. 7, 1889	June 30, 1890
Delia V. Barnett	do	Cook	480	Sept. 16, 1889	Dec. 31, 1889
Tong Lee	China	do	480	Jan. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Ah Goch Fah	do	Laundress	400	Aug. 9, 1889	June 30, 1890
Levi Jonas	Idaho	Indian assistant	200	Apr. 1, 1890	Do.
Ralph Armstrong	do	do	200	do	Do.
Julia Jones	do	do	200	do	Do.
Mary Bailey	do	do	200	do	May 4, 1890
Harriet Stewart	do	do	200	do	June 11, 1890
<i>Lenhi Agency boarding-school.</i>					
O. W. Mintzer	Idaho	Supt. and principal teacher	800	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Clara M. Mintzer	do	Matron and seamstress	500	do	Do.
Mary A. Nasholds	do	Laundress and cook	550	do	Do.
Dena Strms	do	Indian assistant	120	do	Do.
Birdie Tendoy	do	do	120	do	Do.
<i>Nex Peré Agency boarding-school.</i>					
Ed McConville	Idaho	Supt. and principal teacher	900	July 1, 1889	Aug. 8, 1889
Sophia Whitman	do	Teacher	600	do	Do.
Joseph Lowrie	do	Industrial teacher	720	do	July 31, 1889
Joseph Lowrie	do	do	480	Aug. 1, 1889	Aug. 8, 1889
Thomas Bronchl.	do	do	720	do	Do.

Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
<i>Ohloneo Industrial training-school.</i>					
George W. Scott	Illinois	Superintendent (bonded)	\$1,500	July 1, 1889	Nov. 30, 1889
Benjamin S. Coppock	Ohio	do	1,500	Dec. 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
William C. Riddell	Mass.	Clerk and physician	1,200	July 1, 1889	Nov. 3, 1889
A. P. Gilles	Neb.	do	1,200	Nov. 10, 1889	June 30, 1890
W. A. Leonard	Kansas	Principal teacher	700	July 1, 1889	Sept. 30, 1889
Rosemary Scott	Illinois	do	700	Oct. 1, 1889	Nov. 30, 1889
J. E. S. Bell	Gal.	do	900	Mar. 1, 1890	Mar. 31, 1890
Emma H. De Knight	Pa.	do	900	Apr. 15, 1890	June 30, 1890
N. B. Riddell	D. O.	Teacher	600	July 1, 1889	Oct. 20, 1889
Margaret E. Colbert	Idaho	do	600	do	Nov. 30, 1889
Flora Gould	Kansas	do	600	Dec. 4, 1889	June 30, 1890
Maria Garner	Tenn.	do	600	Dec. 12, 1890	Do.
Emma A. Rogers	Illinois	do	600	Dec. 27, 1889	April 5, 1890
Bello Roberts	Iowa	do	600	Apr. 6, 1890	June 30, 1890
Emma J. Sayres	N. Dak.	Matron	600	July 1, 1889	Sept. 5, 1889
Kate O. Spaulding	D. O.	do	600	Sept. 12, 1889	Nov. 30, 1889
Julia G. Coppock	Ohio	do	600	Dec. 1, 1889	Feb. 7, 1890
Julia G. Coppock	do	do	720	Feb. 8, 1890	June 30, 1890
Viola Bishop	Kansas	Assistant matron	450	Dec. 13, 1889	Do.
M. J. Pica	Indiana	do	500	Apr. 2, 1890	Do.
Linda Hodges	Kansas	do	500	Aug. 12, 1889	Feb. 12, 1890
M. A. Atchison	Kansas	do	500	Mar. 14, 1890	June 30, 1890
S. E. Nickell	Ark.	Nurse	500	July 1, 1889	Do.
Mary Moore	Ind. T.	Laundress	480	do	Jan. 31, 1890
Ella Bowser	Kansas	do	480	do	June 30, 1890
Emma Oliver	do	Cook	600	July 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890
Emma A. Seaman	do	do	600	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Joseph M. Winans	Dakota	Carpenter	900	July 1, 1889	Dec. 17, 1889
Joseph M. Winans	do	Carpenter and industrial teacher	720	Dec. 18, 1889	Mar. 8, 1890
Henry E. Deckerman	Kansas	do	720	Mar. 10, 1890	June 30, 1890
George Sayers	Dakota	Farmer	800	July 1, 1889	Jan. 29, 1890
Henry Clay Cusey	Kansas	do	800	Jan. 30, 1890	June 30, 1890
John Kochel	Illinois	Assistant farmer and gardener	600	July 1, 1889	May 26, 1890
O. L. Utter	Kansas	do	600	May 28, 1890	June 30, 1890
Nelson Polson	do	Tailor	600	Oct. 17, 1889	Oct. 27, 1889
H. S. Frink	do	do	600	Jan. 2, 1890	June 30, 1890
James D. Oliver	do	Shoe-maker	600	July 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Joseph Hawkins	do	Blacksmith	600	do	Do.
T. T. Hodges	Ind.	Stockman	700	Aug. 12, 1889	Feb. 8, 1890
William S. Strahl	Neb.	Disciplinarian	700	July 1, 1889	Sept. 30, 1889
W. A. Leonard	Kansas	do	700	Oct. 1, 1889	Oct. 20, 1889
J. E. S. Bell	Cal.	do	700	Nov. 10, 1889	Feb. 28, 1890
Joseph Pica	Indiana	do	700	Mar. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Carl Eaves	Okla.	Cadet sergeant	60	Aug. 18, 1889	Do.
Milvera Burgess	do	do	60	July 1, 1889	Feb. 13, 1890
John Black	do	do	60	do	Sept. 25, 1889
Delos Kowale	do	do	60	Aug. 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Ernest Lushbaugh	do	do	60	do	April 10, 1890
Oro Griffin	do	do	60	do	Aug. 17, 1889
Emily Hughes	do	do	60	Sept. 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890
Ida Johnson	do	do	60	do	June 30, 1890
Reuben Townsend	do	do	60	Oct. 1, 1889	Nov. 25, 1889
Frank Mason	do	do	60	Nov. 27, 1889	June 30, 1890
Milvera Burgess	do	do	60	Apr. 1, 1890	Do.
Ned Bruce	do	do	60	Apr. 11, 1890	Do.
Fannie Phillips	do	do	60	Feb. 14, 1890	Do.
<i>Quapaw Agency, Quapaw boarding-school.</i>					
F. L. Weir	Missouri	Supt. and principal teacher	800	Aug. 1, 1889	May 20, 1890
H. Hall	do	do	800	May 21, 1890	June 30, 1890
Mary E. Baker	Kansas	Teacher	600	Aug. 16, 1889	Do.
A. E. Boone	Iowa	Matron	480	July 1, 1889	Dec. 31, 1889
Dorcas Moore	Missouri	do	480	Jan. 1, 1890	Jan. 23, 1890
Arrens Meadows	do	do	480	Jan. 24, 1890	June 30, 1890
Jennie Clark	Kans.	Seamstress	300	July 1, 1889	Do.
Louisa Drake	Ind. T.	Laundress	300	do	Do.
Mollie Drake	do	Cook	300	do	Jan. 11, 1890
Matilda Wind	do	do	300	Jan. 12, 1890	Mar. 31, 1890
Hattie McNeill	do	do	300	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
T. H. Baker	Kansas	Industrial teacher	480	July 1, 1889	Do.

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Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

INDIAN TERRITORY—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
<i>Quapaw Agency, Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte boarding-school.</i>					
H. Hall	Missouri	Supt. and principal teacher	\$900	July 1, 1889	May 20, 1890
Andrew Atchison	Kansas	do	500	May 21, 1890	June 30, 1890
Kate C. Mason	Missouri	Teacher	600	July 1, 1889	Sept. 15, 1889
Clara Allen	do	do	540	do	Mar. 31, 1890
K. W. Cannon	do	do	600	Sept. 16, 1889	June 30, 1890
Clara Allen	do	do	600	Apr. 1, 1890	Do
Mary Rees	do	Matron	480	July 1, 1889	Do
Kate Long	Ind. T.	Assistant matron	300	do	Do
M. Lawrence	Indiana	Seamstress	300	do	Do
Laura Long	Ind. T.	Assistant seamstress	120	Jan. 1, 1890	Do
Jennie Lawrence	Indiana	Cook	200	July 1, 1889	Do
Tena Robertalls	Ind. T.	Assistant cook	120	Jan. 1, 1890	Do
Lydia Byer	Missouri	Laundress	300	July 1, 1889	Do
Rosa Bassett	Ind. T.	Assistant laundress	120	Jan. 20, 1890	Do
Mack Johnson	do	Helper	360	Feb. 1, 1890	Do
Fred. Long	do	Industrial teacher	480	July 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890
Fred. Long	do	do	600	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
<i>Quapaw Agency, Peoria day-school.</i>					
Ida Johnson	Ind. T.	Teacher	450	July 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
<i>Quapaw Agency, Modoc day-school.</i>					
Arizona Jackson	Ind. T.	Teacher	450	Sept. 1, 1889	Do
<i>Quapaw Agency, Miami day-school.</i>					
Charles Langblin	Ind. T.	Teacher	480	do	Mar. 13, 1890

IOWA.

<i>Sac and Fox Agency day-school.</i>					
Thomas C. Battey	Iowa	Teacher	\$720	July 1, 1889	Jan. 13, 1890

KANSAS.

<i>Haskell Institute, Lawrence.</i>					
O. E. Leonard	Kansas	Superintendent (bonded)	\$2,000	July 1, 1889	Sept. 30, 1889
Charles F. Meserve	Mass.	do	2,000	Oct. 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
John K. Renkin	Kansas	Assistant superintendent	1,200	July 1, 1889	Feb. 12, 1890
John A. Smet	Illinois	do	1,200	Feb. 14, 1890	June 30, 1890
Henry A. Koster	Missouri	Clerk	1,200	July 1, 1889	Do
Edwin C. Davis	Kansas	Assistant clerk	900	do	Apr. 30, 1890
J. W. Alder	do	do	900	May 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Charles W. Grant	do	do	680	July 1, 1889	Do
W. S. Bunn	do	Physician	1,200	July 21, 1889	June 30, 1890
O. D. Walker	do	do	1,200	July 1, 1889	Aug. 31, 1889
James P. Gorman	Pa.	Principal teacher	1,200	Sept. 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890
Andrew Atchison	Kansas	do	1,200	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Hervey B. Peairs	do	Teacher	600	July 1, 1889	Feb. 6, 1890
Ellis G. Moyer	Pa.	do	600	do	Aug. 31, 1889
Mary Riley	N. Y.	do	600	do	Nov. 30, 1889
Gerlie McCles	Kansas	do	600	do	June 30, 1890
Anna C. Egan	N. Y.	do	600	do	Do
Margaretta A. Frank	Kansas	do	600	do	July 1, 1889
Ellen W. A. Fisk	do	do	600	do	June 30, 1890
Maggie McClure	do	do	600	do	Do
Della Bottsford	Conn.	do	600	do	July 8, 1889
Ellen W. Ball	Missouri	do	600	Sept. 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Asa D. Kennedy	Kansas	do	600	Sept. 10, 1889	Dec. 31, 1889

\* School discontinued March 13, 1890.

† Discontinued January 13, 1890.

Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

KANSAS—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
<i>Haskell Institute, Lawrence—Continued.</i>					
Dalay L. Cones	Kansas	Teacher	\$400	Dec. 2, 1889	June 30, 1890
Herman D. Whitman	do	do	600	Jan. 3, 1890	Feb. 8, 1890
Lena M. Wile	do	do	600	Feb. 7, 1890	June 30, 1890
Hervey B. Peairs	do	do	600	Mar. 5, 1890	Mar. 31, 1890
P. W. Smith	do	do	600	May 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Harriet M. Haskell	do	Matron in chief	800	Aug. 6, 1889	Nov. 26, 1889
Sarah A. Brown	do	do	800	Jan. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Mary L. Eldridge	do	Matron	600	July 1, 1889	Do
Liddy M. Allen	Pa.	Assistant matron	600	do	Aug. 25, 1889
Sadie Platt	Kansas	do	600	do	Sept. 13, 1889
Mary E. Floyd	do	do	600	Oct. 1, 1889	Dec. 5, 1889
Harriet H. Spencer	do	do	600	Oct. 17, 1889	June 30, 1890
Laura Lukins	do	do	600	Dec. 6, 1889	Do
Lizzie Smith	do	Seamstress	600	Sept. 1, 1889	Sept. 30, 1889
Anna Fischer	do	do	600	Oct. 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Lola Pettifer	Okla.	Assistant seamstress	180	Aug. 3, 1889	Do
Carrie May Darling	do	do	600	Sept. 15, 1889	Oct. 29, 1889
Alice Ogge	do	do	180	Dec. 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
George Hollingsbury	Kansas	Tailor	750	July 1, 1889	Oct. 23, 1889
Nelson Polson	do	do	780	Oct. 26, 1889	June 30, 1890
Harvey Whitehead	Okla.	Assistant tailor	180	July 1, 1890	Aug. 22, 1889
Sadie Johnson	do	Assistant tailoress	180	Nov. 1, 1889	Nov. 30, 1889
Addie S. Wellor	Kansas	Cook	540	do	Aug. 20, 1889
Maggie A. Babornn	do	do	540	Aug. 27, 1889	Sept. 12, 1889
Mary S. Mann	do	do	540	Sept. 13, 1889	Oct. 12, 1889
Albert E. Hitchardson	do	do	540	Oct. 13, 1889	Oct. 26, 1889
John L. Walker	do	do	540	Oct. 20, 1889	Dec. 5, 1889
Anna Pearson	do	do	540	Dec. 9, 1889	June 20, 1890
Josiah Patterson	Okla.	do	300	July 1, 1889	Nov. 30, 1889
Charles Primaux	do	do	300	Dec. 1, 1889	Dec. 31, 1889
Josiah Patterson	do	do	300	Jan. 1, 1890	Mar. 31, 1890
Charles Lonwalk	do	do	300	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Eva Anderson	Kansas	Laundress	600	July 1, 1889	Do
Jephia Wilson	Okla.	Assistant laundress	240	do	Do
Young Man Kiser	do	do	240	do	Do
George Kolneck	Kansas	Baker	540	July 1, 1889	Aug. 31, 1889
Granville L. Call	do	do	540	Sept. 12, 1889	June 30, 1890
Fleidy Sweesy	Okla.	Assistant baker	180	July 1, 1889	Do
Mary E. Carson	Kansas	Nurse	600	do	Dec. 9, 1889
Della M. Hardy	Minn.	Nurse	600	Dec. 10, 1889	Feb. 19, 1890
Sarah A. Driesbach	Ohio	do	600	Feb. 20, 1890	June 30, 1890
Rachel L. Seeley	Kansas	Assistant nurse	540	July 1, 1889	Do
George W. Savage	do	Engineer	720	do	Aug. 31, 1889
William M. Lindley	do	do	720	Sept. 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
William Pearce	do	Assistant engineer	480	Nov. 1, 1889	Mar. 17, 1890
W. O. Miller	do	do	450	Mar. 18, 1890	Mar. 24, 1890
William Blakeale	Okla.	do	180	July 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
W. W. Hunter	Kansas	do	480	Mar. 26, 1890	Apr. 30, 1890
Era N. Kelso	do	Farmer	720	July 1, 1889	Do
George Whitt	Okla.	Assistant farmer	300	do	Do
Simon Kelosh	do	do	300	Oct. 1, 1889	Do
James Blood	Kansas	Store-keeper	800	July 1, 1889	Jan. 31, 1890
Robert S. Gardner, jr.	N. Y.	do	800	Feb. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Frank C. Middleton	Kansas	Gardener	600	July 1, 1889	Do
Erio J. Anderson	do	Wagon-maker	600	do	Do
Joseph Abner	Okla.	Assistant wagon-maker	180	May 15, 1890	May 31, 1890
J. M. Cannon	Kansas	Shoe-maker	600	July 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
George R. Day	do	Harness-maker	600	do	Do
Frank Eaglo	Okla.	Assistant harness-maker	180	do	Do
Andrew S. Hickey	Kansas	Blacksmith	600	do	Do
J. B. Churehill	do	Palmer	600	do	Do
William Pollock	Okla.	Assistant palmer	180	do	Do
William A. Floyd	Kansas	Janitor	540	do	Sept. 30, 1889
William G. Pearing	do	do	540	Oct. 14, 1889	Jan. 31, 1890
Helene Polson	do	do	540	June 2, 1890	June 30, 1890
John Buch	do	do	240	July 1, 1889	Do
Hervey B. Peairs	do	Disciplinarian	900	do	Feb. 8, 1890
Herman D. Whitman	do	do	900	Feb. 9, 1890	Apr. 15, 1890
Anthony Caldwell	do	Night watchman	540	July 1, 1890	Jan. 31, 1890
Anthony Caldwell	do	do	540	Mar. 12, 1890	June 30, 1890
Anna B. Hill	do	do	780	Sept. 17, 1889	Do
Lizzie Pearson	do	Stewardess	420	Feb. 1, 1890	Feb. 28, 1890
Maggie Rabourn	do	do	420	Mar. 1, 1890	Apr. 9, 1890
Lizzie Pearson	do	do	420	Apr. 10, 1890	June 30, 1890

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Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

KANSAS—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
<i>Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency, Pottawatomie boarding school.</i>					
Frank A. McGuire	Kansas	Superintendent and principal teacher.	\$720	July 1, 1889	Nov. 17, 1889
Frank M. Covert	do	do	720	Nov. 18, 1889	June 30, 1890
Dollie W. Knowles	do	Matron and teacher.	480	July 1, 1889	Do.
Peter Nichols	do	Industrial teacher.	480	do	Do.
Louise Veaser	do	Seamstress.	300	do	Do.
Retta Miller	do	Cook.	300	do	Do.
Ella Spear	do	do	300	Oct. 4, 1889	June 30, 1890
Jennie Fairbanks	do	Laundress and Assistant Cook	300	July 1, 1889	Do.
<i>Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency, Kickapoo boarding school.</i>					
D. Van Valkenburgh	Kansas	Superintendent and principal teacher.	720	July 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Irene Keagan	do	Matron and teacher	480	do	Do.
John Keagan	do	Industrial teacher	480	do	Do.
S. R. Van Valkenburgh	do	Seamstress.	300	do	Do.
Bridget Kitten	do	Cook	300	do	Do.
Joelle Vetter	do	Laundress and assistant cook	300	do	Do.
<i>Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency, Towa, Sac and Fox of Missouri boarding school.</i>					
Orville Ashel	Kansas	Superintendent and principal teacher.	720	do	Mar. 3, 1890
H. H. Shawhan	do	do	720	Mar. 17, 1890	June 30, 1890
Annie M. Linn	Missouri	Matron and assistant teacher	480	do	Do.
Jesse E. Mills	Kansas	Industrial teacher.	480	do	Mar. 31, 1890
E. V. Mills	do	do	480	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Emma Nicholson	do	Cook	300	July 1, 1889	Nov. 2, 1889
Hattie Wade	do	do	300	Nov. 3, 1889	June 30, 1890
Ada Nicholson	do	Laundress and assistant cook	300	July 1, 1889	Do.
Helen E. Linn	Missouri	Seamstress.	300	do	Do.

MICHIGAN.

<i>L'Anse day school.</i>					
James Turrell	Mich	Teacher	\$600	Nov. 5, 1889	June 30, 1890
<i>Baraga day school.</i>					
Mary Sylvester	Mich	do	600	Sept. 16, 1889	do

MINNESOTA.

<i>White Earth Agency, Leech Lake boarding school.</i>					
A. A. Ledebor	Minn	Superintendent and principal teacher.	\$600	July 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890
A. A. Ledebor	do	do	800	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
S. R. Quick	do	Teacher	480	July 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890
S. R. Quick	do	do	600	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Jennie Ledebor	do	Matron	300	July 1, 1889	Do.
Maggie Martin	do	Seamstress.	180	do	Sept. 30, 1889
Susana Wright	do	do	180	Oct. 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Annie Morrison	do	Cook	120	July 1, 1889	Do.

Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

MINNESOTA—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
<i>White Earth Agency, Red Lake boarding school.</i>					
Louis Manypenny	Minn	Superintendent and principal teacher.	\$600	July 1, 1889	Feb. 15, 1890
Horace E. Wilson	do	do	600	Mar. 12, 1890	Mar. 31, 1890
Horace E. Wilson	do	do	800	Mar. 31, 1890	June 30, 1890
Mary O. English	do	Teacher.	480	July 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890
Mary O. English	do	do	600	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
L. I. Laird	Ohio	Matron	300	July 1, 1889	Dec. 31, 1889
Tama M. Wilson	Minn	do	300	Mar. 12, 1890	June 30, 1890
E. Graves	do	Seamstress	180	July 1, 1889	Nov. 19, 1889
Catherine Gurnoo	do	do	180	Feb. 4, 1890	Mar. 31, 1890
E. Graves	do	do	180	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Madeline Jourdon	do	Cook	120	July 1, 1889	Aug. 20, 1889
Josette Lawrence	do	do	120	Sept. 1, 1889	Nov. 19, 1889
May-co-wo-given-ah-sh.	do	do	120	Jan. 26, 1890	Mar. 31, 1890
Josette Lawrence	do	do	120	Apr. 1, 1890	Apr. 30, 1890
Ke-che-gum-eas-ne-ne.	do	Laundress	120	July 1, 1889	Sept. 30, 1889
Susan Defoe	do	do	120	Oct. 1, 1889	Nov. 19, 1889
Ke-che-gum-equay	do	do	120	Jan. 1, 1890	Mar. 31, 1890
Tah-dah-chea-zook	do	do	120	May 5, 1890	June 30, 1890
J. O. Ray	do	Industrial teacher and janitor.	300	July 1, 1889	Dec. 31, 1889
Peter Graves	do	do	300	Jan. 26, 1890	June 30, 1890
<i>White Earth Agency, White Earth boarding school.</i>					
S. M. Hume	Minn	Superintendent and principal teacher.	900	July 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890
S. M. Hume	do	do	1,000	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Mary Jackson	do	Teacher	480	July 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890
Mary Jackson	do	do	600	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Nellie E. Grantham	do	do	480	July 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890
Nellie E. Grantham	do	do	600	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Sophia Warren	do	Matron	480	July 1, 1889	Oct. 10, 1889
Julia Chandonnott	do	do	450	Oct. 20, 1889	June 30, 1890
O. Bellongie	do	Seamstress	240	July 1, 1889	Nov. 30, 1889
Lizzie P. Ray	do	do	240	Dec. 1, 1889	J. n. 31, 1890
Mary R. Campbell	do	do	240	Feb. 1, 1890	Mar. 31, 1890
Sophia Warren	do	do	240	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Julia Chandonnott	do	Cook	300	July 1, 1889	Oct. 19, 1889
Isabel Bellongie	do	do	300	Oct. 20, 1889	Nov. 20, 1889
Philomena Belledinello	do	do	300	Dec. 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890
Josephine Mayraud	do	do	300	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
C. Charette	do	Laundress	180	July 1, 1889	Nov. 30, 1889
Isabel Bellongie	do	do	180	Oct. 1, 1889	Jan. 27, 1890
Mary Donnell	do	do	180	Jan. 28, 1890	June 30, 1890
J. B. Lonson	do	Industrial teacher	840	July 1, 1889	Do.
O. Chandonnott	do	Janitor	300	do	May 31, 1890
Georgiana M. Brannehand.	do	Indian assistant	120	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Angelina M. Cogger	do	do	120	do	Do.
John Morrison	do	do	120	do	Do.

MONTANA.

<i>Blackfeet Agency boarding school.</i>					
Almon B. Coe	Montana	Superintendent and principal teacher.	\$720	July 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890
O. B. Bartlett	do	do	720	Apr. 12, 1890	June 30, 1890
Corra M. Ross	Kansas	Teacher	540	July 1, 1889	Do.
Isabel Clark	do	Matron	480	do	Do.
Mary H. Pelkey	do	Seamstress	360	do	Oct. 31, 1889
Alecia Harris	do	do	360	Nov. 1, 1889	Dec. 31, 1889
Lizzie T. Catlin	do	do	360	Jan. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Belle Coe	do	Cook	360	July 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890
M. E. Bartlett	Kansas	do	360	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890

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Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

MONTANA—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
<i>Crow Agency boarding-school.</i>					
E. W. Hoyt	N. Y.	Superintendent and principal teacher.	\$999	July 1, 1889	Sept. 30, 1890
H. D. Arkwright	Montana	do	900	Oct. 4, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890
Mary P. Gibson	Miss.	Teacher.	800	July 1, 1889	Sept. 30, 1889
Lizale P. Wynnan	Montana	do	600	Oct. 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890
Clara E. Arkwright	do	do	900	Oct. 1, 1889	Do
Lizale P. Wynnan	do	do	720	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Clara E. Arkwright	do	do	720	do	do
T. B. Hoyt	N. Y.	Matron	500	July 1, 1889	July 22, 1889
L. E. Cox	Montana	do	500	July 30, 1889	Dec. 2, 1889
E. Clifford	do	do	500	Dec. 1, 1889	Dec. 31, 1889
K. Clifford	do	do	500	Mar. 1, 1890	Mar. 31, 1890
H. E. Briggs	Minn.	do	600	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
E. Cooper	Montana	Assistant matron	320	July 1, 1889	July 3, 1889
S. Sharings	do	do	250	July 4, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890
Julia Connor	do	Seamstress	360	July 1, 1889	Sept. 30, 1889
Mary Howard	do	do	360	Oct. 14, 1889	Dec. 31, 1889
M. A. Clifford	do	do	360	Jan. 1, 1890	Mar. 31, 1890
M. A. Clifford	do	do	480	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
M. A. Ryce	do	do	360	July 1, 1889	Feb. 28, 1890
B. Johnson	Montana	do	360	Mar. 1, 1890	Mar. 31, 1890
B. Johnson	do	do	480	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
May Ross	Minn.	Cook	400	July 1, 1889	July 7, 1889
B. Johnson	Montana	do	400	July 8, 1889	Dec. 31, 1889
K. P. Clark	Minn.	do	400	Mar. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
V. B. Strong	Montana	Industrial teacher.	720	July 1, 1889	Nov. 13, 1889
J. Clifford	do	do	720	Nov. 14, 1889	June 30, 1890
L. Cross Bear	do	Indian assistant.	180	Apr. 1, 1890	Do
E. Mad Wolf	do	do	180	do	Do
R. Raiso Up	do	do	180	do	Do
<i>*Fort Belknap Agency day school.</i>					
Sabrina Page	Wash.	Teacher	600	July 1, 1889	do
Edith L. Simons	Montana	do	600	Apr. 21, 1890	do
Bertha G. Reser	do	Assistant teacher and matron.	360	July 1, 1889	do
Edith L. Simons	do	do	360	Sept. 1, 1889	do
<i>Fort Peck Agency, Assinaboine boarding-school.</i>					
J. L. Baker	Ohio	Superintendent	900	July 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Flora McNeill	Tenn.	Principal teacher	720	do	Feb. 28, 1890
Anna J. Early	N. Y.	do	720	Mar. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Sallie E. Randall	Ohio	Teacher	600	do	Aug. 31, 1889
Anna J. Early	N. Y.	do	600	do	Feb. 28, 1890
Dora N. Odekrick	Iowa	do	600	Sept. 20, 1889	June 30, 1890
Addie Reed	do	do	600	Mar. 1, 1890	Do
Mrs. J. L. Baker	Ohio	Matron	640	July 1, 1889	Do
Louisa S. Ahrens	N. Y.	Seamstress	420	do	July 23, 1889
Rose M. Dunn	Dakota	do	420	July 24, 1889	June 30, 1890
R. V. Wilson	Montana	Cook	480	July 1, 1889	Do
Otto Brown	do	Industrial teacher	600	do	Sept. 20, 1889
George W. Katter	Dakota	do	600	Oct. 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Otto Brown	Mont.	Night watch	800	do	Nov. 30, 1889
J. H. Foote	Mich.	do	640	Dec. 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Rufus Richer	Montana	Water boy	60	Jan. 1, 1890	Mar. 31, 1890
William Penn	do	do	60	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Richard Morgan	do	do	60	Jan. 1, 1890	Mar. 31, 1890
Stonewall Jackson	do	do	60	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Daniel Lester	do	do	60	do	do
Louise Mitchell	do	Assistant matron	60	July 1, 1889	Sept. 30, 1889
Jeannie West	do	do	60	Oct. 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890
Fannie Frexler	do	do	60	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Vista Gray	do	Assistant seamstress	60	July 1, 1889	Mar. 30, 1890
Tennie Werts	do	do	60	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Mary Finn	do	Assistant laundress	60	July 1, 1889	Do
<i>Tongue River Agency day school.</i>					
Myra L. Cabaniss	do	Teacher	720	Aug. 1, 1889	June 30, 1890

\* School discontinued from November 1, 1889, until April 20, 1890.

Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

NEBRASKA.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
<i>Genoa industrial training-school.</i>					
W. B. Backus	Nebr.	Superintendent (bonded) Clerk.	\$1,500	July 1, 1889	June 30, 1889
James M. Ferrigo	do	do	800	do	Nov. 20, 1889
Byron Dittmarch	do	do	800	Dec. 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
James M. Ferrigo	do	Assistant superintendent and disciplinarian.	1,000	do	do
E. O. McMillan	do	Physician	600	July 1, 1889	Do
Laura D. Backus	do	Principal teacher.	720	do	do
A. J. Tabor, Jr.	do	Teacher	600	July 8, 1889	Do
Snale M. Jones	do	do	600	July 1, 1889	Do
Eleanor W. Nelson	do	do	600	do	Do
A. B. Holmes	do	do	600	Jan. 1, 1889	Do
Ann E. Cannon	Illinoi.	Matron	720	July 1, 1889	Oct. 17, 1889
Annie Williamson	Nebr.	do	720	Dec. 1, 1889	Dec. 12, 1889
Annie Williamson	do	do	600	Dec. 12, 1889	June 30, 1890
Annie Williamson	do	Assistant matron	500	July 1, 1889	Nov. 30, 1889
Martha Knox	do	do	500	Dec. 4, 1889	June 30, 1890
Gertrude Farion	do	Seamstress	500	July 1, 1889	Do
Volney Wiggins	do	Cook	480	do	Do
Nettie Mack	do	Laundress	400	do	Dec. 14, 1889
Ella Wiggins	do	do	400	Dec. 16, 1889	June 30, 1890
Hilf P. McFayden	do	Industrial teacher	400	July 1, 1889	Do
Edwin E. Beck	do	Farmer	840	do	Do
Ole Oleason	do	Carpenter	600	do	Do
W. F. Beckett	do	Harness-maker	600	Jan. 1, 1890	Do
William Clivah	do	Shoemaker	600	July 1, 1889	Do
Paul W. Thiel	do	Tutor	600	do	Do
Carroll F. House	do	Store-keeper and assistant clerk.	440	do	Do
J. C. Arnold	do	Broom-maker	480	Sept. 23, 1889	Do
Victoria Archange	do	Assistant matron	60	Dec. 13, 1889	Do
Jeanette Strecker	do	do	60	do	Do
<i>Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Omaha boarding-school.</i>					
John F. Delzell	do	Superintendent and principal teacher.	800	July 1, 1889	Sept. 15, 1889
Leello Watson	do	Superintendent and principal teacher.	890	Sept. 16, 1889	June 30, 1890
Nello Baker	do	Teacher	600	July 1, 1889	Dec. 24, 1889
Alice Frary	do	do	600	Dec. 25, 1889	June 30, 1890
Elsie G. Pilhofer	do	do	500	do	Mar. 31, 1890
Mate E. Knollin	do	do	500	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Susan L. Fiesche	do	Physician and teacher.	500	Oct. 1, 1889	Do
Eliza D. Delzell	do	Matron	600	July 1, 1889	Sept. 15, 1889
Jane Johnson	do	Seamstress	400	do	June 30, 1890
Lottie G. Raach	do	Laundress	400	do	Do
Huldith Watson	do	Matron	500	Sept. 16, 1889	Do
Henry G. Niebhuhf	do	Industrial teacher	600	July 1, 1889	Dec. 8, 1889
Eugene Fontenelle	do	do	600	Dec. 9, 1889	June 30, 1890
Laura Niebhuhf	do	Cook	400	July 1, 1889	Dec. 8, 1889
Grace E. Baldwin	do	do	400	Dec. 9, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890
Mary H. Fontenelle	do	do	400	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
<i>Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Omaha Creek day school.</i>					
Will S. Stoops	Indiana	Teacher	600	May 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
<i>Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Winnebago boarding-school.</i>					
M. J. Fitzpatrick	N. Y.	Supt. and principal teacher.	800	July 1, 1889	Sept. 15, 1889
Robert E. Evans	Nebr.	do	800	Sept. 16, 1889	June 30, 1890
Mary Bonner	Pa.	Teacher	600	July 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Nelle L. Numan	Nebr.	do	800	do	Nov. 30, 1889
Jennie DeLong	do	do	500	Dec. 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Ellen McFarland	N. Y.	Matron	500	July 1, 1889	Sept. 16, 1889
Annie M. Evans	Nebr.	do	500	Sept. 16, 1889	June 30, 1890
Fannie Wood	do	Seamstress	400	July 1, 1889	Do
Jennie Pilgrim	do	Laundress	400	do	Nov. 2, 1889

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Names, when appointed, positions, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

## NEBRASKA—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
<i>Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Winnebago boarding-school—Continued.</i>					
Lucy V. Heath	Nebr.	Laundress	\$400	Nov. 3, 1889	Dec. 31, 1889
Lucy Owen	do	do	400	Jan. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
John W. Nunn	do	Industrial teacher	600	July 1, 1889	Nov. 30, 1889
John H. Wilson	do	do	600	Dec. 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Nilla A. Wilson	do	Cook	400	July 1, 1889	Do.
<i>Santee Agency, Santee boarding-school.</i>					
Charles F. Polce	Nebr.	Supt. and principal teacher	800	July 1, 1889	Feb. 13, 1890
Charles F. Polce	do	do	1,000	Feb. 14, 1890	June 30, 1890
Nellie Lindsay	do	Teacher	500	July 1, 1889	Feb. 13, 1890
Nellie Lindsay	do	do	600	Feb. 14, 1890	June 30, 1890
Mary E. Wells	do	do	600	Mar. 6, 1890	June 30, 1890
Mary Webster	do	do	120	Feb. 14, 1890	Do.
Mary Lindsay	do	Matron	500	July 1, 1889	Do.
Zoe Leonard	do	Seamstress	400	do	June 4, 1890
Agnes Wabashaw	do	Assistant seamstress	100	July 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Alice Ramsey	do	Cook	480	do	Mar. 20, 1890
Minnie Bruno	do	do	480	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Emma Thornton	do	Assistant cook	150	July 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890
Emily La Clair	do	do	180	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Lucy Trudell	do	Laundress	300	July 1, 1889	Do.
Lucy Whipple	do	Assistant laundress	100	Aug. 7, 1889	Do.
George Stevens	do	Industrial teacher	600	July 1, 1889	Feb. 28, 1890
Louis Fairbank	do	do	600	Mar. 29, 1890	June 30, 1890
William Sky	do	Assistant industrial teacher	240	Aug. 7, 1889	Do.
<i>Santee Agency, Ponca day-school.</i>					
John E. Smith	Dakota	Teacher	600	July 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
<i>Santee Agency, Pian- zau (S. Dak.) day-school.</i>					
Hosaa Looke	S. Dak.	Teacher	600	July 1, 1889	Aug. 20, 1889
Kittie McCauley	Mont.	do	600	Aug. 31, 1889	Nov. 29, 1889
Hosaa Looke	S. Dak.	do	600	Nov. 30, 1889	June 30, 1890

## NEVADA

<i>Carson industrial training-school.</i>					
William D. C. Gilbeon	Nevada	Superintendent (bonded)	1,500	May 15, 1890	June 30, 1890
<i>Nevada Agency boarding-school.</i>					
L. M. Protsman	Nevada	Supt. and principal teacher	720	Nov. 5, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890
L. M. Protsman	do	do	900	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Julia H. Doane	do	Teacher	600	Sept. 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890
Julia H. Doane	do	do	720	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Sarah Dunlope	do	Matron	540	July 1, 1889	Do.
Argaline Jones	do	Seamstress	480	do	Feb. 24, 1890
Emma B. Protsman	do	do	480	Mar. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Ann Natches	do	Cook	360	July 1, 1889	Do.
Mattie Calico	do	Laundress	360	do	Do.
Thomas H. Clark	do	Industrial teacher	600	do	Mar. 1, 1890
Otis B. Whaley	Cal.	do	600	Mar. 13, 1890	Mar. 31, 1890
Otis B. Whaley	do	do	720	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Sue Calico	Nevada	Assistant cook	120	do	Do.
Ida Lowry	do	Assistant laundress	120	do	Do.

Names, when appointed, positions, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

## NEVADA—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
<i>Nevada Agency, Walker River day-school.</i>					
Lulu Evans	Nevada	Teacher	\$600	July 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890
Lulu Evans	do	do	720	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Kato O'Hara	do	Assistant matron	480	July 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
<i>Western Shoshone Agency boarding-school.</i>					
Fanny A. Woelks	Utah	Supt. and principal teacher	820	Aug. 26, 1889	June 30, 1890
Susie Prior	Nevada	Cook	240	Sept. 1, 1889	Do.
Samuel A. Walker	do	Industrial teacher	720	Apr. 21, 1890	Do.
J. M. Thomason	do	Carpenter	900	Nov. 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890

## NEW MEXICO.

<i>Albuquerque industrial training-school.</i>					
W. B. Greager	Indiana	Superintendent (bonded)	\$1,500	July 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Paul J. Greager	Ky.	Clerk	1,200	do	July 9, 1889
William H. Barnard	R. I.	do	1,200	Aug. 26, 1889	May 4, 1890
James H. Wroth	N. Mex.	Physician	500	July 1, 1889	June 15, 1890
Charles E. Winslow	do	do	500	June 16, 1890	June 30, 1890
Owen N. Marrou, Jr.	N. Y.	Assist. Supt. and disciplinarian	840	Oct. 5, 1889	Nov. 3, 1889
Owen N. Marrou, Jr.	do	do	1,000	Dec. 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Owen N. Marrou, Jr.	do	Principal teacher	1,000	July 1, 1889	Aug. 31, 1889
Frances W. Lewis	R. I.	do	1,000	Sept. 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890
Corra Marsh	N. Mex.	Teacher	600	July 1, 1889	April 5, 1890
Frances Overman	do	do	600	do	June 30, 1890
Harry Linton	Indiana	do	600	Sept. 1, 1889	Do.
Nettie G. Barnard	R. I.	do	600	do	May 4, 1890
Alice P. Fancher	do	do	600	do	Mar. 31, 1890
Mary Benbow	Indiana	do	600	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Henry Kendall	N. Mex.	do	600	Apr. 6, 1890	April 29, 1890
Corra Marsh	do	do	600	Apr. 30, 1890	June 30, 1890
Mattie Benbow	Indiana	do	600	May 25, 1889	Do.
Helle M. Greager	do	Matron	720	July 1, 1889	Do.
Anna B. Lowes	N. Mex.	Assistant matron	510	do	July 31, 1889
Minnie Water	Illinois	do	540	Aug. 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Ellen King	Cal.	Seamstress	540	July 1, 1889	July 31, 1889
Mattie Drummond	N. Mex.	do	540	Aug. 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Bertha Z. Bliss	N. Y.	Assistant seamstress	500	do	Do.
Mary M. Stephens	N. Mex.	Laundress	340	do	Do.
Julia Sablin	Arizona	Assistant laundress	240	do	Do.
Charles Heisch	N. Mex.	Cook	600	July 1, 1889	Do.
Calvin Norris	Arizona	Assistant cook	120	Sept. 1, 1889	Do.
Cutler Porter	N. Mex.	Industrial teacher	840	July 1, 1889	July 31, 1889
Owen N. Marrou, Jr.	N. Y.	do	840	Sept. 1, 1889	Oct. 4, 1889
Zenas Bliss	Vermont	Carpenter	900	July 1, 1889	Oct. 8, 1889
Albert Homer Perdue	Indiana	do	900	Oct. 9, 1889	June 30, 1890
William H. Stephens	N. Mex.	Shoe and harness-maker	720	July 1, 1889	Do.
Cutler Porter	do	Farmer	720	Aug. 1, 1889	Do.
Pauline Hetch	do	Baker	500	Sept. 1, 1889	Do.
Clayton Bulwer	Arizona	Watchman	240	July 1, 1889	Do.
Horace Williams	do	Cadet sergeant	60	do	July 31, 1889
Hugh McRoy	do	do	60	do	Do.
George Easton	do	do	60	do	June 30, 1890
Edward Wood	do	do	60	do	Do.
Fletcher Chapman	do	do	60	Oct. 1, 1889	Do.
Jose Lewis	do	do	60	do	Do.
Horace Williams	do	do	60	do	Do.
Louis Nelson	do	do	60	do	Do.
<i>Mescalero Agency boarding-school.</i>					
Cosette Rynerson	N. Mex.	Supt. and principal teacher	900	July 1, 1889	Aug. 30, 1889
Ella L. Patterson	Pa.	do	900	Aug. 31, 1889	June 30, 1890
Lola Bennett	N. Mex.	Matron and seamstress	600	Sept. 18, 1889	Do.
Della Pelman	Kans.	Ass't seamstress and laundress	400	Sept. 1, 1889	Do.
John R. Patton	N. Mex.	Cook	600	July 1, 1889	Do.

Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

NEW MEXICO—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
<i>Pueblo Agency Laguna day-school.</i>					
E. A. Runney	Mass.	Teacher	\$800	Jan. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
<i>Santa Fe industrial training-school.</i>					
S. M. Cart	Iowa	Superintendent (bonded)	1,500	Apr. 12, 1890	June 30, 1890

NORTH DAKOTA.

<i>Devil's Lake Agency, boys' industrial school.</i>					
Jerome Hunt	N. Dak.	Supt. and principal teacher	\$780	July 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
E. O. Witzleben	do	Teacher	600	do	Do.
Giles Langel	do	Industrial teacher	600	do	Do.
Mary R. Renaud	do	Matron and seamstress	420	do	Sept. 30, 1889
Alodie Arsenault	do	do	420	Oct. 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Philomena M. Drapsau	do	Cook	420	July 1, 1889	Do.
<i>Devil's Lake Agency, Turtle Mountain day-schools.</i>					
Felicia Bergeron	N. Dak.	Teacher	720	Sept. 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Laura May Gagnon	do	do	720	do	Do.
Nettie Hulason	do	Assistant teacher	600	Nov. 1, 1889	Do.
Agnes N. Witzleben	do	Teacher	720	Jan. 1, 1890	Do.
<i>Fort Stevens industrial school.</i>					
George E. Gerowe	N. Y.	Superintendent (bonded)	1,200	July 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Carlos Montezuma	Arizona	Clerk and physician	1,000	Sept. 23, 1889	Do.
Albert H. Sitapou	N. Dak.	Teacher	600	do	Do.
Nancy A. Gerowe	N. Y.	do	600	do	Do.
Nellie E. Palmer	N. Dak.	do	600	Dec. 19, 1889	Do.
Martha Mitchell	do	Matron	600	July 1, 1889	June 2, 1890
Jennie M. Hall	N. Y.	do	600	June 3, 1890	June 30, 1890
Sarah M. Gerowe	N. Dak.	Seamstress	480	July 1, 1889	Do.
Ella Rikert	do	Assistant seamstress	240	do	Sept. 30, 1889
Mary Wilkinson	do	do	120	Oct. 1, 1889	Feb. 14, 1890
Annie Leroy	do	do	120	Feb. 15, 1890	June 30, 1890
Mary F. Maues	do	Cook	480	Oct. 22, 1889	May 14, 1890
Allie E. Tower	do	do	480	May 15, 1890	June 30, 1890
Beasio Palmer	do	Assistant cook	240	July 1, 1889	Sept. 30, 1889
Rose Wild	do	do	120	Oct. 1, 1889	Feb. 14, 1890
Mary Sheward	do	do	120	Feb. 15, 1890	June 30, 1890
Rose Wild	do	Laundress	240	July 1, 1889	Sept. 30, 1890
Ella Rikert	do	do	240	Oct. 1, 1889	Feb. 14, 1890
Maud Edilson	do	do	240	Feb. 15, 1890	June 30, 1890
Olof A. Anderson	do	Carpenter	840	July 1, 1889	Do.
John F. Lunderleaf	do	Shoemaker	600	do	Do.
Daniel LeRoy	do	Industrial teacher	720	do	Do.
Theodore Everett	do	Cadet sergeant	60	do	Feb. 14, 1890
Joseph Irvine	do	do	60	do	Do.
Eva Sylvester	do	do	60	do	June 30, 1890
Maud Edilson	do	do	60	do	Feb. 14, 1890
Julia Howe	do	do	60	Feb. 15, 1890	June 30, 1890
Henry Baxter	do	do	60	do	Do.
Floyd Bear	do	do	60	do	Do.
<i>Standing Rock Agency, agricultural boarding school.</i>					
Martin Kenel	Mo.	Supt. and principal teacher	900	July 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Rhabana Stoup	do	Teacher	600	do	Do.
Cecilia Camenzad	N. Dak.	do	600	do	Dec. 31, 1889
Bernardine Walter	do	do	600	Jan. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890

Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

NORTH DAKOTA—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
<i>Standing Rock Agency, agricultural boarding school—Cont'd.</i>					
Xaveria Flashlu	N. Dak.	Matron	\$420	July 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Augustina Schatteril	Mo.	Seamstress	366	do	Aug. 31, 1889
Placidia Kappeler	N. Dak.	do	360	Sept. 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Scholastica Kuehner	Mo.	Cook	360	July 1, 1889	Aug. 31, 1889
Otilia Hübcher	N. Dak.	do	360	Sept. 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Meinrad Widmer	Mo.	Industrial teacher	600	July 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890
Nicholas Euz	do	Mechanical teacher	600	do	Do.
Felix Hübcher	do	Industrial teacher	600	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Benedict J. Rieger	do	Mechanical teacher	600	do	Do.
<i>Standing Rock Agency, industrial boarding school.</i>					
Gertrude McDermott	Missouri	Supt. and principal teacher	920	July 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Mecullid Decker	Illinois	Teacher	600	do	Do.
Lizzie Schouls	Missouri	do	600	Sept. 1, 1889	Aug. 31, 1889
Vincent Stoup	S. Dak.	do	600	do	June 30, 1890
Adle Engster	Missouri	Matron	480	July 1, 1889	Do.
Barbara Burkhardt	do	Seamstress	360	do	Do.
Rosalie Doppler	do	Cook	360	do	Do.
Josephine Decker	do	Laundress	360	do	Do.
Franca Nugent	do	Nurse	360	do	Do.
Placidia Schaefer	do	Hospital cook	240	do	Do.
Domitilla Iron Shield	N. Dak.	Assistant cook	60	do	Do.
Joseph Helwig	Indiana	Industrial teacher	600	do	Do.
<i>Standing Rock Agency, day schools.</i>					
Aaron C. Wells	N. Dak.	Teacher	600	July 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
John M. Carignan	do	do	600	do	Do.
Maria Van Solen	do	do	600	do	Do.
S. Sewell	do	do	600	do	Do.
Rose Cournoyer	S. Dak.	do	600	do	Do.
Louis Primeau	do	do	600	Oct. 1, 1889	Sept. 30, 1889
Louise Primeau	do	do	600	do	Nov. 22, 1889
Kitty Macaulay	Utah	do	600	Nov. 30, 1889	June 30, 1890
Emerson D. White	N. Dak.	do	600	July 1, 1889	Do.
Josephine Wells	S. Dak.	Assistant teacher	480	do	Do.
Mary J. Clement	do	do	480	do	Do.

OKLAHOMA.

<i>Cherokee and Arapaho Agency, Arapaho boarding school.</i>					
E. J. Simpson	W. Va.	Supt. and principal teacher	\$1,000	July 1, 1889	Sept. 30, 1889
A. W. Ashley	N. Y.	do	1,000	Oct. 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Lizale A. Sims	Miss.	Teacher	600	July 1, 1889	Do.
Nellie Morrison	Kansas	do	600	do	Do.
Evangeline Woodin	do	do	600	Sept. 17, 1889	Do.
Sophie T. Meagher	Okl.	Matron	500	July 1, 1889	Do.
Sophie Whitmer	Kansas	Assistant matron	400	do	Apr. 10, 1890
Nannie S. Whitmer	do	Seamstress	400	do	Do.
Minnie Reed	Okl.	do	400	Apr. 21, 1890	June 30, 1890
Allie Gray	Kansas	Cook	400	July 1, 1889	Do.
Anna Gray	do	Laundress	400	do	Oct. 31, 1889
C. A. Newcome	Okl.	do	400	Nov. 1, 1889	Jan. 30, 1890
William H. Nash	do	Industrial teacher	720	July 1, 1889	Nov. 19, 1889
J. Fletcher Ashley	N. Y.	do	720	Nov. 23, 1889	June 30, 1890
Ray Blind	Okl.	Helper	72	July 1, 1889	Sept. 15, 1889
Gilbert Holland	do	do	72	do	July 14, 1889
James Monroe	do	do	72	do	Oct. 22, 1889
Luke Stanton	do	do	72	Sept. 13, 1889	Feb. 5, 1890
Frank Hill	do	do	72	Oct. 1, 1889	Dec. 31, 1889
Walter Finley	do	do	72	Jan. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Willie Meeks	do	do	72	Feb. 6, 1890	Do.

Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

## OKLAHOMA—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
<i>Oheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Oheyenne school.</i>					
L. D. Davis	Kansas	Supt. and principal teacher	\$1,000	July 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Anna C. Hoag	do	Teacher	600	do	do
Florence A. Davis	do	do	600	Aug. 10, 1889	Dec. 31, 1889
J. M. Martin	do	do	600	Jan. 8, 1890	June 30, 1890
Maud Black	Illinois	do	500	July 1, 1889	Do
Minnie Taylor	Kansas	Matron	400	do	Sept. 1, 1889
Mary J. Connelly	D. C.	Assistant matron	400	Oct. 1, 1889	Feb. 5, 1890
Annie Latscher	Iowa	do	400	Feb. 6, 1890	June 30, 1890
Sarah J. Porterfield	Oklahoma	do	400	July 1, 1889	Aug. 31, 1889
Nellie Morrison	Kansas	Seamstress	400	Sept. 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890
Josephine Churchill	do	do	400	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Jeannie Tyler	do	do	400	July 1, 1889	Do
Hattie G. Sparks	Kansas	Cook	400	do	Mar. 31, 1890
Leonora Parila	do	Laundress	400	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Norah D. Sparks	do	do	300	Mar. 1, 1890	May 13, 1890
Fercy Black	Oklahoma	do	300	May 14, 1890	Do
John E. Porterfield	do	Industrial teacher	600	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Rhoda Red Wolf	do	Helper	72	July 1, 1889	July 3, 1889
Thomas Star	do	do	72	Sept. 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Jennie Black	do	do	72	do	Sept. 25, 1889
Henry Hopkins	do	do	72	Jan. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Thomas Hall	do	do	72	Apr. 1, 1890	Do
Maud Bull	do	do	72	do	do
<i>Oheyenne and Arapaho Agency, both schools.</i>					
L. Hieronymus	Kansas	Baker	450	July 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
M. Balauff	Oklahoma	Tailor	200	do	do
<i>Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency, Kiowa boarding school.</i>					
John Collins	Nebr.	Supt. and principal teacher	600	July 1, 1889	Sept. 13, 1889
G. P. Gregory	Kansas	do	600	Sept. 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Florence Carr	Ark.	Teacher	600	July 1, 1889	July 30, 1889
Corinth R. Davis	Texas	do	600	do	July 10, 1889
Hattie V. Rose	Mich.	do	600	Oct. 7, 1889	Oct. 28, 1889
Minnie J. Whitaker	D. C.	do	600	Oct. 21, 1889	June 30, 1890
Hattie M. Smith	N. Y.	do	600	Oct. 28, 1889	Do
Cynthia Frakes	Missouri	Matron	600	July 1, 1889	Do
Rachel Edge	Oklahoma	Assistant matron	150	Sept. 1, 1889	Dec. 31, 1889
Elizabeth Gregory	Indiana	Seamstress	360	Oct. 1, 1889	Apr. 14, 1890
Hattie V. Rose	Mich.	do	150	Sept. 1, 1889	Dec. 31, 1889
Eliza Parton	Oklahoma	Assistant seamstress	150	Jan. 1, 1890	Mar. 31, 1890
Mary Zalani	do	do	150	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Eliza Parton	do	Cook	360	July 1, 1889	Do
Mary Garen	do	Industrial teacher	600	July 1, 1889	Do
Bart W. Herrett	Missouri	Carpenter	600	Sept. 1, 1889	Oct. 15, 1889
George W. Rose	Missouri	Baker	360	Oct. 16, 1889	June 30, 1890
Paul Handy	Missouri	do	150	July 1, 1889	Oct. 15, 1889
Thomas Garen	Oklahoma	do	150	Oct. 16, 1889	Jan. 31, 1890
Thomas Garen	do	Helper	150	Oct. 16, 1889	Jan. 31, 1890
Charles O'Hatowit	do	do	150	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Coo-Ne-Hah	do	do	270	Jan. 1, 1890	Do
Clara Jessop	do	Assistant matron and laundress	270	Jan. 1, 1890	Do
<i>Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency, Wichita boarding school.</i>					
J. W. Haddon	Alabama	Supt. and principal teacher	900	July 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Nannie F. Haddon	Missouri	Teacher	600	do	do
Cora M. Dunn	do	do	600	do	do
Belle Carson	Oklahoma	Matron	600	do	do
Rachel Edge	do	Assistant matron	150	Sept. 1, 1889	Sept. 30, 1889
Eva Pickard	do	do	150	Oct. 1, 1889	Jan. 31, 1890
Eva Petty	do	do	150	Feb. 1, 1890	May 21, 1890

Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

## OKLAHOMA—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
<i>Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency, Wichita boarding school—Continued.</i>					
Pauline Washington	Oklahoma	Assistant matron	\$150	May 22, 1890	June 30, 1890
Emily Barrett	do	Seamstress	360	July 1, 1889	Jan. 31, 1890
Lizzie Breakpear	do	do	360	Feb. 12, 1890	June 30, 1890
Celia Pickard	do	Assistant seamstress	150	Sept. 1, 1889	Do
Eva Pickard	do	Laundress	360	do	Sept. 30, 1889
Louise Stevens	do	do	360	Oct. 1, 1889	Dec. 31, 1889
Mary G. Murphy	do	do	360	Jan. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Louise Stevens	do	Assistant laundress	120	Sept. 1, 1889	Sept. 30, 1889
Pinkie Stevens	do	do	120	Oct. 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Joe Irving	do	Cook	360	July 1, 1889	Aug. 31, 1889
Martha Dollinger	Missouri	do	360	Sept. 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
F. G. Wheeler	Oklahoma	Industrial teacher	600	July 1, 1889	Do
Jesse Dollinger	do	Helper	150	Sept. 1, 1889	Do
<i>Osage Agency, Kaw boarding school.</i>					
P. W. Meas	Kansas	Supt. and principal teacher	900	July 1, 1889	Aug. 10, 1889
Uriah Spray	do	do	900	Aug. 11, 1889	June 30, 1890
Eva M. Meas	do	do	400	July 1, 1889	Aug. 10, 1889
Mary Spray	do	do	400	Aug. 11, 1889	June 30, 1890
Julia P. Shultz	do	do	480	Oct. 28, 1889	Feb. 18, 1890
F. F. Johnson	Missouri	do	480	Jan. 21, 1890	June 30, 1890
Anna M. Cunningham	Oklahoma	Seamstress	300	Nov. 13, 1889	Do
Ettie Hellemarck	do	Cook	300	July 1, 1889	Do
Mary Laws	Kansas	Laundress	300	Oct. 24, 1889	Do
S. L. Mechin	do	Industrial teacher	480	July 1, 1889	Do
Joseph Ebony	Oklahoma	Laborer	180	do	Sept. 30, 1889
Peter Curley	do	do	180	do	do
Murphy Pappan	do	do	180	Oct. 14, 1889	June 30, 1890
S. Hardy	do	do	180	Nov. 18, 1889	Do
<i>Osage Agency, Osage boarding school.</i>					
H. C. Ford	Kansas	Supt. and principal teacher	1,200	Sept. 16, 1889	June 30, 1890
Ellen S. Ford	do	Teacher	600	Oct. 14, 1889	Do
Florence E. Morse	D. C.	do	600	Oct. 20, 1889	Do
Virginia Box	N. Y.	do	600	Nov. 1, 1889	Do
Paul Hartley	Kansas	do	600	Nov. 12, 1889	Do
Kate E. Miller	Indiana	Matron	600	Oct. 10, 1889	Do
Anna Gray	Kansas	Assistant matron	400	Jan. 1, 1890	Do
Madeline Stephen	Nebr.	do	400	Jan. 6, 1890	Do
Madeline Stephen	do	Seamstress	300	July 1, 1889	Jan. 5, 1890
Anna Gray	Kansas	do	300	Nov. 5, 1889	Dec. 31, 1889
E. E. Kirk	Cal.	do	300	Jan. 20, 1890	June 30, 1890
Elda Kenworthy	Kansas	do	300	Feb. 24, 1890	Do
Flora I. French	do	Nurse	400	Nov. 4, 1889	Do
Hattie Cox	do	Cook	400	Oct. 1, 1889	Do
Lizzie Pike	Indiana	Assistant cook	300	Nov. 5, 1889	Do
Jennie Gray	Kansas	Laundress	300	Nov. 1, 1889	Do
Elda Kenworthy	do	do	300	Nov. 2, 1889	Feb. 23, 1890
Leeta Call	do	do	300	Feb. 23, 1890	June 30, 1890
W. A. Stephen	Nebr.	Industrial teacher	480	July 1, 1889	Aug. 31, 1889
W. A. Stephen	do	do	600	Sept. 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
John Monerarie	Oklahoma	Laborer	180	Nov. 18, 1889	June 30, 1890
Zachary Reese	do	Baker	300	July 1, 1889	Do
<i>Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland Agency, Otoe boarding school.</i>					
A. P. Hutchinson	Kansas	Supt. and principal teacher	900	July 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890
J. E. S. Bell	Cal.	do	900	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Emma H. DeKnight	Kansas	Teacher	600	July 1, 1889	Apr. 12, 1890
Carrie Wickens	do	do	600	Oct. 7, 1889	June 30, 1890
Jeanette G. Goodsell	Conn.	do	600	Apr. 23, 1889	Do
Hattie Hutchinson	Kansas	Matron	480	July 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890
Elizabeth Gregory	Indiana	do	480	Apr. 15, 1889	June 30, 1890
Daisy Collier	Tenn.	Seamstress	400	July 1, 1889	Jan. 31, 1890
Fausto A. Eckert	Kansas	do	400	Feb. 6, 1890	June 30, 1890

Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

OKLAHOMA—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
<i>Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland Agency, etc.—Continued.</i>					
Belle L. McCurdy	Kansas	Laundress	\$360	Apr. 26, 1889	June 30, 1890
Alice Art	do	Cook	400	July 1, 1889	Do.
Cori E. Barnes	do	do	300	Oct. 1, 1889	Nov. 3, 1889
Katie Daley	do	do	300	Nov. 4, 1889	Mar. 6, 1890
Rosa LaDuo	do	do	300	Mar. 14, 1890	June 30, 1890
C. W. Hiddings	do	Industrial teacher	510	Aug. 10, 1889	May 14, 1890
John Koebel	Indiana	do	510	May 27, 1890	June 30, 1890
<i>Ponca, Pawnee Otoe, and Oakland Agency, Pawnee boarding school.</i>					
Thomas R. Barker	Illinois	Supt. and principal teacher	900	July 1, 1889	Sept. 9, 1889
Simon Hedrick	Indiana	do	1,000	Sept. 10, 1889	June 30, 1890
Monta J. Boyer	Mo	Teacher	600	July 1, 1889	Oct. 26, 1889
Carrie C. Shultz	Kansas	do	600	do	Nov. 5, 1889
S. Blanche Hedrick	Indiana	do	600	Sept. 10, 1889	June 30, 1890
Louise Wallace	Ark	do	600	Oct. 28, 1889	Do.
Mary W. Wright	Iowa	do	480	July 1, 1889	Nov. 12, 1889
Mary Clark	Illinois	Matron	480	Nov. 10, 1889	June 30, 1890
R. E. Hutchinson	do	do	210	Aug. 31, 1889	Sept. 14, 1889
Adelle Pappan	Kansas	Assistant matron	240	Nov. 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Pauline Lillie	do	do	400	July 1, 1889	Sept. 7, 1889
Laura Ferguson	Ark	Seamstress	400	Oct. 2, 1889	June 30, 1890
Jennie Tunison	Illinois	do	120	July 1, 1889	Do.
Elizabeth Kuhn	Oklahoma	Assistant seamstress	400	do	Sept. 7, 1889
Clara Hurst	Kansas	Cook	300	July 11, 1889	June 30, 1890
Susan A. Lillie	do	do	400	do	Do.
S. M. Gillett	do	Laundress	400	do	Sept. 7, 1889
Henry Hurst	do	Baker and assistant cook	400	Oct. 11, 1889	June 30, 1890
N. W. Lillie	do	do	510	July 1, 1889	Sept. 7, 1889
R. K. Ferguson	Ark	Industrial teacher	540	Oct. 8, 1889	Dec. 31, 1889
H. A. Harrison	Indiana	do	540	Jan. 1, 1890	Jan. 9, 1890
James R. Hurst	Oklahoma	do	720	Jan. 22, 1890	Mar. 22, 1890
Leonidas L. Greenwall	Oklahoma	do	720	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Levi F. Eye	Kansas	do	720	July 1, 1889	Do.
D. E. Bundy	Oklahoma	do	720	July 1, 1889	Do.
Frank Bayhille	Oklahoma	Herder	240	July 1, 1889	Do.
<i>Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland Agency, Ponca School.</i>					
Charles W. Robinson	Pa	Supt. and principal teacher	900	Aug. 21, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890
Charles W. Robinson	do	do	1,000	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Kate E. Shaw	Oklahoma	Teacher	600	July 1, 1889	Do.
Anna D. Robinson	Pa	do	600	Aug. 21, 1889	Do.
Belle Martin	Oklahoma	do	600	Oct. 29, 1889	Jan. 31, 1890
Rose K. Watson	Md	do	600	Feb. 21, 1890	June 30, 1890
Della Briscoe	Miss	Matron	480	July 1, 1889	Jan. 17, 1890
Emma L. Clark	Oklahoma	do	480	Feb. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Matie White Eagle	do	Assistant matron	240	Apr. 1, 1890	Do.
Olivia Woodberry	Ark	Seamstress	400	July 1, 1889	Feb. 13, 1890
Lizzie Hodges	Indiana	do	400	Feb. 14, 1890	Mar. 31, 1890
Sallie Duvall	Md	do	400	Apr. 25, 1890	June 30, 1890
A. Finin	Kansas	Cook	400	July 1, 1889	Jan. 17, 1890
Ella A. Ruby	do	do	400	Jan. 18, 1890	Apr. 30, 1890
Aunie E. Wright	Oklahoma	do	400	May 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Rosalie Black Tongue	do	Laundress	210	July 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Lon Gambling	do	do	210	do	Sept. 20, 1889
Lizzie Primeaux	do	do	210	Sept. 21, 1889	Apr. 17, 1890
Nancy Roy	do	do	210	Jan. 20, 1890	June 30, 1890
John Erwin	Kansas	Industrial teacher	540	July 1, 1889	Jan. 17, 1890
John W. Ruby	do	do	540	Jan. 18, 1890	Feb. 13, 1890
Thomas T. Hodges	Indiana	do	720	Feb. 15, 1890	Mar. 17, 1890
Levi F. Eye	Kansas	do	720	Apr. 12, 1890	Apr. 27, 1890
Phillip T. Harmon	Md	do	720	Apr. 28, 1890	June 30, 1890
Zozette Water	Oklahoma	Assistant cook	120	July 1, 1889	Sept. 25, 1889
Sarah Rough Face	do	do	120	Sept. 28, 1889	Oct. 11, 1889
Lillie King	do	do	120	Oct. 12, 1889	Apr. 14, 1890
Anna Overland	do	do	120	Apr. 15, 1890	June 30, 1890

Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

OKLAHOMA—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
<i>Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland Agency, etc.—Continued.</i>					
Fannie Little Cook	Oklahoma	Assistant seamstress	\$60	Sept. 2, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890
Fannie Little Cook	do	do	120	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
<i>See and Fox Agency, Sac and Fox boarding school.</i>					
J. D. Edwards	Ark	Supt. and principal teacher	720	July 1, 1889	Aug. 31, 1889
G. I. Harvey	Kansas	do	720	Sept. 1, 1889	Mar. 10, 1890
James K. Allen	Oklahoma	do	720	Mar. 11, 1890	June 30, 1890
Thomas J. Miles	do	Teacher	500	July 1, 1889	Sept. 17, 1889
Walter Battico	do	do	500	Sept. 18, 1889	June 30, 1890
M. E. Harvey	Kansas	do	400	Jan. 1, 1890	Mar. 10, 1890
Matilda Wind	Oklahoma	Additional teacher	400	Apr. 4, 1890	June 30, 1890
Deborah Bozarth	Kansas	Matron	360	July 1, 1889	July 31, 1889
M. E. Harvey	do	do	360	Sept. 1, 1889	Dec. 31, 1889
Lucy Mudeater	Oklahoma	do	360	Feb. 14, 1890	Feb. 25, 1890
M. A. House	do	do	360	Feb. 26, 1890	June 30, 1890
Sallie B. Johnson	Kansas	Seamstress	300	July 1, 1889	July 31, 1889
N. B. Hendricks	Ky	do	300	Sept. 9, 1889	Nov. 11, 1889
Sarah A. Whistler	Oklahoma	do	300	Nov. 12, 1889	June 30, 1890
Allo Bowles	Ark	Cook	300	July 1, 1889	Do.
N. B. Hendricks	Ky	Laundress	300	do	Sept. 8, 1889
Alco Moore	Oklahoma	do	300	Sept. 9, 1889	June 30, 1890
W. E. Thackeray	Kansas	Industrial teacher	400	Mar. 13, 1890	Do.
Damon Cook	Kansas	Laborer	300	Aug. 1, 1889	Aug. 17, 1889
Wash Wilson	Kansas	do	300	Sept. 13, 1889	Dec. 31, 1889
John Olson	do	do	300	Feb. 8, 1890	June 30, 1890
<i>Sac and Fox Agency, Abert's Station boarding school.</i>					
R. D. Moore	Mo	Supt. and principal teacher	720	July 1, 1889	Mar. 10, 1890
G. I. Harvey	Kansas	do	720	Mar. 17, 1890	Mar. 31, 1890
G. I. Harvey	do	do	900	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
A. H. Moore	do	Teacher	600	July 1, 1889	Mar. 16, 1890
Daniel Ochilson	do	do	600	Sept. 1, 1889	Dec. 31, 1889
Hattie A. Patrick	do	do	600	Jan. 1, 1890	Mar. 31, 1890
Hattie A. Patrick	do	do	600	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
M. E. Harvey	do	do	500	Mar. 17, 1890	Do.
M. E. Harvey	do	do	600	do	Do.
Clara Spinning	do	Matron	360	July 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890
Clara Spinning	do	do	480	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Roseita Bourbonnais	Oklahoma	Assistant matron	300	Oct. 1, 1889	Dec. 31, 1889
Annie Hobbs	do	do	300	Jan. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
N. B. Hendricks	Ky	Seamstress	300	Nov. 12, 1889	Do.
Clara B. Yott	Oklahoma	Cook	300	July 1, 1889	Dec. 31, 1889
Sallie J. Tynes	do	do	300	Jan. 1, 1890	Mar. 31, 1890
Hester Cochran	do	do	300	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Sallie Christholm	do	Laundress	300	July 1, 1889	Do.
James E. Thackeray	Kansas	Industrial teacher	600	Apr. 1, 1890	Do.
Jephtha Wilson	Oklahoma	Laborer	300	Oct. 1, 1889	Do.
OREGON.					
<i>Grande Ronde Agency boarding school.</i>					
Rosa Butch	Oregon	Supt. and principal teacher	\$600	July 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Gail Engler	do	Teacher	500	do	Do.
Mary Castle	do	Matron and seamstress	330	do	Do.
Pauline Oswald	do	Cook and laundress	350	do	Do.
Mary Eyer	do	Assistant cook	300	do	Sept. 30, 1889
Catherine Wildhaber	do	do	300	Oct. 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Mary Hess	do	Assistant laundress	300	July 1, 1889	Aug. 31, 1889
Louisa Zuawerra	do	do	300	Sept. 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Henry Winslow	do	Industrial teacher	500	July 1, 1889	Do.

Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

OREGON—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
<i>Klamath Agency boarding-school.</i>					
H. R. Compton	Illinois	Supt. and principal teacher	\$1,000	July 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Sarah E. Emery	Oregon	Teacher	600	do	Dec. 31, 1889
Dellie Lee	Tenn.	do	600	do	June 30, 1890
Frances Compton	Illinois	Matron	600	do	Do.
Myrtle Compton	do	Assistant matron	400	do	Do.
Alice McFarland	Oregon	Seamstress	500	do	Do.
Emily Sloan	do	Laundress	300	Sept. 1, 1889	Do.
<i>Klamath Agency Yai-naz boarding-school.</i>					
J. W. Brandenburg	Oregon	Supt. and principal teacher	800	July 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Bertha M. Emory	do	Teacher	600	do	Do.
Melissa Brandenburg	do	Matron	500	do	Do.
Luella Drew	do	Assistant matron	400	do	Jan. 21, 1890
Mollie Brown	do	do	400	Jan. 22, 1890	June 30, 1890
Althea Brandenburg	do	Seamstress	400	July 1, 1889	Do.
Euana Moses	Ark.	Laundress	320	Sept. 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890
Jennie R. Nickerson	Cal.	do	320	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Amasa Moses	do	Industrial teacher	600	Mar. 31, 1890	June 30, 1890
George S. Nickerson	Cal.	do	600	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
<i>Salem industrial training school.</i>					
W. H. H. Beadle	Dakota	Superintendent (bonded)	1,500	July 1, 1889	Aug. 4, 1889
G. M. Irwin	Oregon	do	1,500	Aug. 5, 1889	June 30, 1890
Edwin L. Morris	N. Y.	Clerk	1,200	July 1, 1889	Sept. 30, 1889
Forrest W. Royall	Oregon	do	1,200	Oct. 1, 1889	Apr. 31, 1890
R. W. McBride	do	do	1,200	Apr. 22, 1890	June 30, 1890
Edwin S. Miller	N. Y.	Physician	1,000	July 1, 1889	Do.
David E. Brewer	Oregon	Disciplinarian	900	do	Do.
L. S. Rogers	N. Y.	Principal teacher	1,200	do	Aug. 11, 1889
M. G. Lane	do	do	1,200	Aug. 12, 1889	Dec. 29, 1889
James D. Robb	do	do	1,200	Jan. 13, 1890	June 30, 1890
Hattie E. Blatow	do	Teacher	600	July 1, 1889	Do.
Anna C. Godby	do	do	600	do	Aug. 31, 1889
Clara L. Gilman	do	do	600	Aug. 16, 1889	June 30, 1890
Lizzie S. Corbush	do	do	500	Sept. 1, 1889	Do.
Elsie L. Murphy	do	Matron	700	July 1, 1889	Sept. 30, 1889
Sarah E. Irwin	do	do	700	Nov. 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Katie L. Brewer	do	Assistant matron	640	July 1, 1889	Do.
Ada I. Irwin	Oregon	do	480	Jan. 1, 1890	Mar. 12, 1890
Margaret J. McMeekin	do	do	480	Mar. 13, 1890	Apr. 31, 1890
Alice Wilson	do	do	480	Apr. 21, 1890	June 30, 1890
Minnie J. Walker	do	Seamstress	480	July 1, 1889	Aug. 25, 1889
Narcissa McCain	do	do	480	Aug. 28, 1889	Nov. 1, 1889
Ellen A. Royal	do	do	480	Nov. 4, 1889	Feb. 26, 1890
Emily Stalger	do	do	480	Feb. 27, 1890	Apr. 29, 1890
Prudence Miles	do	do	480	Apr. 20, 1890	June 30, 1890
Mary J. Rogers	do	Cook	510	Oct. 1, 1889	Dec. 31, 1889
Susan Stalger	do	do	540	Mar. 3, 1890	June 30, 1890
Jennie Cayton	do	Assistant cook	300	July 1, 1889	Dec. 31, 1889
Sarah Sheridan	do	do	300	Jan. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Annie M. Herkenrath	do	Laundress	480	July 1, 1889	Nov. 30, 1889
Mary A. Pottorf	do	do	480	Dec. 12, 1889	June 30, 1890
Adeline Smith	do	Assistant Laundress	150	July 1, 1889	Mar. 18, 1890
Alice Archambault	do	do	150	Apr. 14, 1890	June 30, 1890
William Herkenrath	do	Blacksmith	900	July 1, 1889	Nov. 30, 1889
Jacob Baughman	do	do	900	Dec. 11, 1889	June 30, 1890
John Gray	do	Carpenter	900	July 1, 1889	Sept. 30, 1889
Henry Rogers	do	do	900	Oct. 1, 1889	Apr. 1, 1890
Philip B. Wilson	do	do	900	Apr. 21, 1890	June 30, 1890
Samuel A. Walker	do	Harness and shoe maker	900	July 1, 1889	Aug. 31, 1889
Jonathan Stalger	do	do	900	Sept. 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
William H. Utter	do	Tailor	900	do	Aug. 31, 1889
Jacob Winge	do	do	900	Oct. 1, 1889	Nov. 22, 1889
G. C. Hogan	do	do	900	Dec. 3, 1889	June 30, 1890
Elizabeth T. Adair	do	Assistant tailoress	600	Nov. 4, 1889	Do.
John S. McCain	do	Farmer	800	Aug. 19, 1889	Oct. 31, 1889
George H. Irwin	do	do	800	Nov. 1, 1889	Dec. 31, 1889
Orest B. Cornelius	do	do	800	Jan. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
John C. Baker	do	Engineer	800	Sept. 1, 1889	Do.
Joseph De Janney	do	Butcher	160	July 1, 1889	June 4, 1890

Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

OREGON—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
<i>Salem industrial training school—Cont'd.</i>					
John Spencer	Oregon	Butcher	\$150	June 5, 1890	June 30, 1890
Oliver Linsley	do	Hospital steward	72	July 1, 1889	Do.
William Miller	do	Cadet sergeant	72	do	Oct. 31, 1889
Adeline Rosler	do	do	72	do	Dec. 31, 1889
Philip Wash	do	do	72	Nov. 1, 1889	Apr. 30, 1890
Luella Hendricks	do	do	72	Jan. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
William Miller	do	do	72	May 1, 1890	June 10, 1890
Luella Hendricks	do	do	48	July 1, 1889	Dec. 31, 1889
Sallie Hudson	do	do	48	Jan. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Sallie Hudson	do	do	24	Aug. 5, 1889	Dec. 31, 1889
Euana Hodgdon	do	do	24	Jan. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Jennie Lowery	do	do	18	July 1, 1889	Do.
Martha Washumps	do	do	12	Jan. 1, 1890	Do.
<i>Siletz Agency boarding-school.</i>					
John S. McCain	Oregon	Supt. and principal teacher	800	July 1, 1889	Aug. 14, 1889
William E. Norton	do	do	800	Oct. 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Sarah A. N. Buford	do	Teacher	400	do	Mar. 31, 1890
Sarah A. N. Buford	do	do	600	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Narcissa McCain	do	do	500	July 1, 1889	Aug. 14, 1889
Ellen Jones	do	do	500	Aug. 15, 1889	Oct. 15, 1889
Mollie Norton	do	do	500	do	Dec. 31, 1889
Nellie Mitchell	do	do	500	Jan. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Nellie Mackey	do	Seamstress	400	July 1, 1889	Dec. 31, 1889
Mills Dolan	do	do	400	Jan. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Kittie Chapman	do	Cook	350	July 1, 1889	Oct. 31, 1889
Carrie Itaves	do	do	350	Nov. 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Sallie Wood	do	Laundress	300	July 1, 1889	Sept. 23, 1889
Minnie Lane	do	do	300	do	June 30, 1890
B. E. Jones	do	Industrial teacher	720	do	Oct. 31, 1889
W. H. Palmer	do	do	720	Nov. 1, 1889	Apr. 30, 1890
Will. Y. King	do	do	720	May 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Julia Ben	do	Indian assistant	120	Apr. 1, 1890	Do.
Joseph Adams	do	do	120	do	Do.
<i>Umatilla Agency boarding-school.</i>					
J. R. Geddes	Oregon	Supt. and principal teacher	900	Aug. 23, 1889	June 30, 1890
B. A. Minnis	Md.	Teacher	600	Sept. 10, 1889	Do.
Nancy J. Orisp	Oregon	Matron	600	July 1, 1889	Nov. 15, 1889
Ira S. Geddes	do	do	500	Nov. 16, 1889	June 30, 1890
Mattie Colburne	do	Seamstress	400	July 1, 1889	Sept. 30, 1889
Lelia C. McKay	do	do	400	Nov. 16, 1889	June 30, 1890
Euana Hasbrouck	do	Laundress	400	July 1, 1889	Do.
Tom Sing	do	Cook	400	do	Do.
Mortimer L. Hasbrouck	Oregon	Industrial teacher	600	do	Do.
<i>Wacna Springs Agency boarding-school.</i>					
T. J. Wilson	Oregon	Supt. and principal teacher	800	July 1, 1889	Oct. 21, 1889
M. H. Walker	do	do	800	Oct. 22, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890
C. H. Walker	do	do	900	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Lizzie V. Wilson	do	Teacher	480	July 1, 1889	Oct. 21, 1889
E. W. Lucky	do	do	480	Oct. 22, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890
E. W. Lucky	do	do	600	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Kate Ester	do	do	600	do	Do.
Nelle Stanbury	do	Matron	480	July 1, 1889	July 31, 1889
Mary F. Walker	do	do	480	Aug. 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Amerlea Coahan	do	Seamstress	480	July 1, 1889	Do.
Mattie McCowan	do	Cook and laundress	480	do	Feb. 14, 1890
Nelle B. Jackson	do	do	400	Feb. 15, 1890	June 30, 1890
H. F. Hinman	do	Industrial teacher	600	July 1, 1889	Do.
Tom Arthur	do	Indian assistant	120	Apr. 1, 1890	Do.
Sallie Staelna	do	do	120	do	Do.
Gus South	do	do	120	do	Do.
Jane Brunot	do	do	120	do	Do.

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Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

OREGON—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
<i>Warm Springs Agency, Sineasah boarding-school.</i>					
F. T. Sampson	Oregon	Supt. and principal teacher	\$800	July 1, 1889	Apr. 30, 1890
P. C. Williams	do	do	800	May 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Joyce E. Pittman	do	Matron	480	July 1, 1889	Mar. 15, 1890
Kate W. McBride	do	do	480	Mar. 16, 1890	Apr. 30, 1890
Lavina F. Williams	do	do	480	May 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Emma Soderly	do	Seamstress	480	July 1, 1889	Nov. 18, 1889
Annie Todd	do	do	480	Nov. 10, 1889	June 30, 1890
Nettie Butts	do	Cook and laundress	400	July 1, 1889	Sept. 30, 1889
Irene Hopplo	do	do	400	Oct. 17, 1889	June 30, 1890
E. C. Bigler	do	Industrial teacher	600	July 1, 1889	Feb. 19, 1890
G. I. McCoy	do	do	600	Feb. 20, 1890	June 30, 1890

PENNSYLVANIA.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
<i>Carlisle Industrial training school.</i>					
Capt. R. G. Pratt	U. S. A.	Superintendent	\$1,000	July 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
A. J. Standling	Pa.	Assistant superintendent	1,200	do	do
Grinnell Fordyce	Cal.	Physician	1,200	Oct. 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
E. H. Gouhl	do	Clerk	1,000	July 1, 1889	Dec. 31, 1889
C. H. Hepburn	do	do	1,200	Jan. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Flak Goodyear	do	do	600	Feb. 1, 1890	do
E. L. Fisher	Mich.	Principal teacher	1,200	Sept. 1, 1889	do
E. L. Fisher	do	Teacher	800	July 1, 1889	Aug. 31, 1889
Emma A. Cutler	Mass.	do	600	do	June 30, 1890
M. E. B. Phillips	Pa.	do	600	do	do
Mary H. Cook	D. C.	do	600	do	do
Anna O. Hamilton	Miss.	do	600	do	do
Della F. Botsford	Kansas	do	600	July 18, 1889	do
Rachel A. Stanton	do	do	600	Aug. 1, 1889	do
Florence M. Carter	Mass.	do	600	Sept. 1, 1889	do
T. W. Potter	Okl.	do	600	Oct. 1, 1889	Jan. 31, 1890
Fanny G. Paul	Pa.	do	540	July 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Bertha V. Arzell	D. C.	do	540	July 1, 1889	Aug. 31, 1889
Lizzie R. Bender	Md.	do	540	do	do
Anna S. Luckenbach	Pa.	do	540	Aug. 14, 1889	June 30, 1890
Lydia L. Hunt	N. Y.	do	540	Aug. 22, 1889	do
C. A. Merritt	do	do	540	Sept. 1, 1889	do
M. Wood	do	do	540	Oct. 1, 1889	do
Clara O. McAdam	Iowa	do	510	Feb. 1, 1890	do
N. J. Campbell	Pa.	Music teacher	300	July 1, 1889	Aug. 31, 1889
N. J. Campbell	do	Principal music teacher	420	Sept. 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Annie H. Moore	Kansas	Assistant music teacher	480	do	do
W. P. Campbell	Pa.	Disciplinarian	1,000	July 1, 1889	do
Chester P. Cornelius	Wis.	Assistant disciplinarian	300	Sept. 1, 1889	do
A. S. Ely	do	Agent for outpupils	1,000	do	do
Kate Irene	do	Girls' matron	720	do	do
Mary E. Campbell	do	Assistant girls' matron	480	do	do
Edna B. Given	do	Small boys' matron	720	do	do
Laura Lutkin	Kansas	Dining-room matron	600	do	Dec. 1, 1889
E. C. Miller	Mass.	do	600	Jan. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
A. M. Worthington	Pa.	Superintendent sewing-room	600	do	do
Jane E. Dawson	do	Seamstress	240	do	do
E. Corbett	do	do	240	do	do
Lizzie C. Jacobs	do	do	240	do	do
Alice M. Seabrook	do	Nurse	600	July 1, 1889	do
Annie E. Jordan	do	Laundress	540	do	do
Rebecca M. Jamison	do	Assistant laundress	240	do	do
Maggie Jordan	do	do	240	do	Apr. 30, 1890
Nancy A. Jordan	do	do	240	May 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Fanny W. Noble	do	Cook	480	July 1, 1889	Aug. 31, 1889
Fanny W. Noble	do	do	600	Sept. 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Clara Anthony	do	Hospital Cook	180	do	do
M. Burgess	Nebr.	Superintendent of printing	1,000	July 1, 1889	do
Lavina Bender	Pa.	Assistant printer	800	do	Aug. 31, 1889
J. B. Given	do	do	600	Sept. 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Samuel A. Jordan	do	Engineer	540	do	do
Isaac Forney	do	Assistant engineer	360	do	do

Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
<i>Carlisle Industrial training school—Continued.</i>					
O. T. Harris	Pa.	Wagon-maker and blacksmith	\$700	Sept. 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Woods A. Walker	do	Tinner	600	do	do
T. S. Reigter	do	Tailor	600	do	do
George W. Kemp	do	Harness-maker	600	do	do
W. H. Morrett	do	Shoe-maker	600	do	do
Flak Goodyear	do	Store-keeper	480	do	Jan. 31, 1890
T. W. Potter	do	do	600	Feb. 1, 1890	Apr. 30, 1890
John E. Pollinger	do	Farmer	900	July 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890
Frank B. Bennett	do	do	800	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Oliver Harlan	do	Assistant farmer	640	July 1, 1889	do
Anna C. Pollinger	do	Dairy manager	180	do	Mar. 31, 1890
Ana F. Bennett	do	do	180	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
H. Gardner	do	Carpenter	700	July 1, 1889	do
Phil Norman	do	Band-master and painter	500	do	do
George Foulke	do	Tenmaster	350	do	do
Adam Metoxen	Wis.	Baker	180	do	do
Jemima Wheelock	do	Teacher	60	do	do
Julia Bent	Okl.	do	60	do	do
Jeanie Dubray	Dakota	do	60	do	do
Russ Bousquet	Mich.	do	60	do	do
Nellie Robertson	Dakota	do	60	do	do
Lydia Flint	Okl.	do	60	do	do
Charles Moncravie	Nebr.	Assistant printer	60	do	do
Leonora Wheelock	Wis.	do	60	do	do
Yanle Leida	do	do	60	do	do
Howard Logan	Nebr.	do	60	Sept. 1, 1889	do

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
<i>Cheyenne River Agency boys' boarding-school.</i>					
G. W. Wroten	Ky.	Supt. and principal teacher	\$810	July 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Minnie C. Wroten	do	Teacher	600	do	Jan. 31, 1890
Louise Cavalier	S. Dak.	do	500	do	June 30, 1890
Charlotte Brown	do	Matron	480	do	do
Mary Brown	do	Seamstress	480	do	do
Marion O. Smith	do	Laundress	300	do	July 1, 1889
Marjoh D. Ginneclose	do	do	300	July 27, 1889	June 30, 1890
Thills M. Given	do	Cook	300	July 1, 1889	do
James Ramsay	do	Industrial teacher	800	Feb. 24, 1890	do
<i>Cheyenne River Agency day-schools.</i>					
William Holmes	S. Dak.	Teacher	600	July 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Rebecca Holmes	do	Assistant teacher	360	do	do
Agnes J. Lockhart	do	Teacher	600	do	do
Viola Cook	do	do	600	Sept. 1, 1889	do
Oscar D. Holckiss	do	do	600	July 1, 1889	do
Annie Brown	do	do	600	do	do
Rachel D. Carlock	do	do	600	do	do
Helen A. Williams	do	do	600	do	Oct. 23, 1889
Mary Traversie	do	Assistant teacher	360	do	do
Lizzie S. Goodin	do	Teacher	600	Sept. 5, 1889	June 30, 1890
Mary Traversie	do	do	600	Nov. 29, 1889	do
Ida Thro Luga	do	Assistant teacher	360	do	do
<i>Grosvonts and Lower Brule Agency, Grosvonts Creek boarding-school.</i>					
William R. Davison	S. Dak.	Supt. and principal teacher	800	July 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Mollie V. Galtner	Ky.	Teacher	800	do	Jan. 31, 1890
Ella Taylor	do	do	500	do	do
Ella Taylor	do	do	600	Feb. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
W. E. Davison	S. Dak.	do	500	do	do
M. E. Blanchard	Nebr.	Matron	500	July 1, 1889	do
Mary Coody	S. Dak.	Seamstress	400	do	do
Hannah Lohmerigan	Wis.	Cook	400	do	do

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Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Positions.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
<i>Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency, etc.—Continued.</i>					
Julia Jacobs	S. Dak.	Laundress	400	July 1, 1889	July 31, 1889
Sadie Henegar	do	do	400	Sept. 10, 1889	June 30, 1890
Joseph Sutton	Iowa	Industrial teacher	600	July 1, 1889	Do
Charles Le Claire	S. Dak.	Assistant industrial teacher	120	Aug. 1, 1889	Aug. 31, 1889
Sam Henry	do	do	120	Sept. 13, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890
Philip Roubedoux	do	do	120	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Fidel a Le Claire	do	Assistant seamstress	60	Aug. 1, 1889	Aug. 31, 1889
Annie Wisl	do	do	60	Sept. 1, 1889	Dec. 31, 1889
Sarah Beagle	do	do	60	Jan. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Jessie Banks	do	do	60	Sept. 1, 1889	Oct. 22, 1889
May Quill	do	do	60	Oct. 22, 1889	June 30, 1890
Mary Own	do	Assistant laundress	60	Oct. 14, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890
Celeste Paman	do	do	60	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
<i>Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency, Lower Brulé boarding school.</i>					
T. E. Knotts	S. Dak.	Supt. and principal teacher	800	July 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Ada B. Sison	do	Teacher	500	do	do
Ellen M. Johnson	do	Matron	450	do	do
Helen B. Gunaaway	do	Seamstress	360	do	do
Mary A. Wainor	do	Cook	300	do	do
Carrie Huntman	do	Laundress	300	do	Dec. 31, 1889
Kate E. Curran	Wis.	do	300	Jan. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
O. G. Johnson	S. Dak.	Industrial teacher	500	Sept. 1, 1889	Feb. 21, 1890
E. D. Knotts	Indiana	do	500	Mar. 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Mattha Small Walsted Bear	S. Dak.	Assistant laundress	60	Sept. 1, 1889	Do
<i>Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency day-schools.</i>					
Jennie M. Billopp	Md.	Teacher	600	July 1, 1889	Sept. 15, 1889
H. E. Peter	do	do	600	Oct. 1, 1889	May 31, 1890
James Thompson	S. Dak.	Assistant teacher	300	July 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890
Ben Biava	do	do	300	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
D. F. Small	do	Teacher	600	Aug. 15, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890
Ella Fitzpatrick	do	do	600	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Leon de Shenquette	do	Assistant teacher	300	July 1, 1889	Apr. 18, 1890
Zado Recontre	do	do	300	Apr. 19, 1890	June 30, 1890
Hettie Rouze	do	Teacher	400	Mar. 15, 1890	Do
<i>Pierre industrial training school.</i>					
Crosby G. Davis	S. Dak.	Superintendent (bonded)	1,500	Feb. 10, 1890	June 30, 1890
M. D. Van Velsor	do	Physician and clerk	1,000	Mar. 28, 1890	Do
Geo. B. Dyer	do	Farmer and industrial teacher	900	Apr. 1, 1890	Do
D. J. Davis	do	Carpenter	900	Apr. 22, 1890	Do
<i>Pine Ridge Agency, Aquilata boarding-school.</i>					
Emory E. Van Buskirk	Indiana	Supt. and principal teacher	1,000	July 1, 1889	Aug. 23, 1889
J. H. Malugen	do	do	1,000	Aug. 24, 1889	June 30, 1890
Mollie Keasing	Indiana	Teacher	500	July 1, 1889	Do
Mary E. Raymond	Nebr.	do	500	do	do
R. M. Hallard	Iowa	do	450	Sept. 1, 1889	May 13, 1890
Thilba A. Hutson	do	do	450	May 19, 1890	June 30, 1890
Carlie Imboden	Va.	Matron	800	July 1, 1889	Aug. 15, 1889
Mollie Bush	S. Dak.	Assistant matron	300	do	June 30, 1890
Fannie Williams	do	do	300	Feb. 1, 1890	Do
Mary E. Van Buskirk	Indiana	Seamstress	400	June 30, 1889	Aug. 19, 1889
D. E. Loring	Nebr.	do	400	Sept. 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890
N. J. Hutson	do	do	400	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Elizabeth S. Courson	do	Laundress	400	July 1, 1889	Do
Margaret Rogers	Minn.	Cook	450	do	do
Wendell Keith	Iowa	Industrial teacher	800	do	do
B. S. Connell	Md.	Harness and shoe maker	700	do	do

Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
<i>Pine Ridge Agency day-schools.</i>					
Ada M. Clark	Kansas	Teacher	400	July 1, 1889	Dec. 31, 1889
O. G. Stirling	Wis.	do	630	Jan. 1, 1890	Jan. 10, 1890
Ada M. Clark	Kansas	do	600	Jan. 31, 1890	June 30, 1890
Charles M. Gallagher	Indiana	do	600	July 1, 1889	Dec. 31, 1889
Z. A. Parker	Pa.	do	600	Jan. 1, 1890	Apr. 4, 1890
Frank E. Lewis	Nebr.	do	600	July 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
E. M. Keith	S. Dak.	do	600	do	do
E. M. Nobles	Nebr.	do	600	do	do
Julia Kocer	do	do	600	do	do
H. E. Brown	do	do	600	do	do
John M. Sweeney	do	do	600	do	do
<i>Rosbud Agency day-schools.</i>					
E. A. Bridger	Texas	Superintendent of schools	900	July 1, 1889	Sept. 30, 1889
S. M. McCowan	Illinois	do	900	Oct. 1, 1889	June 2, 1890
William Cartwright	do	Teacher	600	July 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
James H. Welch	S. Dak.	do	600	do	do
David W. Parmelee	Nebr.	do	600	do	do
Joseph Clements	do	do	600	do	do
J. H. Garrett	S. Dak.	do	600	do	do
William O. Garrett	do	do	600	do	do
Lucey B. Arnold	do	do	600	do	do
Marietta G. Boyles	Iowa	do	600	do	do
Hattie C. Spencer	N. Y.	do	600	do	do
M. Nellie Wright	Illinois	do	600	do	do
R. C. Hill	Ark.	do	600	do	do
R. R. Wentworth	S. Dak.	do	600	do	do
Alex. Comile	(Ohio)	do	300	July 1, 1889	Do
Mrs. D. W. Parmelee	Nebr.	Assistant teacher	300	do	do
Sarah C. Harris	D. C.	do	300	do	Oct. 10, 1889
Bertha A. Kane	Iowa	do	300	do	June 30, 1890
Mrs. Julia G. Welch	S. Dak.	do	300	do	do
Mrs. Levina Clements	Nebr.	do	500	do	do
Julia G. Garrett	S. Dak.	do	300	do	do
Luther Stranding Bear	do	do	300	do	July 31, 1889
K. L. Hill	do	do	300	do	June 30, 1890
Annie Grauer	Mo.	do	300	Oct. 1, 1889	Do
Ella V. Comile	S. Dak.	do	300	Nov. 9, 1889	Do
Rosa Dou	do	do	300	Dec. 2, 1889	Mar. 11, 1890
Elizabeth A. Wentworth	do	do	300	Dec. 13, 1889	June 30, 1890
<i>Sisseton Agency boarding-school.</i>					
J. H. Malugen	Mo.	Supt. and principal teacher	1,000	July 1, 1889	July 23, 1889
Samuel J. Brown	do	do	1,000	July 24, 1889	Jan. 30, 1890
S. W. Wilcox	S. Dak.	do	1,200	Feb. 19, 1890	June 30, 1890
Leota S. Freer	Minn.	Teacher	600	July 1, 1889	July 23, 1889
G. W. McChellan	S. Dak.	do	600	do	Aug. 14, 1889
Annie A. Grant	do	do	600	July 24, 1889	Feb. 8, 1890
Lillian Tved	Wis.	do	600	Feb. 9, 1890	June 30, 1890
Clara F. Mason	D. C.	do	600	Aug. 15, 1889	Apr. 5, 1890
Jesse M. Slosson	Minn.	do	600	Apr. 6, 1890	June 30, 1889
Lizzie J. Wilcox	S. Dak.	do	600	May 1, 1890	Do
Annie A. Grant	do	do	600	July 1, 1889	July 23, 1889
Mary E. Thompson	do	Matron	600	Aug. 19, 1889	Aug. 31, 1889
Mary E. Thompson	Indiana	do	720	Sept. 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Christina De Leewin	do	do	400	July 24, 1889	Do
Kato Nobles	Minn.	Seamstress	420	July 1, 1889	July 23, 1889
Emma V. Philippi	S. Dak.	do	420	do	June 30, 1890
Agnes Vanderheyden	do	do	360	July 1, 1889	Aug. 31, 1889
Sophia Vanterheyden	do	Laundress	360	Sept. 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Jrnnlo Slosson	do	do	360	Oct. 1, 1889	Apr. 5, 1890
George J. Jenkins	Minn.	Assistant seamstress	600	July 1, 1889	Feb. 5, 1890
M. C. Oliver	S. Dak.	do	800	Feb. 6, 1890	June 30, 1890
J. M. Philippi	D. C.	do	600	July 1, 1889	Do
J. B. Noble	S. Dak.	Harness and shoe maker	600	do	July 23, 1889
Thomas Quinn	do	Blacksmith and carpenter	600	July 24, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890
George Campbell	do	do	600	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Laure J. Brown	do	do	360	July 1, 1889	Sept. 30, 1889
Celesta A. Clark	do	Baker	360	Oct. 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
John T. Lynde	do	do	300	July 1, 1889	Feb. 28, 1890
Sampon Revville	do	Fireman and watchman	300	Mar. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Annie J. Lawrence	do	do	150	Apr. 1, 1890	Do
Jacob J. Thompson	do	Indian assistant	150	do	Do

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Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
<i>Yankton Agency boarding-school.</i>					
Henry E. Dawes	S. Dak.	Supt. and principal teacher	\$1,000	Aug. 19, 1889	Nov. 8, 1889
W. Rich	Nebr.	do	1,000	Dec. 17, 1889	June 30, 1890
Mary L. Vandal	S. Dak.	Teacher	600	July 1, 1889	Feb. 8, 1890
Bessie M. Johnstone	Nebr.	do	600	Sept. 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Annie Lowrie	do	do	600	Feb. 8, 1890	Do.
Mersey I. Couger	S. Dak.	Assistant teacher	360	July 1, 1889	Do.
Annie L. Dawes	do	Matron	500	Aug. 19, 1889	Do.
Burford Shelton	Nebr.	Seamstress	420	July 1, 1889	Do.
Lizzie Matthews	S. Dak.	Cook	360	do	do
Lizzie Wentz	do	Laundress	360	do	Apr. 30, 1890
Minnie Bonou	do	do	360	May 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
A. G. Matthews	do	Industrial teacher	600	July 1, 1889	Do.
Flying Bull	do	Night watchman	350	May 15, 1890	Do.
James Sitting Crow	do	Assistant industrial teacher	80	July 1, 1889	Sept. 10, 1889
Louie Shunk	do	do	80	Sept. 11, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890
Louie Shunk	do	do	160	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Ada Stanton	do	Assistant cook	80	July 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890
Ada Stanton	do	do	160	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Agnes Arcombe	do	Assistant seamstress	80	July 1, 1889	Oct. 10, 1889
Lizzie H. Spider	do	do	80	Oct. 11, 1889	Dec. 31, 1889
Annie Romney	do	do	80	June 1, 1890	Mar. 31, 1890
Annie Romney	do	do	160	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Lucy Traversa	do	do	160	do	do
Nancy Doctor	do	Assistant matron	80	Aug. 19, 1889	Dec. 31, 1889
Lizzie Spider	do	do	80	Jan. 1, 1890	Mar. 31, 1890
Lizzie Spider	do	do	160	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Mattie Crazy Eyes	do	Assistant laundress	80	Sept. 12, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890
Mattie Crazy Eyes	do	do	160	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Hostile	do	Night watch	360	Dec. 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890

UTAH.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
<i>Uintah Agency boarding-school.</i>					
Fannie A. Weeks	Georgia	Supt. and principal teacher	\$1,000	July 1, 1889	Aug. 23, 1889
A. M. Graves	Nebr.	do	1,000	Aug. 24, 1889	June 30, 1890
Allo B. Busby	Iowa	Teacher	720	July 1, 1889	Do.
Mattie D. Hokeslee	Arizona	Matron	600	do	Aug. 23, 1889
Marton E. Graves	Nebr.	do	600	Aug. 24, 1889	Sept. 5, 1889
Clara Gilbert	Iowa	do	720	Sept. 23, 1889	June 30, 1890
Rosie Lowe	do	Seamstress	500	do	do
Helen F. Smith	Ky.	Laundress	400	July 1, 1889	Do.
Annie M. Peterson	Iowa	Cook	500	Sept. 18, 1889	Do.
George P. Britt	Utah	Industrial teacher	720	July 1, 1889	Sept. 3, 1889
C. P. Varntruff	do	do	720	Oct. 25, 1889	Jan. 14, 1890
Albert Mudgett	do	do	720	Jan. 15, 1890	June 30, 1890

WASHINGTON.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
<i>Colville Agency, Nez-pitum day-school.</i>					
Sabina Page	Wash.	Teacher	\$720	Apr. 15, 1890	June 30, 1890
<i>Neah Bay Agency boarding-school.</i>					
E. M. Jones	Wash.	Supt. and principal teacher	720	July 1, 1889	Dec. 16, 1889
R. L. Sebastian	do	do	720	Jan. 1, 1890	Mar. 31, 1890
R. L. Sebastian	do	do	900	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
E. A. Fuddock	do	Assistant teacher	480	July 1, 1889	Oct. 17, 1889
J. M. Hart	do	do	480	Oct. 23, 1889	Nov. 5, 1889
R. L. Sebastian	do	do	480	Nov. 12, 1889	Dec. 31, 1889
J. R. Thompson	do	do	480	Jan. 28, 1890	Mar. 31, 1890
J. R. Thompson	do	Teacher	600	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890

Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

WASHINGTON—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
<i>Neah Bay Agency boarding-school—Continued.</i>					
E. M. Powell	Wash.	Matron	\$480	July 1, 1889	Sept. 30, 1889
E. B. McOlinn	do	do	470	Oct. 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Kate M. Balch	do	Seamstress	360	July 1, 1889	Do.
Hattie Wolf	do	Cook	200	do	do
Lucy Brown	do	Laundress	200	do	do
R. S. Huck, Jr.	do	Industrial teacher	720	do	Feb. 3, 1890
David Govan	do	do	720	Feb. 18, 1890	June 30, 1890
Flora Markesum	do	Indian assistant	60	Nov. 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890
Flora Markesum	do	do	120	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Bettie Laccoo	do	do	60	Dec. 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890
Bettie Laccoo	do	do	120	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
<i>Neah Bay Agency, Out-letate day-school.</i>					
A. W. Smith	Wash.	Teacher	500	July 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890
A. W. Smith	do	do	600	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Jennie Smith	do	Assistant teacher	360	July 1, 1889	Dec. 31, 1889
A. W. Bright	do	do	300	Jan. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
<i>Puyallup Consolidated Agency, Ohehalls boarding-school.</i>					
Frank D. Newberry	Wash.	Supt. and principal teacher	500	July 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890
John M. Butchart	do	do	800	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Anna Montgomery	do	Teacher and seamstress	400	July 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890
Anna Montgomery	do	Teacher	200	Apr. 1, 1890	Apr. 30, 1890
Eleanor F. Butchart	do	do	600	May 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Mary A. Williams	do	Matron	400	July 1, 1889	Dec. 31, 1889
Eva P. Gordon	do	do	400	Jan. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Phoebe Ootook	do	Seamstress	300	Apr. 1, 1890	Do.
Lottie G. Williams	do	Cook and laundress	400	July 1, 1889	Dec. 31, 1889
Fanny Van Eaton	do	do	400	Jan. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Samuel Daniels	do	Physician	240	July 1, 1889	Do.
Charles A. Hartsuck	do	Industrial teacher	600	do	July 21, 1889
John P. Gordon	do	do	600	July 22, 1889	June 30, 1890
Jack Rotby	do	Apprentice	60	July 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890
Bill Mosalo	do	do	60	do	Dec. 31, 1889
Leslie Johnny	do	do	60	do	Mar. 31, 1890
Charley Gunhepo	do	do	60	do	June 30, 1890
Phoebe Ootook	do	do	60	do	Mar. 31, 1890
Case Pe Ell	do	do	60	Jan. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Emily Hines	do	do	60	Apr. 1, 1890	Do.
Jim Jack	do	do	60	do	Do.
Jack Bruce	do	do	60	do	Do.
<i>Puyallup Consolidated Agency, Puyallup boarding-school.</i>					
Edwin L. Chalcraft	Wash.	Supt. and principal teacher	1,000	July 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890
Edwin L. Chalcraft	do	do	1,200	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Martha J. Steele	do	Teacher	500	July 1, 1890	Dec. 31, 1889
Anna Sitton	do	do	500	do	Dec. 2, 1889
Lottie Sackett	do	do	500	Dec. 3, 1889	Dec. 31, 1889
Bernice N. Healdy	do	do	500	Jan. 1, 1890	Jan. 1, 1890
Delia O. Whitting	do	do	500	do	Feb. 25, 1890
Martha J. Steele	do	do	500	Jan. 26, 1890	Feb. 20, 1890
Henry Phillips	do	do	500	Feb. 21, 1890	Mar. 31, 1890
Nancy J. Whiting	do	do	500	Feb. 26, 1890	Do.
Nancy J. Whiting	do	do	600	Apr. 1, 1890	May 31, 1890
Henry J. Phillips	do	do	600	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Gerta Teasbont	do	do	600	June 1, 1890	Do.
Julia A. Babcock	do	Matron	600	July 1, 1889	Do.
Sara L. Beachler	do	Assistant matron	480	May 10, 1890	Do.
Mary P. Geiger	do	Seamstress	400	do	Feb. 14, 1890
Jennie Tanner	do	do	400	Feb. 15, 1890	May 4, 1890
Jennie Ranson	do	do	400	May 5, 1890	June 30, 1890
Olara M. Harmon	do	Cook	400	July 1, 1889	Do.
Nancy J. Smith	do	Assistant cook	180	do	Nov. 17, 1889
Lilly Arquette	do	do	180	Nov. 18, 1889	Dec. 31, 1889
Nancy J. Smith	do	do	180	Jan. 1, 1890	June 2, 1890
Alloo John	do	do	180	June 8, 1890	June 30, 1890

REF0069578

Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

## WASHINGTON—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
<i>Puyallup school—Continued.</i>					
Ada Sherwood	Wash.	Laundress	\$300	July 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890
Lucy Palsifer	do	do	400	Apr. 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Jerry Mecker	do	Industrial teacher	700	July 1, 1889	Nov. 31, 1889
Joe Smayll	do	do	700	Nov. 22, 1889	Dec. 31, 1889
E. T. Spencer	do	do	700	Jan. 1, 1890	Mar. 31, 1890
William H. Gaston	do	do	700	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
James Brewer	do	Assistant industrial teacher	500	July 1, 1889	Feb. 4, 1890
William H. Wilton	do	do	400	Feb. 5, 1890	June 30, 1890
Eugene T. Harris	do	Carpenter	700	Apr. 9, 1890	Do.
Louis Napoleon	do	Apprentice	60	July 1, 1889	Do.
Willie Dick	do	do	60	do	Aug. 15, 1889
Dan Varner	do	do	60	do	July 31, 1889
Johnny Harvis	do	do	60	do	June 30, 1890
David Whitener	do	do	60	Aug. 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890
Charles Henry	do	do	60	Aug. 16, 1889	Oct. 31, 1889
Harry Price	do	do	60	Nov. 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890
Dan Varner	do	do	60	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Lily Arquette	do	do	60	do	Do.
<i>Puyallup Consolidated Agency, Quin a tall boarding school.</i>					
R. M. Rylatt	Wash.	Supt. and principal teacher	750	July 1, 1889	Sept. 30, 1889
E. W. Agar	Oregon	do	750	Oct. 16, 1889	June 30, 1890
Fanny Rylatt	Wash.	Matron and seamstress	350	July 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Jennie Agar	Oregon	do	350	Oct. 16, 1889	June 30, 1890
Annie B. Agar	do	Cook and laundress	300	do	Do.
Jessie Johns	Wash.	Seamstress	300	May 20, 1890	Do.
James Agar	Oregon	Industrial teacher	600	Oct. 16, 1889	Do.
Albert Smith	Wash.	Apprentice	60	July 1, 1889	Do.
Mary Rock	do	do	60	do	Do.
<i>Puyallup Consolidated Agency, S' Kokomish boarding school.</i>					
Charles N. Winger	Wash.	Supt. and principal teacher	800	July 1, 1889	Sept. 30, 1889
Frederick C. Foster	Indiana	do	800	Oct. 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Alda Hawkins	Wash.	Teacher and seamstress	400	do	Nov. 30, 1889
Clara Anseago	do	do	400	Dec. 21, 1889	Dec. 27, 1889
Alice Winslow	do	Teacher	600	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Nettie E. Winger	do	Matron	400	July 1, 1889	Sept. 30, 1889
Anna M. Foster	do	do	400	Oct. 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Bertha Marrow	Wash.	Seamstress	400	Jan. 1, 1890	Jan. 8, 1890
Alice Winslow	do	do	400	Jan. 20, 1890	Mar. 31, 1890
Ellen Clark	do	Cook and laundress	400	July 1, 1889	Do.
John Vint	do	Industrial teacher	600	do	May 31, 1890
Daniel G. Rudy	do	do	600	June 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Carl Isaac	do	Apprentice	60	July 1, 1889	Sept. 30, 1889
Peter Williams	do	do	60	do	Do.
Anna Williams	do	do	60	do	June 30, 1890
Alice Whitney	do	do	60	do	Mar. 9, 1890
Amos Rose	do	do	60	Oct. 1, 1889	Dec. 31, 1889
Bennie Johns	do	do	60	do	June 30, 1890
George Palsifer	do	do	60	Jan. 1, 1890	Do.
Minnie Sherwood	do	do	60	Mar. 10, 1890	Do.
<i>Puyallup Consolidated Agency, Jamestown, day school.</i>					
John M. Butchart	Wash.	Teacher	600	July 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890
John E. Malone	do	do	600	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
<i>Puyallup Consolidated Agency, Fort Gamble, day school.</i>					
George A. Fairfield	do	Teacher	600	Oct. 14, 1889	June 30, 1890

Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

## WASHINGTON—Continued.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
<i>Yakima Agency, boarding-school.</i>					
Florence I. Kilgour	Wash.	Supt. and principal teacher	\$1,000	July 1, 1889	Aug. 22, 1889
S. M. Abbott	R. I.	do	1,000	Aug. 23, 1888	June 30, 1890
Florence I. Kilgour	Wash.	Principal teacher	600	Aug. 24, 1888	Apr. 7, 1890
Beena A. Abbott	R. I.	do	600	Apr. 8, 1889	June 30, 1890
Minnie W. Frically	Wis.	Teacher	600	July 1, 1889	Do.
Allice V. Lowe	Wash.	Matron	600	do	Do.
Suzie Hendricks	do	Seamstress	500	do	Oct. 31, 1889
R. A. Abbott	do	do	500	Nov. 1, 1889	Apr. 7, 1890
Lou U. Bennett	Wis.	do	500	Apr. 8, 1890	May 7, 1890
Margaret R. Boyle	Wash.	do	500	May 14, 1890	June 30, 1890
Mary Billy	do	Laundress	400	July 1, 1889	Do.
Celeste Lacy	do	Cook	500	do	July 8, 1889
Alice N. Alverson	do	do	500	Sept. 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Harry J. Kilgour	do	Industrial teacher	720	July 1, 1889	Apr. 7, 1890
Josiah Wiley	do	do	720	Apr. 24, 1890	June 30, 1890
Jack Tolca	do	Assistant industrial teacher	500	July 1, 1889	Do.
WISCONSIN.					
<i>Green Bay Agency, Menomonie boarding-school.</i>					
Priscilla McIntyre	Wis.	Supt. and principal teacher	\$240	July 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Vincentia Coughlin	do	Teacher	400	do	Do.
Annie Jennings	do	do	400	do	Do.
Angela O'Callaghan	do	do	400	do	Do.
Catherine O'Toole	do	Matron	500	do	Do.
Fauline Horn	do	Assistant matron	300	do	Do.
Aniel Margreth	do	Seamstress	300	do	Do.
Sarah Kennedy	do	Cook	300	do	Dec. 15, 1889
Minnie Hopp	do	do	300	Dec. 17, 1889	June 30, 1890
Friedrica Hopp	do	Laundress	300	July 1, 1889	Do.
Edward Venus	do	do	600	do	Do.
Lois Sasee	do	Assistant industrial teacher	400	do	Do.
Phillip Helms	do	Shoemaker	540	do	Do.
Peter Danielson	do	Carpenter	600	do	Mar. 31, 1890
Charles Reinheimer	do	do	600	April 7, 1890	June 30, 1890
<i>Green Bay Agency, Onoda day-school.</i>					
E. A. Goodnough	Wis.	Teacher	400	July 1, 1889	Dec. 31, 1889
Robert G. Pike	do	do	400	do	June 30, 1890
Martin O'Brien	do	do	300	do	Do.
Mary Burnes	do	do	300	do	Aug. 31, 1889
Peter Powless	do	do	300	do	Dec. 3, 1889
Charles Wheelock	do	do	300	Sept. 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Julia Powless	do	do	300	do	Do.
Peter Powless	do	do	400	Dec. 4, 1889	Do.
J. D. Goodnough	do	do	400	Jan. 1, 1890	Do.
<i>Green Bay Agency, Stockbridge day-school.</i>					
Thomas Knox Fisher	Wis.	Teacher	400	July 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
<i>Le Pointe Agency day-school.</i>					
James Doble	Wis.	Teacher	600	July 1, 1889	Sept. 30, 1889
Cordelia Sullivan	do	do	600	do	June 30, 1890
Celia J. Durfee	Minn.	do	600	do	Do.
A. L. Flett	Wis.	do	600	do	Do.
Anna Flett	do	Assistant teacher	400	Feb. 1, 1890	Do.
John A. McFarland	Minn.	Teacher	480	July 1, 1889	Do.
Nora Morgan	Wis.	do	600	Oct. 1, 1889	Do.
A. F. Geraghty	do	do	600	do	Do.

Names, whence appointed, positions, salaries per annum, etc.—Continued.

## WYOMING.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Position.	Salary.	Commencement of service.	Termination of service.
<i>Shoshone Agency, Wind River boarding school.</i>					
Emma C. Swan	Pa.	Supt. and principal teacher.	900	July 1, 1889	Dec. 14, 1889
John Roberts	Wyo.	do	900	Dec. 15, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890
John Roberts	do	do	1,000	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Annie Runyan	do	Teacher	500	do	Mar. 31, 1890
Annie Runyan	do	do	500	do	June 30, 1890
Ella M. Buckley	do	do	500	July 1, 1889	Mar. 31, 1890
Ella M. Buckley	do	do	600	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
M. J. Runyan	do	Matron	500	July 1, 1889	Dec. 14, 1889
Emma C. Swan	do	do	600	Dec. 15, 1889	June 30, 1890
Nellie Turby	do	Assistant matron	480	July 1, 1889	Do.
Rebecca Butteroff	Pa.	Scamstress	400	do	Do.
John R. Burns	Wyo.	Cook	720	July 1, 1889	July 8, 1889
Lizzie Walker	do	do	600	July 9, 1889	Oct. 8, 1889
Fred Posey	do	do	600	Oct. 12, 1889	June 30, 1890
Pretty Woman	do	Laundress	400	July 1, 1889	Do.
Daniel A. Slaughter	Virginia	Industrial teacher	800	do	Do.
Ammda Young Chief	Wyo.	Assistant cook	150	do	Sept. 30, 1889
Felix Edwauld	do	do	180	Oct. 1, 1889	Nov. 30, 1889
Bills Black Bear	do	do	180	Nov. 10, 1889	Do.
Sadie	do	do	120	Dec. 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Alexander Smith	do	Assistant industrial teacher	180	July 1, 1889	Sept. 30, 1889
William Penn	do	do	150	Oct. 1, 1889	Nov. 30, 1889
William Penn	do	do	180	Dec. 1, 1889	June 30, 1890
Sumner Black Coal	do	Fireman	180	Jan. 1, 1890	Do.

## GENERAL.

Elaine Goodale	Mass.	Supervisor of education among Sioux.	\$1,000	Apr. 1, 1890	June 30, 1890
Leot De Shenquette	S. Dak.	Driver	300	do	Do.
Susan De Shenquette	do	Cook	160	do	Do.

## INDIAN LEGISLATION PASSED DURING THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.\*

Joint resolution for the relief of certain Chippewa Indians of the La Pointe Agency, Wisconsin.

[Public resolution No. 9. 26 Stats., p. 662. Feb. 11, 1890.]

Whereas, It has been the practice of the Chippewa Indians of the La Pointe Agency, for a number of years, to contract for cutting and selling timber on their reservation to provide food and other necessaries of life; and

Whereas, Permission to do so has been denied them by the Interior Department during the present winter, until proper legislation can be had on the subject; and

Whereas, The failure to contract for cutting timber has already resulted in suffering, and some means must be provided for immediate relief: Therefore be it

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars be, and hereby is, appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be immediately available, for the purpose of purchasing food and clothing for the Indians of the La Pointe Agency, and that in expending said money the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to make the purchases, in his discretion, either under contract or in open market: Provided, however, That the amount hereby appropriated shall be reimbursed to the United States out of the moneys hereafter realized from the sale of land, or timber, of such of the bands of Indians as have received the benefit of this appropriation.*

Approved, February 11, 1890.

CHAP. 22.—An act for the relief of the Sioux Indians at Devil's Lake Agency, North Dakota.

[Public—No. 22. 26 Stats., p. 15. February 27, 1890.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and hereby is, directed and authorized to purchase under contract or in open market at his discretion, for the relief of the Sioux Indians located at the Devil's Lake Agency, North Dakota, seeds for planting purposes; subsistence supplies; clothing and other articles of a beneficial character, to relieve their immediate pressing wants and necessities; and the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the United States Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purposes above named, to be immediately available.*

Approved, February 27, 1890.

CHAP. 35.—An act to authorize the construction of a bridge over the Arkansas River, in the Indian Territory.

[26 Stats., p. 21. March 15, 1890.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railway, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Arkansas, and being empowered by act of Congress, approved June first, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, to construct its railway from a point on the eastern boundary line of the Indian Territory, at or*

\* This does not include items of appropriations for the Indian service unless they involve new legislation.

near Fort Smith, Arkansas, through said Territory in a northwest direction to a point on the northern boundary line of said Territory, with the power to build a branch as therein provided, the construction and operation of which said line of railway involves the necessity of constructing a bridge across the Arkansas River, in the Indian Territory, from a point at or near Fort Smith to, and the said Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railway, its successors and assigns, are hereby authorized and empowered to construct said bridge across said river, and to maintain and operate the same as a railway, passenger, and wagon bridge.

SEC. 2. That any bridge authorized to be constructed under this act, whether constructed as a high bridge or a draw bridge, shall be built and located under and subject to such regulations for the security of navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe, and to secure that object said company or corporation shall submit to the Secretary of War a design and drawings of said bridge to be erected for his examination and approval and a map of its location, and shall furnish such other information as may be required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject, and until said plan and location of said bridge are approved by the Secretary of War said bridge shall not be commenced or built; and should any change be made in the plan of any bridge authorized to be constructed by this act during the progress of the work of construction, such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War. That all railway companies desiring to use said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges in the passage of the same, and in the use of the machinery and fixtures thereof, and of all approaches thereto, under and upon such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War upon hearing the allegations and proofs of the parties, in case they shall not agree.

SEC. 3. That any bridge built under this act and subject to its limitations shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post-route, upon which no higher charge shall be made for transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and the munitions of war of the United States than the rate per mile paid for the transportation over the railroad or public highways leading to the said bridge; and it shall enjoy the rights and privileges of other post-roads of the United States.

SEC. 4. That the charges for transportation of passengers and freight in the cars of said company over said bridge shall be subject to, and regulated by, the provisions of section four of the above-recited act of June first, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, authorizing the construction of said railroad in the Indian Territory. The rates of toll which shall be charged for vehicles and foot-passengers over said bridge shall be the same as those now established for like service by the laws of Arkansas, as expressed in section five thousand five hundred and forty-six of Mansfield's Digest thereof, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, page one thousand and sixty-eight.

SEC. 5. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act, or any part thereof, whenever Congress shall consider it necessary for the public interest, is hereby expressly reserved, and any expenditure required by reason of such legislation by Congress shall be made by the owners of said bridge, or the corporation of parties controlling and using the same, without cost or damage to the United States.

SEC. 6. That this act shall be null and void if actual construction of the bridge herein authorized be not commenced within one year and completed within three years from the date of approval of this act.

Approved, March 15, 1890.

CHAP. 39.—An act to ascertain the amount due the Pottawatomie Indians of Michigan and Indiana.

[26 Stats., p. 24. March 19, 1890.]

Whereas representatives of the Pottawatomie Indians of Michigan and Indiana, in behalf of all the Pottawatomie Indians of said States, make claim against the United States on account of various treaty provisions which, it is alleged, have not been complied with: Therefore,

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Court of Claims is hereby authorized to take jurisdiction of and try all questions of difference arising out of treaty stipulations with the said Pottawatomie Indians of Michigan and Indiana, and to render judgment thereon; power is hereby granted the said court to review the entire question of difference de novo, and if shall not be estopped by the joint resolution of Congress approved twenty-eighth July, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "Joint resolution for the relief of certain Chippewa, Ottawa, and Pottawatomie Indians," nor by the receipt in full given by said Pottawatomie under the provisions of said resolution, nor shall said receipt be evidence of any fact except of payment of the amount

of money mentioned in it; and the Attorney-General is hereby directed to appear in behalf of the Government, and if the said court shall decide against the United States the Attorney-General may within thirty days from the rendition of the judgment, appeal the cause to the Supreme Court of the United States; and from any judgment that may be rendered the said Pottawatomie Indians may also appeal to said Supreme Court: *Provided,* That the appeal of said Pottawatomie Indians shall be taken within sixty days after the rendition of said judgment, and the said courts shall give such cause precedence.

SEC. 2. That said action shall be commenced by a petition stating the facts on which said Pottawatomie Indians claim to recover, and the amount of their claims, and said petition may be verified by a member or any "Business Committee" or authorized attorney of said Indians as to the existence of such facts, and no other statements need be contained in said petition or verification.

Approved, March 19, 1890.

CHAP. 55.—An act to extend "An act to grant the right of way to the Kansas City and Pacific Railroad Company through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes."

[26 Stats., p. 32. March 28, 1890.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the provisions of an act approved May fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, granting the right of way through the Indian Territory to the Kansas City and Pacific Railroad Company, and for other purposes, shall be extended for a period of two years from May fourteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety, so that said company shall have until May fourteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, to build the first one hundred miles of its railroad, and two years thereafter to build the remainder thereof and branches.

Approved, March 28, 1890.

CHAP. 150.—An act requiring purchasers of lands in the Pawnee Reservation, in the State of Nebraska, to make payment, and for other purposes.

[26 Stats., p. 69. April 22, 1890.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That all purchasers of lands of the Pawnee Indian Reservation in Nebraska who may be in default of payment of either principal or interest under the provisions of the act approved April tenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and the terms of sale thereunder, are hereby required to make full and complete payment therefor to the Secretary of the Interior within two years from the passage of this act; and any person in default thereof for a period of sixty days thereafter shall forfeit his right to the lands purchased and any and all payments made thereon.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to declare forfeited all lands sold under said act of eighteen hundred and seventy-six full payment for which shall not be made in accordance with the provisions of this act; and he shall thereupon cause all lands so declared forfeited to be resold at public auction in Nebraska in such manner and upon such terms as he may deem advisable, except that the time for full and complete payment shall not exceed one year, with cause of absolute forfeiture in case of default: *And provided,* That the same shall be sold to the highest bidder, but for not less than the appraised value, nor less than two dollars and fifty cents an acre.

Approved, April 22, 1890.

CHAP. 182.—An act to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Oklahoma, to enlarge the jurisdiction of the United States court in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

[26 Stats., p. 21. May 2, 1890.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* SEC. 1. That all that portion of the United States now known as the Indian Territory, except so much of the same as is actually occupied by the five civilized tribes and the Indian tribes within the Quapaw Indian Agency, and except the unoccupied part of the Cherokee Outlet, together with that

portion of the United States known as the Public Land Strip, is hereby erected into a temporary government by the name of the Territory of Oklahoma. The portion of the Indian Territory included in said Territory of Oklahoma is bounded by a line drawn as follows: Commencing at a point where the ninety-eighth meridian crosses the Red River, thence by said meridian to the point where it crosses the Canadian River, thence along said river to the west line of the Seminole country, thence along said line to the north fork of the Canadian River, thence down said river to the west line of the Creek country, thence along said line to the northwest corner of the Creek country, thence along the north line of the Creek country to the ninety-sixth meridian, thence northward by said meridian to the southern boundary line of Kansas, thence west along said line to the Arkansas River, thence down said river to the north line of the land occupied by the Ponca tribe of Indians from which point the line runs so as to include all the lands occupied by the Ponca, Tonkawa, Otoe and Missouri, and the Pawnee tribes of Indians until it strikes the south line of the Cherokee Outlet, which it follows westward to the east line of the State of Texas; thence by the boundary line of the State of Texas to the point of beginning; the Public Land Strip which is included in said Territory of Oklahoma is bounded east by the one-hundredth meridian, south by Texas, west by New Mexico, north by Colorado and Kansas. Whenever the interest of the Cherokee Indians in the land known as the Cherokee Outlet shall have been extinguished and the President shall make proclamation thereof, said outlet shall thereupon and without further legislation become a part of the Territory of Oklahoma. Any other lands within the Indian Territory not embraced within these boundaries shall hereafter become a part of the Territory of Oklahoma whenever the Indian nation or tribe owning such lands shall signify to the President of the United States in legal manner its assent that such lands shall so become a part of said Territory of Oklahoma, and the President shall thereupon make proclamation to that effect.

Congress may at any time hereafter change the boundaries of said Territory, or attach any portion of the same to any other State or Territory of the United States without the consent of the inhabitants of the Territory hereby created: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to impair any right now pertaining to any Indians or Indian tribe in said Territory under the laws, agreements, and treaties of the United States, or to impair the rights of person or property pertaining to said Indians, or to affect the authority of the Government of the United States to make any regulation or to make any law respecting said Indians, their lands, property, or other rights which it would have been competent to make or enact if this act had not been passed.

Sec. 2. That the executive power of the Territory of Oklahoma shall be vested in a governor, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States. The governor shall reside within said Territory; shall be commander-in-chief of the militia thereof; he may grant pardons for offenses against the laws of said Territory, and reprieves for offenses against the laws of the United States, until the decision of the President can be made known thereon; he shall commission all officers who shall be appointed to office under the laws of said Territory, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Sec. 3. That there shall be a secretary of said Territory, who shall reside therein and hold his office for four years unless sooner removed by the President of the United States; he shall record and preserve all the laws and the proceedings of the legislative assembly hereinafter constituted, and all acts and proceedings of the governor in his executive department; he shall transmit one copy of the laws and journals of the legislative assembly, within thirty days after the end of each session thereof, to the President of the United States and to the Secretary of the Interior, and at the same time two copies of the laws and journals of the legislative assembly to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate for the use of Congress; and in case of the death, removal, resignation, or other necessary absence of the governor from the Territory, the secretary shall execute all the powers and perform all the duties of governor during such vacancy or absence, or until another governor is appointed and qualified.

Sec. 4. That the legislative power and authority of said Territory shall be vested in the governor and legislative assembly. The legislative assembly shall consist of a council and a house of representatives. The council shall consist of thirteen members, having the qualifications of voters as hereinafter prescribed, whose term of service shall continue two years. The house of representatives shall consist of twenty-six members, possessing the same qualifications as prescribed for members of the council, and whose term of service shall continue two years, and the sessions of the legislative assembly shall be biennial and shall be limited to sixty days' duration: *Provided, however*, That the duration of the first session of said legislative assembly may continue one hundred and twenty days.

That for the purpose of facilitating the organization of a temporary government in

the Territory of Oklahoma, seven counties are hereby established therein, to be known, until after the first election in the Territory, as the First County, the Second County, the Third County, the Fourth County, the Fifth County, and the Sixth County, the boundaries of which shall be fixed by the governor of the Territory until otherwise provided by the legislative assembly thereof. The county seat of the First County shall be at Guthrie. The county seat of the Second County shall be at Oklahoma City. The county seat of the Third County shall be at Norman. The county seat of the Fourth County shall be at El Reno. The county seat of the Fifth County shall be at Kingfisher City. The county seat of the Sixth County shall be at Stillwater. The Seventh County shall embrace all that portion of the Territory lying west of the one hundredth meridian, known as the Public Land Strip, the county seat of which shall be at Beaver: *Provided*, That the county seats located by this act may be changed in such manner as the Territorial legislature may provide.

At the first election for members of the legislative assembly the people of each county may vote for a name for such county, and the name which receives the greatest number of votes shall be the name of such county. If two or more counties should select the same name, the county which casts the greatest number of votes for such name shall be entitled to the same, and the names receiving the next highest number of votes in the other counties shall be the names of such counties. An apportionment shall be made by the governor as nearly equal as practicable among the several counties or districts for the election of the council and house of representatives, giving to each section of the Territory representation in the ratio of its population (excepting Indians not taxed) as nearly as may be, and the members of the council and house of representatives shall reside in and be inhabitants of the district for which they may be elected, respectively. Previous to the first election the governor shall cause a census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the several counties or districts of the Territory to be taken, unless the same shall have been taken and published by the United States, in which case such census and enumeration shall be adopted, and the first election shall be held at such times and places and be conducted in such manner, both as to the persons who superintend such election and the returns thereof, as the governor shall appoint and direct, and he shall at the same time declare the number of the members of the council and house of representatives to which each of the counties or districts shall be entitled, as shown by the census herein provided for. The number of persons authorized to be elected, having the highest number of legal votes in each of said council districts for members of the council, shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected to the council, and the person or persons authorized to be elected, having the greatest number of votes for the house of representatives equal to the number to which each county or district shall be entitled, shall be declared by the governor to be elected members of the house of representatives: *Provided*, That in case two or more persons voted for have an equal number of votes, and in case a vacancy otherwise occurs in either branch of the legislative assembly, the governor shall order a new election, and the persons thus elected to the legislative assembly shall meet at such place and on such day as the governor shall appoint, but after such first election, however, the time, place, and manner of holding elections by the people, and the apportionment of representation, and the day of the commencement of the regular sessions of the legislative assembly shall be prescribed by law: *Provided, however*, That the governor shall have power to call the legislative assembly together by proclamation, on an extraordinary occasion, at any time.

Sec. 5. That all male citizens of the United States above the age of twenty-one years, and all male persons of foreign birth over said age who shall have twelve months prior thereto declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, as now required by law, who are actual residents at the time of the proclamation of this act of that portion of said Territory which was declared by the passage of the President to be open for settlement on the twenty-second day of April, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and of that portion of said Territory heretofore known as the Public Land Strip, shall be entitled to vote at the first election in the Territory. At every subsequent election the qualifications of voters and of holding office shall be such as may be prescribed by the legislative assembly, subject, however, to the following restrictions on the power of the legislative assembly, namely: First. The right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States above the age of twenty-one years and by persons of foreign birth above that age who have declared, on oath, before a competent court of record, as required by the naturalization laws of the United States their intention to become citizens, and have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and who shall have been residents of the United States for the term of twelve months before the election at which they offer to vote. Second. There shall be no denial of the elective franchise or of holding office to a citizen on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Third. No officer, soldier, seaman, marine,

or other person in the Army or Navy, or attached to troops in the service of the United States, shall be allowed to vote in said Territory by reason of being on service therein. Fourth, no person belonging to the Army or Navy shall be elected to, or hold, any civil office or appointment in said Territory.

Sec. 6. That the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States, nor shall the lands or other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents, nor shall any law be passed impairing the right to private property, nor shall any unequal discrimination be made in taxing different kinds of property, but all property subject to the taxation shall be taxed in proportion to its value: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall be held to prohibit the levying and collecting license or special taxes in the Territory from persons engaged in any business therein, if the legislative powers shall consider such taxes necessary. Every bill which shall have passed the council and the house of representatives of said Territory shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor of the Territory. If he approve he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon their journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house it shall become a law. But in all such cases the vote of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays to be entered on the journal of each house, respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within five days (Sunday excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the assembly, by adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Sec. 7. That all township, district, and county officers, not herein otherwise provided for, shall be appointed or elected, as the case may be, in such manner as shall be provided by the governor and legislative assembly of the Territory. The governor shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the council, appoint all officers not herein otherwise provided for, and in the first instance the governor alone may appoint all such officers, who shall hold their offices until the end of the first session of the legislative assembly; and he shall lay off the necessary districts for members of the council and house of representatives, and all other officers, and whenever a vacancy happens from resignation or death, during the recess of the legislative council in any office which is filled by appointment of the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the council, the governor shall fill such vacancy by granting a commission, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the legislative council. It is further provided that the legislative assembly shall not authorize the issuing any bond, scrip, or evidence of debt by the Territory, or any county, city, town, or township therein for the construction of any railroad.

Sec. 8. That no member of the legislative assembly shall hold or be appointed to any office which has been created or the salary or emoluments of which have been increased while he was a member, during the term for which he was elected and for one year after the expiration of such term, but this restriction shall not be applicable to members of the first legislative assembly provided for by this act; and no person holding a commission or appointment under the United States, except postmasters, shall be a member of the legislative assembly, or shall hold any office under the government of said Territory.

Sec. 9. That the judicial power of said Territory shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, probate courts, and justices of the peace. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and two associate justices, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum. They shall hold their offices for four years, and until their successors are appointed and qualified, and they shall hold a term annually at the seat of government of said Territory. The jurisdiction of the several courts herein provided for, both appellate and original, and that of the probate courts and of the justices of the peace, shall be as limited by law: *Provided*, That justices of the peace, who shall be elected in such manner as the legislative assembly may provide by law, shall not have jurisdiction of any matter in controversy when the title or boundaries of land may be in dispute, or where the debt or sum claimed shall exceed one hundred dollars; and the said supreme and district courts, respectively, shall possess chancery as well as common law jurisdiction and authority for redress of all wrongs committed against the Constitution or laws of the United States or of the Territory affecting persons or property. Said Territory shall be divided into three judicial districts, and a district court shall be held in each county in said district thereof by one of the justices of the supreme court, at such time and place as may be prescribed by law, and each judge after assignment shall reside in the district to which he is assigned. The supreme court shall define said judicial districts, and shall fix the times and places

at each county seat in each district where the district court shall be held and designate the judge who shall preside therein. And the territory not embraced in organized counties shall be attached for judicial purposes to such organized county or counties as the supreme court may determine. The supreme court of said Territory shall appoint its own clerk, who shall hold his office at the pleasure of the court for which he is appointed. Each district court shall appoint its clerk, who shall also be the register in chancery, and shall keep his office where the court may be held. Writs of error, bills of exception, and appeals shall be allowed in all cases from the final decisions of said district courts to the supreme court under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, but in no case removed to the supreme court shall trial by jury be allowed in said court. Writs of error and appeals from the final decisions of said supreme court shall be allowed and may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the circuit courts of the United States, where the value of the property or the amount in controversy, to be ascertained by oath or affirmation of either party or other competent witnesses, shall exceed five thousand dollars; and each of the said district courts shall have and exercise, exclusive of any court heretofore established, the same jurisdiction in all cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States as is vested in the circuit and district courts of the United States. In addition to the jurisdiction otherwise conferred by this act, said district courts shall have and exercise exclusive original jurisdiction over all offenses against the laws of the United States committed within that portion of the Cherokee Outlet not embraced within the boundaries of said Territory of Oklahoma as herein defined, and in all civil cases between citizens of the United States residing in such portion of the Cherokee Outlet, or between citizens of the United States, or of any State or Territory, and any citizen of or person or persons residing or found therein, when the value of the thing in controversy or damages or money claimed shall exceed one hundred dollars; writs of errors, bills of exceptions, and appeals shall in all such cases, civil and criminal, be allowed from the district courts to the supreme court in like manner, and be proceeded with in like manner as in cases arising within the limits of said Territory. For all judicial purposes as herein defined such portion of the Cherokee Outlet not embraced within the boundaries of the Territory of Oklahoma shall be attached to, and be a part of, one of the judicial districts of said Territory as may be designated by the Supreme court. All acts and parts of acts heretofore enacted, conferring jurisdiction upon United States courts held beyond and outside the limits of the Territory of Oklahoma as herein defined, as to all causes of action or offenses in said Territory, and in that portion of the Cherokee Outlet herein before referred to, are hereby repealed, and such jurisdiction is hereby given to the supreme and district courts in said Territory; but all actions commenced in such courts, and crimes committed in said Territory and in the Cherokee Outlet, prior to the passage of this act, shall be tried and prosecuted, and proceeded with until finally disposed of, in the courts now having jurisdiction thereof, as if this act had not been passed. The said supreme and district courts of said Territory, and the respective judges thereof, shall and may grant writs of mandamus and habeas corpus in all cases authorized by law; and the first six days of every term of said courts, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, shall be appropriated to the trial of causes arising under the said Constitution and laws; and writs of error and appeals in all such cases shall be made to the supreme court of said Territory, as in other cases.

Sec. 10. Persons charged with any offense or crime in the Territory of Oklahoma, and for whose arrest a warrant has been issued, may be arrested by the United States marshal or any of his deputies, wherever found in said Territory, but in all cases the accused shall be taken, for preliminary examination, before a United States commissioner, or a justice of the peace of the county, whose office is nearest to the place where the offense or crime was committed.

All offenses committed in said Territory, if committed within any organized county, shall be prosecuted and tried within said county, and if committed within territory not embraced in any organized county, shall be prosecuted and tried in the county to which such territory shall be attached for judicial purposes. And all civil actions or may be instituted in the county in which the defendant, or either of them, resides or may be found; and when such actions arise within any portion of said Territory, not organized as a county, such actions shall be instituted in the county to which such territory is attached for judicial purposes; but any case, civil or criminal, may be removed, by change of venue, to another county.

Sec. 11. That the following chapters and provisions of the Compiled Laws of the State of Nebraska, in force November first, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, in so far as they are locally applicable, and not in conflict with the laws of the United States or with this act, are hereby extended to and put in force in the Territory of Oklahoma until after the adjournment of the first session of the legislative assembly of said Territory, namely: the provisions of articles two, three, and four of chapter two, entitled "Agriculture;" of chapter four, entitled "Animals;" of chapter six,

entitled "Assignments;" of chapter seven, entitled "Attorneys;" of chapter ten, entitled "Bonds and oaths—official;" of chapter twelve, entitled "Obstetrical mortgages;" of chapter fourteen, entitled "Cities of the second class and villages;" of chapter fifteen, entitled "Common law;" of chapter sixteen, entitled "Corporations;" of chapter eighteen, entitled "Counties and county officers;" of sections fifteen and sixteen of article six of the constitution of said State, and of chapter twenty of said laws, entitled "Courts—probate;" of chapter twenty-three, entitled "Decedents;" of chapter twenty-four, entitled "Deputies;" of chapter twenty-five, entitled "Divorce and alimony;" of chapter twenty-six, entitled "Elections;" of chapter twenty-eight, entitled "Fees;" of chapter thirty-two, entitled "Frauds;" of chapter thirty-four, entitled "Guardians and wards;" of chapter thirty-six, entitled "Homesteads;" of chapter forty-one, entitled "Instruments negotiable;" of chapter forty-four, entitled "Interests;" of chapter forty-six, entitled "Jails;" of chapter fifty, entitled "Liquors;" but no licenses shall be issued under this chapter; of chapter fifty-two, entitled "Marriage;" of chapter fifty-three, entitled "Married women;" of chapter fifty-four, entitled "Mechanics' and laborers' liens;" of chapter sixty-one, entitled "Notaries public;" of chapter sixty-two, entitled "Oaths and affirmations;" of chapter sixty-three, entitled "Occupying claimants;" of article one of chapter seventy-two, entitled "Railroads;" of chapter seventy-three, entitled "Real estate;" and the provisions of part two of said laws, entitled "Code of civil procedure;" and of part three thereof, entitled "Criminal code."

The governor of said Territory is authorized to divide each county into election precincts and into such political sub-divisions other than school districts as may be required by the laws of the State of Nebraska; and he is hereby authorized to appoint all officers of such counties and subdivisions thereof as he shall deem necessary, and all election officers until their election or appointment shall be provided for by the legislative assembly, but not more than two of the judges or inspectors of election in any election precinct shall be members of the same political party, and the candidates of each political party who may be voted for at such election may designate one person who shall be present at the counting and canvassing of the votes cast in each precinct.

The supreme and district courts of said Territory shall have the same power to enforce the laws of the State of Nebraska hereby extended to and put in force in said Territory as courts of like jurisdiction have in said State; but county courts and justices of the peace shall have and exercise the jurisdiction which is authorized by said laws of Nebraska: *Provided*, That the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in said Territory shall not exceed the sum of one hundred dollars, and county courts shall have jurisdiction in all cases where the sum or matter in demand exceeds the sum of one hundred dollars.

SEC. 12. That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the district courts in the Territory of Oklahoma over all controversies arising between members or citizens of one tribe or nation of Indians and the members or citizens of other tribes or nations in the Territory of Oklahoma, and any citizen or member of one tribe or nation who may commit any offense or crime in said Territory against the person or property of a citizen or member of another tribe or nation shall be subject to the same punishment in the Territory of Oklahoma as he would be if both parties were citizens of the United States; and any person residing in the Territory of Oklahoma, in whom there is Indian blood, shall have the right to invoke the aid of courts therein for the protection of his person or property, as though he were a citizen of the United States: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to give jurisdiction to the courts established in said Territory in controversies arising between Indians of the same tribe, while sustaining their tribal relation.

SEC. 13. That there shall be appointed for said Territory a person learned in the law, who shall act as attorney for the United States, and shall continue in office for four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President. Said attorney shall receive a salary at the rate of two hundred and fifty dollars annually. There shall be appointed a marshal for said Territory, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President, and who shall execute all process issuing from the said courts when exercising their jurisdiction as circuit and district courts of the United States; he shall have the power and perform the duties and be subject to the same regulations and penalties imposed by law on the marshal of the United States, and be entitled to a salary at the rate of two hundred dollars a year. There shall be allowed to the attorney, marshal, clerks of the supreme and district courts the same fees as are prescribed for similar services by such persons in chapter sixteen, title Judiciary, of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

SEC. 14. That the governor, secretary, chief-justice, and associate justices, attorney, and marshal shall be nominated and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed by the President of the United States. The governor and secretary to be appointed as aforesaid shall, before they act as such, respectively take an oath or affirmation before the district judge, or some justice of the peace, or other officer in

the limits of said Territory duly authorized to administer oaths and affirmations by the laws now in force therein, or before the Chief-Justice or some associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to support the Constitution of the United States and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices, which said oaths, when so taken, shall be certified by the person by whom the same shall have been taken; and such certificates shall be received and recorded by the secretary among the executive proceedings, and the chief-justice and associate justices, and all other civil officers in said Territory, before they act as such, shall take a like oath or affirmation before the said governor or secretary, or some judge or justice of the peace of the Territory, who may be duly commissioned and qualified, which said oath or affirmation shall be certified and transmitted by the person taking the same to the secretary, to be recorded by him as aforesaid, and afterwards the like oath or affirmation shall be taken, certified, and recorded in such manner and form as may be prescribed by law. The governor shall receive an annual salary of two thousand six hundred dollars as governor; the chief-justice and associate justices shall receive an annual salary of three thousand dollars, and the secretary shall receive an annual salary of one thousand eight hundred dollars. The said salaries shall be payable quarterly yearly at the Treasury of the United States. The members of the legislative assembly shall be entitled to receive four dollars each per day during their attendance at the sessions, and four dollars for each and every twenty miles traveled in going to and returning from said sessions, estimating the distance by the nearest traveled route. There shall be appropriated annually the sum of one thousand dollars, to be expended by the governor to defray the contingent expenses of the Territory. There shall also be appropriated annually a sufficient sum, to be expended by the secretary, and upon an estimate to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, to defray the expenses of the legislative assembly, of the courts, the printing of the laws, and other incidental expenses; and the secretary of the Territory shall annually account to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States for the manner in which the aforesaid sum shall have been expended.

SEC. 15. That the legislative assembly of the Territory of Oklahoma shall hold its first session at Guthrie, in said Territory, at such time as the governor thereof shall appoint and direct; and at said first session, or as soon thereafter as they shall deem expedient, the governor and legislative assembly shall proceed to locate and establish the seat of government for said Territory at such place as they may deem eligible, which place, however, shall thereafter be subject to be changed by the said governor and legislative assembly.

SEC. 16. That a Delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, to serve during each Congress of the United States, may be elected by the voters qualified to elect members of the legislative assembly, who shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as are exercised and enjoyed by the delegates from the several other Territories of the United States in the said House of Representatives. The first election shall be held at such time and place, and be conducted in such manner as the governor shall appoint and direct, after at least sixty days' notice, to be given by proclamation, and at all subsequent elections, the time, place, and manner of holding elections shall be prescribed by law. The person having the greatest number of votes of the qualified electors, as hereinbefore provided, shall be declared by the governor elected, and a certificate thereof shall be accordingly given.

SEC. 17. That the provisions of title sixty-two of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to national banks, and all amendments thereto, shall have the same force and effect in the Territory of Oklahoma as elsewhere in the United States: *Provided*, That persons otherwise qualified to act as directors shall not be required to have resided in said Territory for more than three months immediately preceding their election as such.

SEC. 18. That sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in each township in said Territory shall be, and the same are hereby, reserved for the purpose of being applied to public schools in the State or States hereafter to be erected out of the same. In all cases where sections sixteen and thirty-six, or either of them, are occupied by actual settlers prior to survey thereof, the county commissioners of the counties in which such sections are so occupied are authorized to locate other lands, to an equal amount, in sections or fractional sections, as the case may be, within their respective counties, in lieu of the sections so occupied.

All the lands embraced in that portion of the Territory of Oklahoma heretofore known as the Public Land Strip, shall be open to settlement under the provisions of the homestead laws of the United States, except section twenty-three hundred and one of the Revised Statutes, which shall not apply; but all actual and bona fide settlers upon and occupants of the lands in said Public Land Strip at the time of the passage of this act shall be entitled to have preference to and hold the lands upon which they have settled under the homestead laws of the United States, by virtue of their settlement and occupancy of said lands, and they shall be credited with the time they have actually occupied their homesteads, respectively, not exceeding two years, on the time required under said laws to perfect title as homestead settlers.

The lands within said Territory of Oklahoma, acquired by cession of the Muscogee (or Creek) Nation of Indians, confirmed by act of Congress approved March first, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and also the lands acquired in pursuance of an agreement with the Seminole Nation of Indians by re-lease and conveyance, dated March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, which may hereafter be open to settlement, shall be disposed of under the provisions of sections twelve, thirteen, and fourteen of the "Act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety, and for other purposes," approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and under section two of an "Act to ratify and confirm an agreement with the Muscogee (or Creek) Nation of Indians in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," approved March first, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine: *Provided, however*, That each settler under and in accordance with the provisions of said acts shall, before receiving a patent for his homestead on the land hereafter opened to settlement as aforesaid, pay to the United States for the land so taken by him, in addition to the fees provided by law, the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

Whenever any of the other lands within the Territory of Oklahoma, now occupied by any Indian tribe, shall by operation of law or proclamation of the President of the United States, be open to settlement, they shall be disposed of to actual settlers only, under the provisions of the homestead law, except section twenty-three hundred and one of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which shall not apply; *Provided, however*, That each settler, under and in accordance with the provisions of said homestead laws, shall before receiving a patent for his homestead pay to the United States for the land so taken by him, in addition to the fees provided by law, a sum per acre equal to the amount which has been or may be paid by the United States to obtain a relinquishment of the Indian title or interest therein, but in no case shall such payment be less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. The rights of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors in the late civil war, as defined and described in sections twenty-three hundred and four and twenty-three hundred and five of the Revised Statutes of the United States, shall not be abridged except as to such payment. All tracts of land in Oklahoma Territory which have been set apart for school purposes, to educational societies, or missionary boards at work among the Indians, shall not be open for settlement, but are hereby granted to the respective educational societies or missionary boards for whose use the same has been set apart. No part of the land embraced within the Territory hereby created shall inure to the use or benefit of any railroad corporation, except the rights of way and land for stations heretofore granted to certain railroad corporations. Nor shall any provision of this act or any act of any officer of the United States, done or performed under the provisions of this act or otherwise, invest any corporation owning or operating any railroad in the Indian Territory, or Territory created by this act, with any land or right to any land in either of said Territories, and this act shall not apply to or affect any land which, upon any condition on becoming a part of the public domain, would inure to the benefit of, or become the property of, any railroad corporation.

SEC. 19. That portion of the Territory of Oklahoma heretofore known as the Public Land Strip is hereby declared a public land district, and the President of the United States is hereby empowered to locate a land office in said district, at such place as he shall select, and to appoint in conformity with existing law a register and receiver of said land office. He may also, whenever he shall deem it necessary, establish another additional land district within said Territory, locate a land office therein, and in like manner appoint a register and receiver thereof. And the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall, when directed by the President, cause the lands within the Territory to be properly surveyed and subdivided where the same has not already been done.

SEC. 20. That the procedure in applications, entries, contests, and adjudications in the Territory of Oklahoma shall be in the form and manner prescribed under the homestead laws of the United States, and the general principles and provisions of the homestead laws, except as modified by the provisions of this act and the acts of Congress approved March first and second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, heretofore mentioned, shall be applicable to all entries made in said Territory, but no patent shall be issued to any person who is not a citizen of the United States at the time of making final proof.

All persons who shall settle on land in said Territory, under the provisions of the homestead laws of the United States, and of this act, shall be required to select the same in square form as nearly as may be; and no person who shall at the time be seized in fee simple of a hundred and sixty acres of land in any State or Territory, shall hereafter be entitled to enter land in said Territory of Oklahoma. The provisions of sections twenty-three hundred and four and twenty-three hundred and five of the Revised Statutes of the United States shall, except so far as modified by this act, apply to all homestead settlements in said Territory.

SEC. 21. That any person, entitled by law to take a homestead in said Territory of Oklahoma, who has already located and filed upon, or shall hereafter locate and file upon, a homestead within the limits described in the President's proclamation of April first, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and under and in pursuance of the laws applicable to the settlement of the lands opened for settlement by such proclamation, and who has complied with all the laws relating to such homestead settlement, may receive a patent therefor at the expiration of twelve months from date of locating upon said homestead upon payment to the United States of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre for land embraced in such homestead.

SEC. 22. That the provisions of title thirty-two, chapter eight of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to "reservation and sale of town sites on the public lands" shall apply to the lands open, or to be opened to settlement in the Territory of Oklahoma, except those opened to settlement by the proclamation of the President on the twenty-second day of April, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine: *Provided*, That hereafter all surveys for town sites in said Territory shall contain reservations for parks (of substantially equal area if more than one park) and for schools and other public purposes, embracing in the aggregate not less than ten nor more than twenty acres; and patents for such reservations, to be maintained for such purposes, shall be issued to the towns respectively when organized as municipalities: *Provided further*, That in case any lands in said Territory of Oklahoma, which may be occupied and filed upon as a homestead, under the provisions of law applicable to said Territory, by a person who is entitled to perfect his title thereto under such laws, are required for town site purposes, it shall be lawful for such person to apply to the Secretary of the Interior to purchase the lands embraced in said homestead or any part thereof for town-site purposes. He shall file with the application a plat of such proposed town-site, and if such plat shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, he shall issue a patent to such person for land embraced in said town site, upon the payment of the sum of ten dollars per acre for all the lands embraced in such town site, except the lands to be donated and maintained for public purposes as provided in this section. And the sums so received by the Secretary of the Interior shall be paid over to the proper authorities of the municipalities when organized, to be used by them for school purposes only.

SEC. 23. That there shall be reserved public highways four rods wide between each section of land in said Territory, the section lines being the center of said highways; but no deduction shall be made, where cash payments are provided for, in the amount to be paid for each quarter section of land by reason of such reservation. But if the said highway shall be vacated by any competent authority, the title to the respective strips shall inure to the then owner of the tract of which it formed a part by the original survey.

SEC. 24. That it shall be unlawful for any person, for himself or any company, association, or corporation, to directly or indirectly procure any person to settle upon any lands open to settlement in the Territory of Oklahoma, with intent thereafter of acquiring title thereto; and any title thus acquired shall be void; and the parties to such fraudulent settlement shall severally be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished upon indictment, by imprisonment not exceeding twelve months, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 25. That inasmuch as there is a controversy between the United States and the State of Texas as to the ownership of what is known as Greer County, it is hereby expressly provided that this act shall not be construed to apply to said Greer County until the title to the same has been adjudicated and determined to be in the United States; and in order to provide for a speedy and final judicial determination of the controversy aforesaid the Attorney-General of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to commence in the name and on behalf of the United States, and prosecute to a final determination, a proper suit in equity in the Supreme Court of the United States against the State of Texas, setting forth the title and claim of the United States to the tract of land lying between the North and South Forks of the Red River where the Indian Territory and the State of Texas adjoin, east of the one hundredth degree of longitude, and claimed by the State of Texas as within its boundary and a part of its land, and designated on its map as Greer County, in order that the rightful title to said land may be finally determined, and the court, on the trial of the case may, in its discretion, so far as the ends of justice will warrant, consider any evidence heretofore taken and received by the Joint Boundary Commission under the act of Congress approved January thirty-first, eighteen hundred and eighty-five; and said case shall be advanced on the docket of said court, and proceeded with to its conclusion as rapidly as the nature and circumstances of the case permit.

SEC. 26. That the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in the same manner that similar appropriations are disbursed in the other Territories of the United States, namely:

To pay the expenses of the first legislative assembly of said Territory, including the printing of the session laws thereof, the sum of forty thousand dollars.

To pay the salaries of the governor, the judges of the supreme court, the secretary of the Territory, the marshal, the attorney, and other officers whose appointment is provided for in this act, for the remainder of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety, the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

To pay for the rent of the buildings for the legislative and executive offices, and for the supreme and district courts; to provide jails, and support prisoners; to pay mileage and per diem of jurors and witnesses; to provide books, records, and stationery for the executive and judicial offices for the remainder of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars.

To enable the governor to take a census of the inhabitants of said Territory, as required by law, the sum of five thousand dollars.

To be expended by the governor in temporary support and aid of common school education in said Territory, as soon as a system of public schools shall have been established by the legislative assembly, the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

Sec. 27. That the provisions of this act shall not be so construed as to invalidate or impair any legal claims or rights of persons occupying any portion of said Territory, under the laws of the United States, but such claims shall be adjudicated by the Land Department, or the courts, in accordance with their respective jurisdictions.

Sec. 28. That the Constitution and all the laws of the United States not locally inapplicable shall, except so far as modified by this act, have the same force and effect as elsewhere within the United States; and all acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are as to their effect in said Territory of Oklahoma hereby repealed: *Provided*, That section eighteen hundred and fifty of the Revised Statutes of the United States shall not apply to the Territory of Oklahoma.

Sec. 29. That all that part of the United States which is bounded on the north by the State of Kansas, on the east by the States of Arkansas and Missouri, on the south by the State of Texas, and on the west and north by the Territory of Oklahoma as defined in the first section of this act, shall, for the purposes of this act, be known as the Indian Territory; and the jurisdiction of the United States court established under and by virtue of an act entitled "An act to establish a United States court in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," approved March first, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, is hereby limited to and shall extend only over the Indian Territory as defined in this section; that the court established by said act shall, in addition to the jurisdiction conferred thereon by said act, have and exercise within the limits of the Indian Territory jurisdiction in all civil cases in the Indian Territory, except cases over which the tribal courts have exclusive jurisdiction; and in all cases on contracts entered into by citizens of any tribe or nation with citizens of the United States in good faith and for valuable consideration, and in accordance with the laws of such tribe or nation, and such contracts shall be deemed valid and enforced by such courts; and in all cases over which jurisdiction is conferred by this act or may hereafter be conferred by act of Congress; and the provisions of this act hereinafter set forth shall apply to said Indian Territory only.

Sec. 30. That for the purpose of holding terms of said court, said Indian Territory is hereby divided into three divisions, to be known as the first, second, and third division. The first division shall consist of the country occupied by the Indian tribes in the Quapaw Indian Agency and all that part of the Cherokee country east of the ninety-sixth meridian and all of the Creek country; and the place for holding said court therein shall be at Muskogee. The second division shall consist of the Choctaw country, and the place for holding said court therein shall be at South McAlester. The third division shall consist of the Chickasaw and Seminole countries, and the place for holding said court therein shall be at Ardmore. That the Attorney-General of the United States may, if in his judgment it shall be necessary, appoint an assistant attorney for said court. And the clerk of said court shall appoint a deputy clerk in each of said divisions in which said clerk does not himself reside at the place in such division where the terms of said court are to be held. Such deputy clerk shall keep his office and reside at the place appointed for holding said court in the division of such residence, and shall keep the records of said court for such division, and in the absence of the clerk may exercise all the official powers of the clerk within the division for which he is appointed: *Provided*, That the appointment of such deputies shall be approved by said United States court in the Indian Territory, and may be annulled by said court at its pleasure, and the clerk shall be responsible for the official acts and negligence of his respective deputies. The judge of said court shall hold at least two terms of said court each year in each of the divisions aforesaid, at such regular times as said judge shall fix and determine, and shall be paid his actual traveling expenses and subsistence while attending and holding court at places other than Muskogee. And jurors for each term of said court, in each division, shall be selected and summoned in the manner provided in said act, three jury commissioners to be selected by said court for each division, who shall possess all the qualifications and

perform in said division all the duties required of the jury commissioners provided for in said act. All prosecutions for crimes or offenses hereafter committed in said Indian Territory shall be cognizable within the division in which such crime or offense shall have been committed. And all civil suits shall be brought in the division in which the defendant or defendants reside or may be found; but if there be two or more defendants residing in different divisions, the action may be brought in any division in which either of the defendants resides or may be found. And all cases shall be tried in the division in which the process is returnable as herein provided, unless said judge shall direct such case to be removed to one of the other divisions: *Provided, however*, That the judicial tribunals of the Indian nations shall retain exclusive jurisdiction in all civil and criminal cases arising in the country in which members of the nation by nativity or by adoption shall be the only parties; and as to all such cases the laws of the State of Arkansas extended over and put in force in said Indian Territory by this act shall not apply.

Sec. 31. That certain general laws of the State of Arkansas in force at the close of the session of the general assembly of that State of eighteen hundred and eighty-three, as published in eighteen hundred and eighty-four in the volume known as Mansfield's Digest of the Statutes of Arkansas, which are not locally inapplicable or in conflict with this act or with any law of Congress, relating to the subjects specially mentioned in this section, are hereby extended over and put in force in the Indian Territory until Congress shall otherwise provide, that is to say, the provisions of the said general statutes of Arkansas relating to administration, chapter one, and the United States court in the Indian Territory herein referred to shall have and exercise the powers of courts of probate under said laws; to public administrators, chapter two, and the United States marshal of the Indian Territory shall perform the duties imposed by said chapter on the sheriffs in said State; to arrest and bail, civil, chapter seven; to assignment for benefit of creditors, chapter eight; to attachments, chapter nine; to attorneys at law, chapter eleven; to bills of exchange and promissory notes, chapter fourteen; to civil rights, chapter eighteen; to common and statute law of England, chapter twenty; to contempts, chapter twenty-six; to municipal corporations, chapter twenty-nine, division one; to costs, chapter thirty; to decedents and distributions, chapter forty-nine; to divorce, chapter fifty-two, and said court in the Indian Territory shall exercise the powers of the circuit courts of Arkansas under this chapter; to dower, chapter fifty-two; to evidence, chapter fifty-nine; to execution, chapter sixty; to fees, chapter sixty-three; to forcible entry and detainer, chapter sixty-seven; to frauds, statute of, chapter sixty-eight; to fugitives from justice, chapter sixty-nine; to gaming contracts, chapter seventy; to guardians, curators, and wards, chapter seventy-three, and said court in the Indian Territory shall appoint guardians and curators; to habeas corpus, chapter seventy-four; to injunction, chapter eighty-one; to insane persons and drunkards, chapter eighty-two, and said court in the Indian Territory shall exercise the powers of the probate courts of Arkansas under this chapter; to joint and several obligations and contracts, chapter eighty-seven; to judgments and decrees, chapter eighty-eight; to judgments summary, chapter eighty-nine; to jury, chapter ninety; to landlord and tenant, chapter ninety-two; to legal notices and advertisements, chapter ninety-four; to liens, chapter ninety-six; to limitations, chapter ninety-seven; to mandamus and prohibition, chapter one hundred; to marriage contracts, chapter one hundred and two; to marriages, chapter one hundred and three; to married women, chapter one hundred and four; to money and interest, chapter one hundred and nine; to mortgages, chapter one hundred and ten; to notaries public, chapter one hundred and eleven, and said court in the Indian Territory shall appoint notaries public under this chapter; to partition and sale of lands, chapter one hundred and fifteen; to pleadings and practice, chapter one hundred and nineteen; to recorders, chapter one hundred and twenty-six; to replevin, chapter one hundred and twenty-eight; to venue, change of, chapter one hundred and fifty-three; and to wills and testaments, chapter one hundred and fifty-five; and wherever in said laws of Arkansas the courts of record of said State are mentioned the said court in the Indian Territory shall be substituted therefor; and wherever the clerks of said courts are mentioned in said laws the clerk of said court in the Indian Territory and his deputies, respectively, shall be substituted therefor; and wherever the sheriff of the county is mentioned in said laws the United States marshal of the Indian Territory shall be substituted therefor, for the purpose, in each of the cases mentioned, of making said laws of Arkansas applicable to the Indian Territory.

That no attachment shall issue against improvements on real estate while the title to the land is vested in any Indian nation, except where such improvements have been made by persons, companies, or corporations operating coal or other mines, railroads, or other industries under lease or permission of law of an Indian national council, or charter, or law of the United States.

That executions upon judgments obtained in any other than Indian courts shall not be valid for the sale or conveyance of title to improvements made upon lands

owned by an Indian nation, except in the cases wherein attachments were provided for. Upon a return of nulla bona, upon an execution upon any judgment against an adopted citizen of any Indian tribe, or against any person residing in the Indian country, and not a citizen thereof, if the judgment debtor shall be the owner of any improvements upon real estate within the Indian Territory in excess of one hundred and sixty acres occupied as a homestead, such improvements may be subjected to the payment of such judgment by a decree of the court in which such judgment was rendered. Proceedings to subject such property to the payment of judgments may be by petition, of which the judgment debtor shall have notice as in the original suit. If on the hearing the court shall be satisfied from the evidence that the judgment debtor is the owner of improvements on real estate, subject to the payment of said judgment, the court may order the same sold, and the proceeds, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment and costs, applied to the payment of said judgment; or if the improvement is of sufficient rental value to discharge the judgment within a reasonable time the court may appoint a receiver, who shall take charge of such property and apply the rental receipts thereof to the payment of such judgment, under such regulations as the court may prescribe. If under such proceeding any improvement is sold only citizens of the tribe in which said property is situate may become the purchaser thereof.

The Constitution of the United States and all general laws of the United States which prohibit crimes and misdemeanors in any place within the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, except in the District of Columbia, and all laws relating to national banking associations shall have the same force and effect in the Indian Territory as elsewhere in the United States; but nothing in this act shall be so construed as to deprive any of the courts of the civilized nations of exclusive jurisdiction over all cases arising wherein members of said nations, whether by treaty, blood, or adoption, are the sole parties, nor so as to interfere with the right and power of said civilized nations to punish said members for violation of the statutes and laws enacted by their national councils where such laws are not contrary to the treaties and laws of the United States.

SEC. 32. That the word "county," as used in any of the laws of Arkansas which are put in force in the Indian Territory by the provisions of this act, shall be construed to embrace the territory within the limits of a judicial division in said Indian Territory; and whenever in said laws of Arkansas the word "county" is used, the words "judicial division" may be substituted therefor, in said Indian Territory, for the purposes of this act. And whenever in said laws of Arkansas the word "State" or the words "State of Arkansas" are used, the word "Territory," or the words "Indian Territory," may be substituted therefor, for the purposes of this act, and for the purpose of making said laws of Arkansas applicable to the said Indian Territory; but all prosecutions therein shall run in the name of the "United States."

SEC. 33. That the provisions of chapter forty-five of the said general laws of Arkansas, entitled "Criminal law", except as to the crimes and misdemeanor mentioned in the provisions to this section, and the provisions of chapter forty-six of said general laws of Arkansas, entitled "Criminal Procedure," as far as they are applicable, are hereby extended over and put in force in the Indian Territory, and jurisdiction to enforce said provisions is hereby conferred upon the United States court therein: *Provided*, That in all cases where the laws of the United States and the said criminal laws of Arkansas have provided for the punishment of the same offenses the laws of the United States shall govern as to such offenses: *And provided further*, That the United States circuit and district courts, respectively, for the western district of Arkansas and the eastern district of Texas, respectively, shall continue to exercise exclusive jurisdiction as now provided by law in the Indian Territory as defined in this act, in their respective districts as heretofore established, over all crimes and misdemeanors against the laws of the United States applicable to the said Territory, which are punishable by said laws of the United States by death or by imprisonment at hard labor, except as otherwise provided in the following sections of this act.

SEC. 31. That original jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the United States court in the Indian Territory to enforce the provisions of title twenty-eight, chapters three and four, of the Revised Statutes of the United States in said Territory, except the offenses defined and embraced in sections twenty-one hundred and forty-two and twenty-one hundred and forty-three: *Provided*, That as to the violations of the provisions of section twenty-one hundred and thirty-nine of said Revised Statutes, the jurisdiction of said court in the Indian Territory shall be concurrent with the jurisdiction exercised in the enforcement of such provisions by the United States courts for the western district of Arkansas and the eastern district of Texas: *Provided*, That all violations of said chapters three and four, prior to the passage of this act, shall be prosecuted in the said United States courts, respectively, the same as if this act had not been passed.

SEC. 35. That exclusive original jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the United States court in the Indian Territory to enforce the provisions of chapter four, title

seventy, of the Revised Statutes of the United States entitled "Crimes against Justice," in all cases where the crimes mentioned therein are committed in any judicial proceeding in the Indian Territory and where such crimes affect or impede the enforcement of the laws in the courts established in said Territory: *Provided*, That all violations of the provisions of said chapter prior to the passage of this act shall be prosecuted in the United States courts for the western district of Arkansas and the eastern district of Texas, respectively, the same as if this act had not been passed.

SEC. 36. That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the United States court in the Indian Territory over all controversies arising between members or citizens of one tribe or nation of Indians and the members or citizens of other tribes or nations in the Indian Territory, and any citizen or member of one tribe or nation who may commit any offense or crime against the person or property of a citizen or member of another tribe or nation shall be subject to the same punishment in the Indian Territory as he would be if both parties were citizens of the United States. And any member or citizen of any Indian tribe or nation in the Indian Territory shall have the right to invoke the aid of said court therein for the protection of his person or property as against any person not a member of the same tribe or nation, as though he were a citizen of the United States.

SEC. 37. That if any person shall, in the Indian Territory, open, carry on, promote, make or draw, publicly or privately, any lottery, or scheme of chance of any kind or description, by whatever name, style or title the same may be denominated or known, or shall, in said Territory, vend, sell, barter or dispose of any lottery ticket or tickets, order or orders, device or devices, of any kind, for, or representing any number of shares or any interest in any lottery or scheme of chance, or shall open or establish as owner or otherwise any lottery or scheme of chance in said Territory, or shall be in any wise concerned in any lottery or scheme of chance, by acting as owner or agent in said Territory, for or on behalf of any lottery or scheme of chance, to be drawn, paid or carried on, either out of or within said Territory, every such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined for the first offense, not exceeding five hundred dollars, and for the second offense shall, on conviction, be fined not less than five hundred dollars and not exceeding five thousand, and he may be imprisoned, in the discretion of the court, not exceeding one year. And jurisdiction to enforce the provisions of this section is hereby conferred upon the United States court in said Indian Territory, and all persons therein, including Indians and members and citizens of Indian tribes and nations, shall be subject to its provisions and penalties.

SEC. 38. The clerk and deputy clerks of said United States court shall have the power within their respective divisions to issue marriage licenses or certificates and to solemnize marriages. They shall keep copies of all marriage licenses or certificates issued by them, and a record book in which shall be recorded all licenses or certificates after the marriage has been solemnized, and all persons authorized by law to solemnize marriages shall return the license or certificate, after executing the same, to the clerk or deputy clerk who issued it, together with his return thereon. They shall also be ex-officio recorders within their respective divisions, and as such they shall perform such duties as are required of recorders of deeds under the said laws of Arkansas, and receive the fees and compensation therefor which are provided in said laws of Arkansas for like service: *Provided*, That all marriages heretofore contracted under the laws or tribal customs of any Indian nation now located in the Indian Territory are hereby declared valid, and the issue of such marriages shall be deemed legitimate and entitled to all inheritances of property or other rights, the same as in the case of the issue of other forms of lawful marriage: *Provided further*, That said chapter one hundred and three of said laws of Arkansas shall not be construed so as to interfere with the operation of the laws governing marriage enacted by any of the civilized tribes, nor to confer any authority upon any officer of said court to unite a citizen of the United States in marriage with a member of any of the civilized nations until the preliminaries to such marriage shall have first been arranged according to the laws of the nation of which said Indian person is a member: *And provided further*, That where such marriage is required by law of an Indian nation to be of record, the certificate of such marriage shall be sent for record to the proper officer, as provided in such law enacted by the Indian nation.

SEC. 39. That the United States court in the Indian Territory shall have all the powers of the United States circuit courts or circuit court judges to appoint commissioners within said Indian Territory, who shall be learned in the law, and shall be known as United States commissioners; but not exceeding three commissioners shall be appointed for any one division, and such commissioners when appointed shall have, within the district to be designated in the order appointing them, all the powers of commissioners of circuit courts of the United States. They shall be ex-officio notaries public, and shall have power to solemnize marriages. The provisions of chapter ninety-one of the said laws of Arkansas, regulating the jurisdiction and procedure before justices of the peace, are hereby extended over the Indian Territory; and said

commissioners shall exercise all the powers conferred by the laws of Arkansas upon justices of the peace within their districts; but they shall have no jurisdiction to try any cause where the value of the thing or the amount in controversy exceeds one hundred dollars.

Appeals may be taken from the final judgment of said commissioners to the United States court in said Indian Territory in all cases and in the same manner that appeals may be taken from the final judgments of justices of the peace under the provisions of said chapter ninety-one. The said court may appoint a constable for each of the commissioner's districts designated by the court, and the constable so appointed shall perform all the duties required of constables under the provision of chapter twenty-four and other laws of the State of Arkansas. Each commissioner and constable shall execute to the United States, for the security of the public, a good and sufficient bond, in the sum of five thousand dollars, to be approved by the judge appointing him, conditioned that he will faithfully discharge the duties of his office and account for all moneys coming into his hands, and he shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and to faithfully perform the duties required of him.

The appointments of United States commissioners by said court held at Muscogee, in the Indian Territory, heretofore made, and all acts in pursuance of law and in good faith performed by them, are hereby ratified and validated.

SEC. 40. That persons charged with any offense or crime in the Indian Territory, and for whose arrest a warrant has been issued, may be arrested by the United States marshal or any of his deputies, wherever found in said Territory, but in all cases the accused shall be taken, for preliminary examination, before the commissioner in the judicial division whose office or place of business is nearest by the route usually traveled to the place where the offense or crime was committed; but this section shall apply only to crimes or offenses over which the courts located in the Indian Territory have jurisdiction: *Provided*, That in all cases where persons have been brought before a United States commissioner in the Indian Territory for preliminary examination, charged with the commission of any crime therein, and where it appears from the evidence that a crime has been committed, and that there is probable cause to believe the accused guilty thereof, but that the crime is one over which the courts in the Indian Territory have no jurisdiction, the accused shall not, on that account, be discharged, but the case shall be proceeded with as provided in section ten hundred and fourteen of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

SEC. 41. That the judge of the United States court in the Indian Territory shall have the same power to extradite persons who have taken refuge in the Indian Territory, charged with crimes in the States or other Territories of the United States, that may now be exercised by the governor of Arkansas in that State, and he may issue requisitions upon governors of States and other Territories for persons who have committed offenses in the Indian Territory, and who have taken refuge in such States or Territories.

SEC. 42. That appeals and writs of error may be taken and prosecuted from the decisions of the United States court in the Indian Territory to the Supreme Court of the United States in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the circuit courts of the United States, except as otherwise provided in this act.

SEC. 43. That any member of any Indian tribe or nation residing in the Indian Territory may apply to the United States court therein to become a citizen of the United States, and such court shall have jurisdiction thereof and shall hear and determine such application as provided in the statutes of the United States; and the Confederated Peoria Indians residing in the Quapaw Indian Agency, who have heretofore or who may hereafter accept their land in severalty under any of the allotment laws of the United States, shall be deemed to be, and are hereby, declared to be citizens of the United States from and after the selection of their allotments, and entitled to all the rights, privileges, and benefits as such, and parents are hereby declared from that time to have been and to be the legal guardians of their minor children without process of court: *Provided*, That the Indians who become citizens of the United States under the provisions of this act do not forfeit or lose any rights or privileges they enjoy or are entitled to as members of the tribe or nation to which they belong.

SEC. 44. That the following sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be disbursed under the direction of the Attorney-General of the United States, in the same manner that similar appropriations are disbursed in the other Territories of the United States, namely:

To pay the actual travelling and other expenses of the judge of the United States court holding court in said Indian Territory other than at Muscogee; to pay for the rent of buildings for the court; to provide jails and support prisoners; to pay mileage and per diem of jurors and witnesses; to provide books, records, and stationery for the judicial offices for the remainder of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety, the sum of ten thousand dollars.

Approved, May 2, 1890.

CHAP. 192.—An act granting the Spokane Falls and Northern Railway Company the right of way through the Colville Indian Reservation.

[26 Stat., p. 102, May 8, 1890.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Spokane Falls and Northern Railway Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Washington, be, and the said corporation is hereby, authorized, invested, and empowered with the right to locate, construct, equip, operate, use and maintain a railway and telegraph and telephone line through the Indian reservation situated in the State of Washington known as the Colville Reservation, occupied by the Colville Indians, beginning at a point on the Columbia River at or near Kettle Falls, in the northeastern portion of the State of Washington, running thence in a northwesterly direction by the most practicable route through said reservation, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turn-out, and sidings; said company may deem it to their interest to construct along and upon the right of way and depot grounds hereby granted.

SEC. 2. That a right of way one hundred feet in width through said Indian reservation is hereby granted to the said Spokane Falls and Northern Railway Company, and a strip of land two hundred feet in width, with a length of three thousand feet, in addition to said right of way, is granted for stations for every ten miles of road, no portion of which shall be sold or leased by the company, with the right to use such additional ground where there are heavy cuts or fills as may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of the road-bed not exceeding one hundred feet in width on each side of said right of way, or as much thereof as may be included in said cut or fill: *Provided*, That no more than said addition of land shall be taken for any one station: *Provided further*, That no part of the lands granted shall be used except in such manner and for such purposes only as shall be necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said railroad and telegraph and telephone lines; and when any portion thereof shall cease to be so used such portions shall revert to the tribe or tribes of Indians from which the same shall have been taken, or, in case they shall have ceased to occupy the same, to the United States: *And provided further*, That before any such lands shall be taken for the purposes aforesaid the consent of the Indians thereto shall be obtained in a manner satisfactory to the President of the United States.

SEC. 3. That before said railway shall be constructed through any lands held by said tribe or by individual occupants according to the laws, customs, and usages of any of the Indian Tribes through which it may be constructed full compensation shall be made to such tribe or occupants for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of such railway, the amount of such compensation to be ascertained and determined in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, and to be subject to his final approval.

SEC. 4. That said company shall cause maps showing the route of its located line through and station grounds upon said Indian Reservation to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and that said location shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior before any grading or construction on any section or part of said located line shall be begun: *Provided*, That said railway shall be located and constructed with a due regard for the rights of the Indians, and especially so as not to interfere with their irrigating ditches.

SEC. 5. That the officers, servants, and employees of said company necessary to the construction and management of said road shall be allowed to reside while so engaged upon said right of way upon the lands herein granted, but subject to the provisions of the Indian Intercourse laws and such rules and regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the said intercourse laws.

SEC. 6. That said railway company shall have the right to survey and locate its railway immediately after the passage of this act.

SEC. 7. That said railway company shall build its entire line through said reservation within three years after the passage of this act, or this grant shall be forfeited as to that portion not built, and also shall construct and maintain continually all road and highway crossings and necessary bridges over said railway, wherever said roads and highways do now or may hereafter cross said railway's right of way, or may be by the proper authorities laid out across the same.

SEC. 8. That said railway company shall prohibit the riding by Indians belonging to said reservation upon any of its trains, unless specially provided with passes signed by the Indian Agent, or by some one duly authorized to act in his behalf.

SEC. 9. That said railway company shall execute a bond to the United States, to be filed with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, for the use and benefit of the Colville tribe of Indians, or other bands of Indians located on said reservation, conditioned for the due payment of any and all

damages which may accrue by reason of the killing or maiming of any Indian belonging to said tribes or either of them, or of their live stock, in the construction or operation of said railway, or by reason of fires originating thereby, the damages in all cases, in the event of failure by the railway company to effect an amicable settlement with the parties in interest to be recovered in any court of the State of Washington having jurisdiction of the amount claimed, upon suit or action instituted by the proper United States attorney in the name of the United States: *Provided*, That all moneys so recovered by the United States attorney under the provisions of this section shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States, to be placed to the credit of the particular Indian or Indians entitled to the same, and to be paid to him or them, or otherwise expended for his or their benefit, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 10. That the said Spokane Falls and Northern Railway Company shall accept this right of way upon the expressed condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns, that they will not attempt to secure from the Indian tribes any further grant of land or its occupancy than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act. *And provided further*, That the consent of the Indians through whose land said road shall be located shall be obtained to the location of the same and the compensation therefor in manner satisfactory to the President before this act shall take effect.

SEC. 11. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter or repeal this act.

SEC. 12. That this act shall be in force from its passage.

Approved, May 8, 1890.

CHAP. 109.—An act granting to the Palouse and Spokane Railway a right of way through the Nez Percé Indian Reservation in Idaho. [26 Stats. p. 111, May 8, 1890.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the right of way is hereby granted, as hereinafter set forth, to the Spokane and Palouse Railway Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Washington, for the extension of its railroad through the Nez Percé Indian Reservation, from a point on the northern boundary of said reservation on the Pottlach Creek, in section sixteen, township thirty seven north, range three west of the Boise meridian, in Nez Percé County, in the Territory of Idaho; thence extending in a southerly and southwesterly direction, following the valley of said Pottlach Creek to the Clear Water River; thence following the valley of said Clear Water River in a southwesterly direction to the western boundary of said reservation.

SEC. 2. That the right of way hereby granted to said company shall be fifty feet in width on each side of the central line of said railroad as aforesaid; and said company shall also have the right to take from said lands adjacent to the line of said road material, stone, earth, and timber necessary for the construction of said railroad; also ground adjacent to such right of way for station buildings, depots, and machine-shops, side tracks, turn-outs, and water stations, not to exceed in amount two hundred feet in width and three thousand feet in length for each station, to the extent of one station for each ten miles of road.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to fix the amount of compensation to be paid the Indians for such right of way, and provide the time and manner for the payment thereof, and also to ascertain and fix the amount of compensation to be made individual members of the tribe for damages sustained by them by reason of the construction of said road; but no right of any kind shall vest in said railway company in or to any part of the right of way herein provided for until plats thereof, made upon actual survey for the definite location of such railroad, and including the points for station buildings, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turn-outs, and water-stations, shall be filed with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, which approval shall be made in writing and be open for the inspection of any party interested therein, and until the compensation aforesaid has been fixed and paid; and the surveys, construction, and operation of such railroad, including charges of transportation, shall be conducted with due regard for the rights of the Indians and in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may make to carry out this provision: *Provided*, That the consent of the Indians to said right of way and compensation shall be obtained by said railroad company in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe before any right under this act shall accrue to said company.

SEC. 4. That said company shall not assign or transfer or mortgage this right of way for any purpose whatever until said road shall be completed: *Provided*, That the company may mortgage said franchise, together with the rolling stock, for money to construct and complete said road: *And provided further*, That the right granted herein shall

be lost and forfeited by said company unless the road is constructed and in running order across said reservation within two years from the passage of this act.

SEC. 5. That said railway company shall accept this right of way upon the expressed condition, binding upon itself, its successors or assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking towards the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their land, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian tribes any further grant of land or its occupancy than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.

SEC. 6. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act.

Approved, May 8, 1890.

CHAP. 391.—An act granting to the Duluth and Winnipeg Railroad Company a right of way through certain Indian reservations in Minnesota.

[26 Stats. p. 126, June 2, 1890.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That there is hereby granted to the Duluth and Winnipeg Railroad Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Minnesota, and its assigns, the right of way for the extension of its railroad through the Winnipigoshish, Cass Lake, White Oak Point, and Red Lake Indian Reservations, in the State of Minnesota, such right of way to be fifty feet in width on each side of the center line of said railroad; and said company shall also have the right to take from the land adjacent to the line of the said road material, stone, and earth necessary for the construction of said railroad; also ground adjacent for such right of way for station buildings, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turn-outs, and water-stations, not to exceed in amount three hundred feet in width and three thousand feet in length for each station, to the extent of one station for every ten miles of road constructed within the limits of said reservations.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to fix the amount of compensation to be paid to the Indians for such right of way, and provide the time and manner for the payment thereof, and also to ascertain and fix the amount to be paid to individual members of the tribe for damages sustained by them by reason of the construction of said road. But no right of way of any kind shall vest in said railroad company in or to any part of the right of way herein provided for until plats thereof, made upon actual survey for the definite location of such railroad and including the grounds for station-houses, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turn-outs, and water-stations shall have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and until the compensation aforesaid shall have been fixed and paid, and the consent of the Indians on said reservation as to the amount of said compensation and right of way shall have been first obtained in a manner satisfactory to the President of the United States. Said company is hereby authorized to enter upon said reservations for the purpose of surveying and locating its line of railroad: *Provided*, That said line of railroad shall be located, constructed, and operated with due regard to the rights of the Indians and under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe.

SEC. 3. That the rights herein granted shall be forfeited by said company unless the road is constructed through said reservations within five years.

SEC. 4. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act.

Approved, June 2, 1890.

CHAP. 418.—An act to authorize the sale of timber on certain lands reserved for the use of the Menomonee tribe of Indians, in the State of Wisconsin.

[26 Stats. p. 146, June 12, 1890.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby empowered to authorize the agent of the Menomonee tribe of Indians in Wisconsin to employ at a reasonable compensation said Indians to cut all or any portion of the timber on the lands reserved for the use of said Indians in that State into logs and haul the same to the banks of the rivers; and said logs shall be scaled and advertised, and after due notice all or any part thereof sold to the highest bidder or bidders for cash, in such manner and at such time and place as the Secretary of the Interior may direct; no sale to be valid until approved by said Secretary. In case said logs can not be sold where landed on the river at what the Secretary of the Interior considers a reasonable price, he shall cause said logs to be

run down the river to market, to be sold in the manner he deems for the best interest of the Indians, employing Indians at all times when in his opinion practicable and for the benefit of the Indians in doing such work; and the Secretary of the Interior may appoint a competent man to superintend these Indians while logging, and fixing the rate of his compensation. The Secretary shall appoint an assistant superintendent, who shall be a practical logger and shall have full charge and direction of such logging operations under the superintendent, and who shall receive such compensation as the Secretary of the Interior shall determine; *Provided*, That not exceeding twenty millions of feet of timber shall be logged and sold in any one year.

SEC. 2. That the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of the expense of cutting, hauling, scaling, running, advertising, and sale thereof; also, pay of superintendent and assistant superintendent; which expenses and pay shall be re-imbursed to the Treasury of the United States from the first proceeds of the sale of timber as hereinbefore provided: *And provided*, That after the first year's logging, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to advance a like amount as provided for in this bill, on the order of the Secretary of the Interior, out of any money in the Treasury belonging to said Indians for the purpose of enabling them to carry on logging as provided in this act.

SEC. 3. That from the net proceeds of sales of said Menomonee logs shall be deducted one-fifth part, which shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Menomonee Indians in Wisconsin, to be used under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for the benefit of said Indians, and the residue of said proceeds shall be funded in the United States Treasury, interest on which shall be allowed said tribe annually at the rate of five per centum per annum, to be paid to the tribe per capita, or expended for their benefit under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 4. That this act shall be and remain inoperative until full and satisfactory evidence shall have been placed on the files of the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that the sales of timber and the manner of disposing of the proceeds of same herein authorized have the sanction of the tribe, evidenced by orders of agreement taken in full council; and if the provisions of this act shall not be accepted as aforesaid no further cutting of timber shall be permitted by said Indians upon said reservation until otherwise provided.

Approved, June 12, 1890.

CHAP. 419.—An act to amend section one and section nine of an act entitled, "An act to authorize the Deulson and Washita Valley Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," approved July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-six.

[26 Stats., p. 147. June 12, 1890.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the act entitled "An act to authorize the Deulson and Washita Valley Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," approved July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, be, and the same is hereby, amended as follows:

That said railway company is hereby authorized in the manner, and with the limitations, restrictions, and requirements in said act contained, to continue the railway in said act, authorized from the terminus therein specified, namely: 'A point of intersection with the projected line of the Saint Louis and San Francisco Railway in the Indian Territory from Fort Smith to Paris, in the State of Texas' in a northeasterly direction to Fort Smith, Arkansas, and also to construct, with the same limitations, restrictions, and requirements, a branch line of railway from a point on said main line not exceeding fifty miles from Red River, to be selected by said company, and running thence in a northwesterly direction through the Indian Territory and the country known as Oklahoma to a point on the southern line of the State of Kansas at or about where the same is crossed by the one hundredth meridian, by the most practicable route thereto.

SEC. 2. That said railway company shall build at least fifty miles of its railway on its main line, and fifty miles of its railway on its branch line within three years from the passage of this act, and shall complete both the main and branch lines within two years thereafter, or all the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to that portion of the main line and branch line not then built.

SEC. 3. That said act of July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, is hereby continued in force, and made applicable to said railway and branch line in all its provisions, except as herein otherwise provided.

Approved, June 12, 1890.

CHAP. 479.—An act to grant the right of way to the Galena, Guthrie and Western Railway Company through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

[26 Stats., p. 170. June 21, 1891.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Galena, Guthrie and Western Railway Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Kansas, be, and the same is hereby, invested and empowered with the right of locating, constructing, equipping, operating, using, and maintaining a railway, telegraph and telephone line through the Indian Territory, beginning at any point to be selected by said railway company on the south line of the State of Kansas, in the county of Cherokee, at or near the southwest corner of lot number three, section number fourteen, township number thirty-five, range number twenty-four east, of the sixth principal meridian, and running thence by the most practicable route through the Indian Territory to the west line thereof, via, at, or near Guthrie and Kingfisher, or Lisbon, Indian Territory, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turnouts, sidings, and extensions as said company may deem to their interest to construct along and upon the right of way and depot grounds herein provided for.

SEC. 2. That said company is authorized to take and use, for all purposes of a railway and for no other purpose, a right of way one hundred feet in width through said Territory, and to take and use a strip of land two hundred feet in width, with a length of three thousand feet in addition to right of way, for stations, for every ten miles of the road, with the right to use additional ground where there are heavy cuts or fills as may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of the road-bed, not exceeding one hundred feet in width on each side of said right of way, or as much thereof as may be included in said cut or fill: *Provided*, That no more than said addition of land shall be taken for any one station: *And provided further*, That no part of the lands herein authorized to be taken shall be leased or sold by the company; and they shall not be used except in such manner and for such purposes only as shall be necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said railway, telegraph and telephone lines, and when any portion thereof shall cease to be used, such portion shall revert to the nation or tribe of Indians from which the same shall have been taken.

SEC. 3. That before said railway shall be constructed through any lands held by individual occupants according to the laws, customs, and usages of any tribe of the Indians, nations, or tribes through which it may be constructed, full and complete compensation shall be made to such occupant for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of said railway. In case of failure to make amicable settlement with any occupant, such compensation shall be determined by the appraisement of three disinterested referees, to be appointed, one (who shall act as chairman) by the President of the United States, one by the chief of the nation to which such occupant belongs, and one by said railway company, who, before entering upon the duties of their appointment, shall take and subscribe, before a district judge, clerk of a court, or United States commissioner, an oath that they will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of their appointment, which oaths duly certified shall be returned with their award to, and filed with, the Secretary of the Interior within sixty days from the completion thereof, and a majority of said referees shall be competent to act in case of the absence of a member, after due notice, and upon the failure of either party to make such appointment within thirty days after the appointment made by the President, the vacancy shall be filled by the judge of the United States court of the district of Muskogee; upon the application of the other party the chairman of said board shall appoint the time and place for all hearings within the nation to which said occupant belongs. Each of said referees shall receive for his services the sum of four dollars per day for each day they are engaged in the trial of any case submitted to them under this act, with mileage at five cents per mile. Witnesses shall receive the usual fees allowed by the courts of said nation; costs, including compensation of the referees, shall be made a part of the award and be paid by said railway company. In case the referees can not agree, then any two of them are authorized to make the award; either party being dissatisfied with the finding of the referees shall have the right, within ninety days after making of the award, and notice of the same, to appeal by original petition to the courts of the Indian Territory at Muskogee, which court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the subject-matter of said petition according to the laws of the State of Kansas providing for determining the damage when property is taken for railroad purposes. If upon the hearing of said appeal the judgment of the court shall be for a larger sum than the award of the referees, the costs of said appeal shall be adjudged against the railway company. If the judgment of the court shall be for the same sum or less than the award of the referees, then the cost shall be adjudged against the appellant; when proceedings have been commenced in court the railway company shall pay double the

amount of the award into court to abide the judgment thereof, and then have the right to enter upon the property sought to be condemned and proceed with the construction of the railroad.

SEC. 4. That said railway company shall not charge the inhabitants of said Territory a greater rate of freight than the rates authorized by laws of Kansas for services or transportation of the same kind: *Provided*, That passenger rates on said railway shall not exceed three cents per mile, Congress reserving the right to regulate the charges for freight and passengers on said railway and messages on said telegraph and telephone lines until a State government shall be authorized to fix and regulate the cost of transportation of persons and freight within its respective limits by said railway company, but Congress expressly reserves the right to fix and regulate at all times the cost of such transportation by said railway company whenever such transportation shall extend from one State into another, or shall extend into more than one State: *Provided, however*, That the rate of such transportation of passengers, local or interstate, shall not exceed the rates above expressed: *And provided further*, That said railway company shall carry the mail at such prices as Congress may by law provide, and until such rate is fixed by law the Postmaster-General may fix the rate of compensation.

SEC. 5. That said railway company shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the particular nation or tribe through whose lands said line may be located, the sum of fifty dollars, in addition to compensation provided for in this act, for property taken and damages done to individual occupants by the construction of the railway for each mile of railway that it may construct in said Territory; said payment to be made in installments of one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars as each working section of twenty-five miles of road is graded: *Provided*, That if the general council of either of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located shall, within four months after filing of the maps of definite location as set forth in section six of this act, dissent from the allowance provided for in this section, and shall certify the same to the Secretary of the Interior, then all compensation to be paid to such dissenting nation or tribe under the provisions of this act shall be determined as provided for in section three for the determination of the compensation to be paid to the individual occupants of lands, with the right of appeal to the courts upon the same conditions, terms, and requirements as therein provided: *Provided further*, That the amount of the award adjudged to be paid by said railway company for such dissenting nation or tribe shall be in lieu of the compensation that said nation or tribe would be entitled to receive under the foregoing provisions; said company shall also pay, so long as said Territory is owned or occupied by the Indians, to the Secretary of the Interior the sum of fifty dollars per annum for each mile of railway it shall construct in the said Territory. The money paid to the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of this act shall be apportioned by him in accordance with the laws and treaties now in force among the different nations and tribes, according to the number of miles of railway that may be constructed by said railway company through their lands: *Provided*, That Congress shall have the right, as long as said lands are occupied and possessed by said nations or tribes, to impose such additional taxes upon said railway as it may deem just and proper for their benefit, and any Territory or State hereafter formed through which said railway shall have been established may exercise the like powers as to such part of said railway as may be within its limits. Said railway company shall have the right to survey and locate its railway immediately after the passage of this act.

SEC. 6. That said company shall cause maps, showing the route of its located line through said Territory, to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and also to be filed in the office of the principal chief of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located, and after filing said maps no claim for a subsequent settlement and improvement upon the right of way shown by said maps shall be valid as against said company: *Provided*, That when a map showing any portion of said railway company's located line is filed, as herein provided for, said company shall commence grading said located line within one year thereafter or said location shall be void; and said location shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior in sections of twenty-five miles before construction of any such section shall be begun.

SEC. 7. That the officers, servants, and employees of said company necessary to the construction and management of said road shall be allowed to reside, while so engaged, upon said right of way, but subject to the provisions of the Indian intercourse laws and such rules and regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with said intercourse laws.

SEC. 8. That the United States courts having jurisdiction in respect of the Indian Territory, and such other courts as may be authorized by Congress, shall have, without reference to the amount in controversy, concurrent jurisdiction over all controversies arising between said Galena, Guthrie and Western Railway Company and the nations or tribes through whose Territory said railway company shall construct its lines; said court shall have like jurisdiction, without reference to the amount in controversy, over all

controversies arising between the inhabitants of said nation or tribe and said railway company, and the civil jurisdiction of said courts is hereby extended within the limits of said Indian Territory, without distinction as to citizenship of the parties, so far as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 9. That the said railway company shall build at least one hundred miles of its railway in said Territory within three years after the passage of this act, and complete main line of the same within one year thereafter, or the right herein granted shall be forfeited as to that portion not built. That said railway company shall construct and maintain continually all fences, roads, and highway crossings, and necessary bridges over said railway wherever said roads and highways do now or may hereafter cross said railway's right of way, or may be by the proper authorities laid out across the same.

SEC. 10. That the said Galena, Guthrie and Western Railway Company shall accept this right of way upon the expressed condition, binding upon itself, its successors, and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking toward the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their lands, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian Nation any further grant of lands or their occupancy than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the conditions mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.

SEC. 11. That all mortgages executed by said company conveying any portion of its railway with the franchises, that may be constructed in said Indian Territory, shall be recorded in the Department of the Interior, and the record thereof shall be evidence and notice of their execution, and shall convey all rights and properties of said company as therein expressed subject to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 12. That Congress may at any time amend, alter, or repeal this act, and the rights herein granted shall not be assigned or transferred in any way or form whatever except as to mortgages or other liens that may be given or secured thereon to aid in the construction thereof.

Approved, June 21, 1890.

CHAP. 631.—An act granting to the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railway Company power to sell and convey to the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company all the railway, property, rights, and franchises of the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railway Company in the Territory of Oklahoma and in the Indian Territory.

[26 STAT., p. 181. June 27, 1890.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railway Company be, and it is hereby, authorized and empowered to sell and convey to the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois and Iowa, all the railway, property, rights, and franchises of said The Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railway Company in the Territory of Oklahoma and in the Indian Territory, including all the rights, privileges, and franchises granted to said The Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railway Company by the act of Congress entitled "An act to grant the right of way through the Indian Territory to the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railway, and for other purposes," approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, subject to all the conditions, limitations, and requirements of said act, and said The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company is hereby authorized and empowered, subject as aforesaid, to purchase, hold, maintain, and operate the railway heretofore constructed by The Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railway Company under said act of Congress, and to complete the construction of all lines of railway mentioned in said act of Congress not heretofore constructed by said The Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railway Company: *Provided, however*, That before any such sale and conveyance shall be made the terms thereof shall be approved by a majority of the directors of said The Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railway Company.

SEC. 2. That all the provisions of said act of Congress inconsistent with this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, June 27, 1890.

CHAP. 632.—An act to grant the right of way to the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Fort Smith Railway Company through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

[26 STAT., p. 181. June 29, 1890.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Fort Smith Railway Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Kansas, be, and the

same is hereby, invested and empowered with the right of locating, constructing, equipping, operating, using and maintaining a railway, telegraph, and telephone line through the Indian Territory, beginning at a point at or near the south-west corner of lot number four of section number fourteen, township number thirty-five, range twenty-three east, on the south line of the State of Kansas, in the county of Cherokee, and running thence by the most practicable route through the Indian Territory, by way of a point at or near Aston and Tablequah, to a point on the Arkansas River near Fort Smith, Arkansas, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turn-outs, sidings, and extensions as said company may deem to their interest to construct along and upon the right of way and depot grounds herein provided for.

SEC. 2. That said corporation is authorized to take and use, for all purposes of a railway and for no other purposes, a right of way one hundred feet in width through said Indian Territory, and to take and use a strip of land two hundred and fifty feet in width, with a length of three thousand feet in addition to right of way, for stations, for every ten miles of the road, with the right to use additional grounds where there are heavy cuts or fills as may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of the road-bed, not exceeding one hundred feet in width on each side of said right of way, or as much thereof as may be included in said cut or fill: *Provided*, That no more than said addition of land shall be taken for any one station: *And provided further*, That no parts of the lands herein authorized to be taken shall be leased or sold by the company, and they shall not be used except in such manner and for such purpose only as shall be necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said railway, telegraph, and telephone line, and when any portion thereof shall cease to be used, such portion shall revert to said nation or tribe of Indians from which the same shall have been taken.

SEC. 3. That before said railway shall be constructed through any lands held by individual occupants according to the laws, customs, and usages of any of the Indian nations or tribes through which it may be constructed, full compensation shall be made to such occupants for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of such railway. In case of failure to make amicable settlement with any occupant, such compensation shall be determined by the appointment of three disinterested referees, to be appointed, one (who shall act as chairman) by the President of the United States, one by the chief of the nation to which said occupant belongs, and one by said railway company, who, before entering upon the duties of their appointments, shall take and subscribe, before a district judge, clerk of a district court, or United States commissioner, an oath that they will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of their appointments, which oath, duly certified, shall be returned with their award to and filed with the Secretary of the Interior within sixty days from the completion thereof, and a majority of said referees shall be competent to act in the case of the absence of a member, after due notice. And upon the failure of either party to make such appointment within thirty days after the appointment made by the President, the vacancy shall be filled by the district judge of the court for the western district of Arkansas, or the district court of Kansas, upon the application of the other party. The chairman of said board shall appoint the time and place for all hearings within the nation to which said occupants belong. Each of said referees shall receive for his services the sum of four dollars per day for each day they are engaged in the trial of any case submitted to them under this act, with mileage at five cents per mile. Witnesses shall receive the usual fees allowed by the courts of said nation. Costs, including compensation of the referees, shall be made a part of the award and be paid by said railway company. In case the referees can not agree, then any two of them are authorized to make the award. Either party being dissatisfied with the finding of the referees shall have the right, within ninety days after making of the award and notice of the same, to appeal by the original petition to the United States court at Muskogee, Indian Territory, which court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the subject matter of said petition according to the laws of the State of Kansas provided for determining the damage when property is taken for railroad purposes. When proceedings have been commenced in court the railway company shall pay double the amount of the award into court to abide the judgment thereof, and then have the right to enter upon the property sought to be condemned and proceed with construction of the railroad.

SEC. 4. That said railway company shall not charge the inhabitants of said Territory a greater rate of freight than the rates authorized by laws of the State of Kansas for services or transportation of the same kind: *Provided*, That passenger rates on said railway shall not exceed three cents per mile. Congress hereby reserves the right to regulate the charges for freight and passengers on said railway, and messages on said telegraph and telephone lines until a State government shall be authorized to fix and regulate the cost of transportation of persons and freight within its respective limits by said railway, but Congress expressly reserves the right to fix and regulate at all times the cost of such transportation by said railway or said company whenever such transportation shall extend from one State into another, or shall extend into more than one State: *Provided*,

however, That the rates of such transportation of passengers, local or interstate, shall not exceed the rates above expressed: *And provided further*, That said railway company shall carry the mail at such prices as Congress may by law provide, and until such rate is fixed by law the Postmaster General may fix the rate of compensation.

SEC. 5. That said railway company shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the particular nations or tribes through whose lands said line may be located, the sum of fifty dollars in addition to compensation provided for in this act, for property taken and damages done to individual occupants by the construction of the railway for each mile of railway that it may construct in said Territory, said payment to be made in installments of one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars as each working section of twenty-five miles of road is graded: *Provided*, That if the general council of either of the nations or tribes through whose land said railroad may be located shall, within four months after the filing of the maps of definite location, as set forth in section six of this act, dissent from the allowances provided for in this section, and shall certify the same to the Secretary of the Interior, then all compensation to be paid to such dissenting nation or tribe under the provisions of this act shall be determined as provided in section three for the determination of the compensation to be paid to the individual occupants of lands, with the right of appeal to the courts upon the same conditions, terms, and requirements as therein provided: *Provided further*, That the amount awarded or adjudged to be paid by said railway company for said dissenting nation or tribe shall be in lieu of the compensation that said nation or tribe would be entitled to receive under the foregoing provision. Said company shall also pay, so long as said territory is owned or occupied by the Indians, to the Secretary of the Interior the sum of fifteen dollars per annum for each mile of railway it shall construct in the said Territory. The money paid to the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of this act shall be apportioned by him in accordance with the laws and treaties now in force among the different nations and tribes according to the number of miles of railway that may be constructed by said railway company through their lands: *Provided*, That Congress shall have the right, as long as said lands are occupied and possessed by said nation or tribe, to impose such additional taxes upon said railway as it may deem just and proper for their benefit; and any Territory or State hereafter formed through which said railway shall have been established may exercise the like power as to such part of said railway as may be within its limits. Said railway company shall have the right to survey and locate its railway immediately after the passage of this act.

SEC. 6. That said company shall cause maps showing the route of its located line through said Territory to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and also to be filed in the office of the principal chief of each of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located, and after filing said maps no claim for a subsequent settlement and improvement upon the right of way shown by said maps shall be valid as against said company: *Provided*, That when a map showing any portion of said railway company's located line is filed as herein provided for, said company shall commence grading said located line within one year thereafter, or said location shall be void; and said location shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, in sections of twenty-five miles, before construction of any such section shall be begun.

SEC. 7. That the officers, servants, and employees of said company, necessary to the construction and management of said road, shall be allowed to reside, while so engaged, upon said right of way, but subject to the provisions of the Indian intercourse laws and such rules and regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with said intercourse laws.

SEC. 8. That the United States circuit court for the western district of Arkansas shall except as provided in section three of this act have, without reference to the amount in controversy, concurrent jurisdiction over all controversies arising between said Pittsburgh, Columbus and Fort Smith Railway Company and the nations or tribes through whose territory said railway company shall construct their lines; said courts shall have like jurisdiction, without reference to the amount in controversy, over all controversies arising between the inhabitants of said nation or tribe and said railway company, and the civil jurisdiction of said courts is hereby extended within the limits of said Indian Territory without distinction as to citizenship of the parties, so far as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 9. That the said railway shall build at least one hundred miles of its railway in said Territory within three years after the passage of this act and complete main line of the same within one year thereafter, or the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to that portion not built. That said railway company shall construct and maintain continually all fences, roads, and highways, crossings, and necessary bridges over said railway whenever said roads and highways do now or may hereafter cross said railway's right of way or may be by the proper authorities laid out across the same.

SEC. 10. That the said Pittsburgh, Columbus and Fort Smith Railway Company shall accept this right of way upon the express condition, binding upon itself, its successors,

and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking towards the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their lands, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian nations any further grant of land or its occupancy than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the conditions mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.

SEC. 11. That all mortgages executed by said railway company conveying any portion of its railway, with the franchises, that may be constructed in said Indian Territory shall be recorded in the Department of the Interior, and the record thereof shall be evidence and notice of their execution, and shall convey all rights and property of said company as therein expressed.

SEC. 12. That Congress may at any time amend, alter, or repeal this act, and the right of way herein and hereby granted shall not be assigned or transferred in any form whatever except as to mortgage or other liens that may be given or secured thereon to aid in the construction thereof.

Approved, June 30, 1890.

CHAP. 801 - An act extending the time of payment to purchasers of land of the Omaha tribe of Indians in Nebraska, and for other purposes.

[26 Stats., p. 329. August 19, 1890.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to extend the time of payments of the purchase money due for land sold on the Omaha Indian reservation under the sales made by virtue of "An act to provide for the sale of a part of the reservation of the Omaha tribe of Indians in the State of Nebraska, and for other purposes," approved August seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, as follows: The time for the first payment is hereby extended until the first day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, the second payment to become due in one year thereafter, and the third payment to be due and payable in one year from the time fixed for the second payment: *Provided*, That the interest on said payments shall be paid annually at the time said payments of interest are due; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall retain in the Treasury all moneys heretofore and that may hereafter be paid as principal under the act approved August seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and shall pay over five per centum thereof annually to the Secretary of the Interior, to be expended by him annually for the benefit of said Indians, as prescribed in section three of said act, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay all interest that has been paid on land sold under said act to the Secretary of the Interior, to be by him paid over to said tribe, to be distributed to the members thereof pro rata by the agent of said tribe, and all interest hereafter coming into the Treasury shall be paid over and distributed to said tribe annually in like manner: *And provided*, That the said act of August seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, except as changed or modified by this act, shall remain in full force and effect.

SEC. 2. That any entryman who has taken less than one hundred and sixty acres of land on this reservation and has made payments on the same according to law, may purchase, at the appraised price and upon the conditions prescribed in the act of August seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, such additional lands lying contiguous to the lands included in his original entry as he may desire: *Provided*, That the land so purchased, together with the land included in his original entry, shall in no case exceed one hundred and sixty acres: *And provided further*, That no forfeiture shall be deemed to have been incurred on account of the failure to make the payments on said land: that were due July first, eighteen hundred and ninety, under the act of August seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and acts amendatory thereof.

Approved, August 19, 1890.

CHAP. 807.—An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, and for other purposes.

[26 Stats. p. 336. August 19, 1890.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department for the year ending June

thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, namely:

\* \* \* \* \*  
Necessary travelling expenses of one superintendent of Indian schools, including telegraphing and incidental expenses of inspection and investigation, two thousand dollars:  
\* \* \* \* \*

*And provided*, That he shall perform such other duties as may be imposed upon him by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. [p. 338.]

\* \* \* \* \*  
This amount, to reimburse the Choctaw Orphan Reservation fund, being the sum taken from said fund on the fourth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, by order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and advanced to William G. Coffin, superintendent of Indian affairs for the southern superintendency, for the relief of loyal Cherokee Indians, fifteen thousand dollars: *Provided*, That said amount shall be reimbursed to the United States out of interest accruing to the Cherokee Nation on their funds held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior. [p. 340.]

\* \* \* \* \*  
For payment to the Creek Nation of Indians in the Indian Territory, as provided in third article of treaty proclaimed August eleventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, between said Creek Nation and the United States, to be paid to said Indians per capita, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, unless otherwise directed by the President of the United States as provided in said treaty, four hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the Creek Indians, through the national council of said Creek Nation, shall receipt to the United States for the above sum in full for the four hundred thousand dollars specified in the third article of the treaty of eighteen hundred and sixty-six, proclaimed August eleventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-six. [p. 340.]

\* \* \* \* \*  
This amount to enable the President of the United States to carry out the provisions of the third article of the treaty made with the Kickapoo Indians, dated June twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to be paid as provided in said treaty, and under such rules as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, to the heirs or legal representatives of twenty-six deceased Kickapoos, the settlement of whose estates is desired, under the provisions of section two of the act of August fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, such sum as may be their proportion of the one hundred thousand dollars provided for said tribe for education and other beneficial purposes, per treaty of May eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, not exceeding eight thousand seven hundred and eighty-three dollars and fifty-eight cents; in all twelve thousand four hundred and sixty-six dollars and two cents. [p. 342.]

\* \* \* \* \*  
That the Secretary of the Interior pay to the Miamies of Kansas per capita all the moneys now held for them by the United States, said sum being on the fourteenth of June, eighteen hundred and ninety, twenty-seven thousand six hundred and fifty-one dollars and thirty-three cents, first paying therefrom to Thomas F. Richardville, the sum of two thousand dollars, balance due him for services rendered his tribe and expenses incurred as chief and agent from March eighteen hundred and eighty-six to March thirty-first, eighteen hundred and ninety. [p. 343.]

\* \* \* \* \*  
To enable the President of the United States to appoint a commission, to consist of three persons, not more than two of whom shall be of the same political party, with authority to negotiate with the Northern band of Cheyenne Indians on the Tongue River reservation and in its vicinity in Montana, and with the band of Northern Cheyenne Indians on the Pine Ridge reservation in South Dakota, for such modification of their treaty and other rights, as may be deemed desirable by said Indians and the President, and for the removal of said Northern bands of Cheyenne Indians to a permanent settlement upon any of the existing reservations, and if the result of such negotiations shall make it necessary to negotiate with any other tribes or bands of Indians for such portion of their reservation as may be necessary for the permanent settlement of the said Northern bands of Cheyennes as herein contemplated, five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary; but no agreement shall take effect until ratified by Congress. [p. 343.]

\* \* \* \* \*  
That the sum of two thousand one hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury of the United States of America not otherwise appropriated, and that the same be paid to the Pottawatomie Indians, known as the Citizen and Prairie Bands, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, ac-

ceding to their respective rights and interest. Said sum, when so paid, to be in full for principal and interest due said Indians on a one thousand dollar interest-bearing bond of the State of Indiana, and known as the Fitch bond, said to have been "abstracted, lost, or mislaid" by Mr. Fitch, and the Secretary of the Interior shall take the necessary steps to collect the amount of principal and interest due on said bond to be covered into the Treasury. [p. 345.]

That there be paid to the Mexican Pottawatomie Indians of Kansas the sum of twenty-seven thousand and eleven dollars and sixty cents, to be apportioned among those now living and the heirs of those who may be dead, by the Secretary of the Interior as their respective rights may appear; and that for this purpose there be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of seventeen thousand nine hundred and ninety-five dollars and forty-six cents, and the Secretary of the Interior be authorized and directed to pay them the further sum of nine thousand and sixteen dollars and fourteen cents from funds standing to the credit of said Indians on the books of the Treasury. [p. 345.]

For interest on one hundred and fifty-seven thousand four hundred dollars, at five per centum, under the direction of the President, per second article of treaty of October twenty-first, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars: *Provided*, That in making payments under this appropriation no one shall be recognized as a member of the tribe whose name was not upon the roll January first, eighteen hundred and ninety, but this shall not be held to impair or otherwise affect the rights or equities of any person whose claim to membership in said tribe is now pending and being investigated. [p. 346.]

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay per capita to the Seneca tribe of Indians, in the Indian Territory, the sum of one thousand four hundred and five and sixty-six cents for one thousand four hundred and five and sixty-six hundredths acres of land taken from said tribe, without compensation by the United States, in excess of the amount authorized to be taken by the first article of the treaty with said tribe, concluded February twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, one thousand four hundred and five dollars and sixty-six cents, said sum to be received by said Indians as a relinquishment of all claims for the excess of said land. [p. 347.]

For subsistence of the Sioux, and for purposes of their civilization, as per agreement ratified by act of Congress approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That this sum shall include transportation of supplies from the termination of railroad or steamboat transportation; and in this service Indians shall be employed wherever practicable: *And provided*, That the expense incident to the taking of the census provided for in the last annual Indian appropriation act shall be paid from the money hereby appropriated after July first, eighteen hundred and ninety. [p. 348.]

For the payment of one year's interest in advance on the sum of three million dollars provided for as a permanent fund in section seventeen of the "Act to divide a portion of the reservation of the Sioux Nation of Indians in Dakota into separate reservations and to secure the relinquishment of the Indian title to the remainder, and for other purposes," approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, to be computed from the date when interest began to accrue; to be expended in the manner and for the purposes provided for in said section, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be reimbursed to the United States as therein provided.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay to the Santee Sioux Indians, located at Flandreau, South Dakota, in case they choose to take the money instead of land, the sum of one dollar per acre in lieu of the allotments of lands to which said Indians would be entitled under the provisions of section seven of "An act to divide a portion of the Sioux Reservation to Sioux Indians of Dakota into separate reservations and to secure the relinquishment of the Indians to the remainder, and for other purposes," approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, to be reimbursed to the United States as therein provided, forty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary. The funds appropriated by this paragraph shall not be covered into the Treasury.

For the erection of fifteen school buildings, being in part compliance with the requirements of section twenty of the above-mentioned act of March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, fifteen thousand dollars. [p. 349.]

For the support of the full and mixed blood Indians in Minnesota heretofore belonging to the Medawakanton band of Sioux Indians, who have resided in said State since

the twentieth day of May, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, or who were then engaged in removing to said State, and have since resided therein, and have severed their tribal relations, eight thousand dollars, to be expended by the Secretary of the Interior, as in his judgment he may think best, for such lands, agricultural implements, buildings, seeds, cattle, horses, food, or clothing as may be deemed best in the case of each of these Indians or families thereof: *Provided*, That two thousand dollars of the above eight thousand dollars shall be expended for the Prairie Island settlement of Indians in Goodhue County: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior may appoint a suitable person to make the above-mentioned expenditure under his direction, whose compensation shall not exceed one thousand dollars; and all of said money which is to be expended for lands, cattle, horses, implements, seeds, food, or clothing shall be so expended that each of the Indians in this paragraph mentioned shall receive, as nearly as practicable, an equal amount in value of this appropriation: *And provided further*, That, as far as practicable, lands for said Indians shall be purchased in such locality as each Indian desires, and none of said Indians shall be required to remove from where he now resides and to any locality or land against his will. [p. 349.]

For support and education of the Seminole and Creek Indians in Florida, for the erection and furnishing of school-houses, for the employment of teachers, and for the purchase of seeds and agricultural implements and other necessary articles, six thousand dollars; this money, or any part thereof, may be used, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, for the purchase of land for homes of said Seminole Indians. [p. 352.]

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Negotiating with Indian tribes: To enable the President of the United States to enter into negotiations provided for in section three of act of February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, entitled "An act to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes," for the relinquishment of their surplus lands, five thousand dollars.

That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint a commission to consist of three persons, not more than two of whom shall be of the same political party, who shall negotiate with the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians, in North Dakota, for the cession and relinquishment to the United States of whatever right or interest they may have in and to any and all land in said State to which they claim title, and for their removal to and settlement upon the White Earth Reservation, or any other lands reserved for the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota; also to obtain the consent of the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota to the settlement of the said Turtle Mountain Chippewa Indians on the reservation lands of the Chippewas in Minnesota if they hold sufficient land for that purpose. And the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the purpose of defraying the expense of the proposed negotiations.

That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint a commission to consist of three persons, not more than two of whom shall be of the same political party, and not more than one of whom shall be a resident of any one State, whose duty it shall be to visit the Puyallup Reservation, in the State of Washington, and to make full inquiry and investigation regarding such reservation: the nature of the title and value of the lands allotted in severalty; whether there are any common lands which have not been allotted, and if so, the value of the same, and of the interest of the Indians therein; whether such reservation embraces the land on Puget Sound, between high and low water mark; whether any restrictions now existing upon the power of alienation by Indians of their allotted lands should be wholly or in part removed; as to the manner in which lands shall be disposed of when the Indian allottees shall be vested with power to dispose of their individual tracts; in what manner, if at all, individual Indians shall be indemnified for damage to their individual holdings, if railroads shall be granted a right of way through the reservation; in what manner the tribe shall be compensated for the damage consequent upon the granting of such right of way through any tribal or common lands belonging to said reservation; in what manner and by whom the legitimate heirs of deceased allottees shall be determined; under what circumstances and upon what conditions contracts have been obtained from Indians for the sale of their allotted lands; and regarding all other questions and matters bearing upon the welfare of said Indians, and the wisdom or necessity of the disposal by the Indians of their interest, in whole or in part, in any individual or tribal lands belonging to said reservation. And said commission shall report the facts ascertained and their conclusions and recommendations

hereon to the President to be communicated by him to Congress. And the sum of ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the purpose of defraying the expenses and compensation of said commission.

That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint a commission, to be composed of three persons, not more than two of whom shall be of the same political party, and not more than one of whom shall be a resident of any one State, whose duty it shall be to visit and thoroughly investigate and determine as to the correct location of the northern line of the Warm Springs Indian Reservation, in the State of Oregon, the same to be located according to the terms of the treaty of June twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, which commission shall report their conclusions as to the proper location of said line to the Secretary of the Interior. And said commission shall also visit the Colville Indian Reservation, in the State of Washington and negotiate with said Colville and other bands of Indians on said reservation for the cession of such portion of said reservation as said Indians may be willing to dispose of, that the same may be opened to white settlement.

And said commission shall make report of the facts ascertained, and of their conclusions and recommendations upon all matters hereby committed to them, to the Secretary of the Interior. And the Secretary of the Interior is hereby required to report the facts found and the conclusions and recommendations of said commission and of his action thereon to Congress for ratification.

That each member of said commission shall be paid not to exceed the sum of ten dollars per day while necessarily engaged in performing the duties of said commission, and actual expenses of travel and subsistence, the same to be audited by the Secretary of the Interior, and paid by the Treasurer upon proper vouchers. And the sum of six thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for such purpose.

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to enter in negotiations with the Muscogee or Creek Nation of Indians for the cession to the Seminole Nation of a tract of land now occupied by the Seminole Indians in the Indian Territory, not exceeding twenty-five thousand acres. And the sum of thirty-two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay for said land and the expenses incident to such negotiations, the said sum to be reimbursed out of the funds of the Seminole Nation now held in trust by the United States.

That the commission appointed by the President to treat with the Prairie band of Pottawatomies and the Kickapoo Indians in Kansas be continued, and that the balance of unexpended funds appropriated for that purpose by act of March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, is hereby reappropriated.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to continue the Cherokee Commission, provided for by act approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, twenty thousand dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to reimburse Big Jim's band of Absentee Shawnees for losses sustained by reason of the forcible removal of said band from the Kickapoo Reservation in the Indian Territory, to be expended in the purchase of stock and agricultural implements and in promoting the comfort and improvement of said Indians, seventeen thousand two hundred and fifteen dollars.

To enable the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to employ one suitable person as matron to teach Indian girls in house keeping and other household duties, at a rate not exceeding sixty dollars per month, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

To pay George M. Chapman, late Indian inspector, balance due for travelling expenses incurred and board paid while engaged in his official duties, four hundred and twenty-four dollars and forty cents.

To reimburse Joseph Dunlap for money paid by him for Chief Tool, of the Kansas tribe of Indians, eleven hundred dollars, the same to be paid from moneys in the Treasury to the credit of said Kansas Indians.

The accounting officers of the Treasury Department are authorized and empowered to settle the accounts of Samuel S. Patterson, late a United States agent for the Navajo Indians, according to equity.

The accounting officers of the Treasury Department are hereby authorized and directed to allow credit in settlement of the accounts of certain Indian agents named in House Executive Document Numbered Two hundred and ninety-eight, Fifty-first Congress, first session, of the amounts therein set forth as properly due for salaries but heretofore disallowed. [p. 356.]

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay the Chippewa Indians of the State of Minnesota the amount of the several sums not hitherto paid, awarded them by commis-

sion appointed December second, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, for damages sustained on account of the building of dams and reservoirs on Lake Winnebagoishish, Cass Lake, and Leech Lake, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be in full payment for all damages and claims of whatever nature on account of the construction and maintenance of such dams and reservoirs; two-thirds thereof to the Pillager and Lake Winnebagoishish band, now residing or entitled to reside on Leech Lake and Lake Winnebagoishish or Cass Lake Reservations, and one-third to the Mississippi band, now residing or entitled to reside on the White Earth, White Oak Point, and Mille Lac Reservations, to be paid to them by the Secretary of the Interior per capita, or expended by him in their behalf in such manner as in his judgment will best promote their civilization and self-support; an account of this expenditure to be reported to the next session of Congress.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to carry out an act entitled "An act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota, and for other purposes," approved January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, as follows:

For the purchase and erection of houses for Indians and of saw and flour mills; agricultural implements, stock and seeds, breaking and fencing land; for payment of expenses of delegations of Chippewa Indians to visit the White Earth Reservation; for the erection and maintenance of day and industrial schools; and for subsistence and pay of employes, one hundred thousand dollars; and for surveys, appraisals, removals, and allotments, one hundred thousand dollars; in all two hundred thousand dollars, of which amount seven thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, may be used for the employment of additional clerical force in the office of the surveyor-general of Minnesota, on account of such surveys. *Provided*, That these amounts shall be reimbursed to the United States from the proceeds of sales of land ceded by the Chippewa Indians under the act of January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine. And the Secretary of the Interior shall make a full and detailed report of his doings hereunder to the first session of the Fifty-second Congress.

To enable the Attorney-General to employ a special attorney for the Mission Indians of Southern California, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, two thousand five hundred dollars.

To enable the Attorney-General to pay necessary expenses in the case of the United States against William H. Thomas and others, pending in the circuit court of the United States for the western district of North Carolina, being a suit by the United States as trustee and as guardian, to settle and enforce certain rights of the Cherokee Indians residing in the State of North Carolina, five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, said sum to be expended by or under the direction of the Attorney-General, whose expenditures of the same shall be audited and accounted for in like manner as other expenditures of public money made by him.

#### FOR SUPPORT OF SCHOOLS.

For support of Indian day and industrial schools, and for other educational purposes not hereinafter provided for, including pay of draughtsman to be employed in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, seven hundred and seventy-six thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars; for the construction on Indian reservations of school buildings and repair of school buildings, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars; and for purchase of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine, for schools, ten thousand dollars; in all, nine hundred and eleven thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars: *Provided*, that the entire cost of any boarding-school building exclusive of out buildings, to be built from the moneys appropriated hereby, shall not exceed twelve thousand dollars, and the entire cost of any day-school building to be so built shall not exceed six hundred dollars.

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to repair and equip for use the buildings known as Fort Totten, at Devil's Lake, North Dakota, and recently turned over to his Department by the Secretary of War, in order that they may be used to their full capacity for the purpose of an Indian industrial boarding school, and for this purpose he may use so much money as may be necessary, to be taken from the appropriation herein made for the support of Indian day and industrial schools.

For the erection of an industrial boarding-school building at the Blackfeet Agency, in Montana, twenty-five thousand dollars, this sum to be charged to the appropriation for the Indians at the Blackfeet Agency provided for in Article three of the agreement with the Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfeet, and River Crow Indians, in Montana, ratified by the act approved May first, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight.

For the purpose of erecting, constructing, and completing suitable school buildings for an Indian industrial school near the village of Flandreau, South Dakota, upon one hundred and sixty acres of land to be purchased by the Secretary of the Interior, for not to exceed the sum of two thousand dollars, which buildings are to be constructed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, upon plans and specifications to be approved by him, twenty-five thousand dollars.

\* \* \* \* \*  
 For the erection of buildings for an Indian industrial school at the Shoshone Indian Reservation, Wyoming, twenty-five thousand dollars. [p. 359.]  
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For support and education of sixty Indian pupils at Saint Joseph's Normal School at Reusslaer, Indiana, eight thousand three hundred and thirty dollars.

For support and education of one hundred Indian pupils at Saint Boniface's Industrial School at Banning, California, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For the education and support of one hundred Indian children at the Holy Family Indian School, at Blackfoot agency, Montana, twelve thousand five hundred dollars. [p. 360.]

CHAP. 913.—An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to procure and submit to Congress a proposal for the sale to the United States of the western part of the Crow Indian Reservation in Montana.

[25 Stats., p. 168. September 25, 1890.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to appoint a commission consisting of three discreet persons, whose duty it shall be to negotiate with the Crow Indians for a surrender to the United States of all that portion of the reservation in Montana, or so much thereof as they will consent to surrender, which is situated south of the Yellowstone River and west of the divide between Fryer Creek and Clark's Fork River in said State, and to report to Congress the result of any such negotiation. But no agreement for any such surrender shall be valid until ratified by Congress.

SEC. 2. That the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as is necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act.

Approved, September 25, 1890.

CHAP. 917.—An act granting the right of way to the Hutchinson and Southern Railroad Company to construct and operate a railroad, telegraph, and telephone line from the city of Anthony, in the State of Kansas, through the Indian Territory, to some point in the county of Grayson, in the State of Texas.

[26 Stats. p., 185. September 26, 1890.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Hutchinson and Southern Railroad Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Kansas, be, and the same is hereby, invested and empowered with the right of locating, constructing, equipping, operating, using, and maintaining a railroad, telegraph and telephone line from a point on the north line of the Indian Territory, south of the City of Anthony, in the State of Kansas, into the Indian Territory, to a connection with the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railroad at or near Pond Creek in the Indian Territory, and thence to a connection with the Santa Fe Railroad at or near the city of Guthrie or some point north of there, within the distance of twenty miles, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turn-outs, and sidings as said company may deem it to their interest to construct along and upon the right of way and depot grounds herein provided for: *Provided,* That the company shall have the right to adopt the most feasible and practicable route in following the general direction hereinbefore specified.

SEC. 2. That said corporation is authorized to take and use for all purposes of a railroad, telegraph, and telephone line, and for no other purpose, a right of way one hundred feet in width through said Indian Territory, for said line of the Hutchinson and Southern Railroad Company, and to take and use a strip of land two hundred feet in width with the length of three thousand feet, in addition to the right of way, for stations, for every ten miles of road, with the right to use such additional ground where there are heavy cuts or fills as may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of the road-bed, not exceeding one hundred feet on each side of said right of way, or as much thereof as may

be included in said cut or fill: *Provided,* That no part of the lands herein authorized to be taken shall be leased or sold by the company, and they shall not be used except in such manner and for such purpose only as shall be necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said railroad, telegraph, and telephone lines; and when any portion thereof shall cease to be so used such portion shall revert to the nation or tribe of Indians from which the same shall have been taken.

SEC. 3. That before said railroad shall be constructed through any lands held by individual occupants according to the laws, customs, and usages of any of the Indian nations or tribes through which it may be constructed, full compensation shall be made to such occupants for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of such railway. In case of failure to make amicable settlements with any occupant, such compensation shall be determined by the appraisement of three disinterested referees, a majority of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business, to be appointed one (who shall act as chairman) by the President, one by the chief of the nation to which said occupant belongs, and one by the railroad company, who, before entering upon the duties of their appraisements, shall take and subscribe before one of the judges, or the clerk of the supreme court of the Territory of Oklahoma, or a United States Commissioner an oath that they will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of their appraisement, which oath, duly certified, shall be returned with their award and filed with the Secretary of the Interior within sixty days from the completion thereof, and a majority of said referees shall be competent to act in case of the absence of a member, after due notice. And upon the failure of either party to make such appointment within thirty days after the appointment made by the President the vacancy shall be filled by the judges of the supreme court of the Territory of Oklahoma, upon the application of the other party. The chairman of said board shall appoint the time and place of all hearings within the nation to which such occupant belongs. Each of said referees shall receive for his services the sum of four dollars per day for each day they are engaged in the trial of the cause submitted to them under this act, with mileage at five cents per mile. Witnesses shall receive the usual fees allowed by the courts of said nation. Costs, including compensation of said referees, shall be made a part of the award, and be paid by such railroad company. In case the referees do not agree, then any two of them are authorized to make the award. Either party being dissatisfied with the finding of the referees shall have the right, within ninety days after the making of the award and notice of the same, to appeal by original petition to the district court of the Territory of Oklahoma having judicial jurisdiction over the place where the land or some part of the same lies, which court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the subject-matter of the petition, according to the laws of the State of Kansas for determining the damage when property is taken for railroad purposes. If, upon the hearing of said appeal, the judgment of the court shall be for a larger sum than the award of the referees, or a sum equal to said award, the cost of said appeal shall be adjudged against the railroad company. If the judgment of the court shall be for a less sum than the award made by the referees, then the cost shall be adjudged against the party claiming damages. When proceedings shall have been commenced in court the railroad company shall pay double the amount of the award into court to abide the judgment thereof, and then have the right to enter upon the property sought to be condemned and proceed with the construction of the railroad.

The supreme court of said Territory shall have appellate jurisdiction in respect of the final judgment or decree of the district court in this section mentioned. Every appeal shall be taken within sixty days next after the entry of such judgment or decree.

SEC. 4. That said railroad shall not charge the inhabitants of said Territory a greater rate of freight than the rate authorized by the laws of the State of Kansas for services of transportation of the same kind: *Provided,* That passenger rates on said railroad shall not exceed three cents per mile. Congress hereby reserves the right to regulate the charges for freight and passengers on said railroad and messages on said telegraph and telephone lines until a State government or governments shall exist in said Territory within the limits of which said railroad, or a part thereof, shall be located, and then such State government or governments shall be authorized to fix and regulate the cost of transportation of persons and freights within their respective limits by said railroad; but Congress expressly reserves the right to fix and regulate at all times the cost of such transportation by said railway or said company whenever such transportation shall extend from one State into another or shall extend into more than one State: *Provided,* however, That the rate of such transportation of passengers, local or interstate, shall not exceed the rate above expressed: *And provided further,* That said railroad company shall carry the mail at such prices as Congress may by law provide, and until such rate is fixed by law the Postmaster-General may fix the rate of compensation.

SEC. 5. That said railroad company shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the particular nation or tribes through whose lands said line may be located,

the sum of fifty dollars per mile for each mile of road constructed and maintained in said Indian Territory, in addition to compensation provided for in this act for property taken or damages done individual occupants by the construction of said railroad, said payments to be made in installments of five hundred dollars as each ten miles of road is graded: *Provided*, That if the general council of either of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railroad may be located shall, within four months after the filing of maps of definite location as set forth in section six of this act, dissent from the allowance hereinbefore provided for, and shall certify the same to the Secretary of the Interior, then all compensation to be paid to such dissenting nation or tribe under the provisions of this act shall be determined as provided in section three for the determination of the compensation to be paid to the individual occupants of lands, with the right of appeal to the court upon the same terms, conditions, and requirements as therein provided: *Provided further*, That the amount awarded or adjudged to be paid by said railroad company for such dissenting nation or tribe shall be in lieu of the compensation the said nation or tribe would be entitled to receive under the foregoing provisions. Said company shall also pay, so long as said Territory is occupied by the Indians, to the Secretary of the Interior the sum of fifteen dollars per annum for each mile of railroad it shall construct and operate in said Territory. The money paid to the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of this act shall be apportioned by him in accordance with the laws and treaties now in force among the different nations and tribes according to the number of miles of railroad that may be constructed and operated by said company through their lands: *Provided*, That Congress shall have the right, so long as said lands are occupied and possessed by said nations and tribes, to impose additional taxes upon said railroad as it may deem just and proper for their benefit; and any State or Territory hereafter formed, through which said railroad shall have been established, may exercise the like power as to such part of said railroad as lies within its limits. Said railroad company shall have the right to survey and locate its railroad immediately after the passage of this act.

SEC. 6. That said company shall cause maps showing the route of its located line through said Territory to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and also to be filed in the office of the principal chief of each of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railroad may be located, and after the filing of said maps no claim for subsequent settlement or improvement upon the right of way shown by said maps shall be valid against said company: *Provided*, That when a map showing any portion of said railroad's located line is filed as herein provided for said company shall commence grading said located line within six months thereafter, or such location shall be void; and said location shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior in sections of twenty-five miles before construction of any such section shall be begun.

SEC. 7. That the officers, servants, and employees of said company necessary to the construction and management of said road shall be allowed to reside, while so engaged, upon such right of way, but subject to the provisions of the Indian Intercourse laws and such rules and regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Interior in conformity with said intercourse laws.

SEC. 8. The courts established under the laws of the United States in the Territory of Oklahoma shall have the same jurisdiction in respect of all cases and controversies arising between said Hutchinson and Southern Railroad Company and every other corporation, organization, association, tribe and person, that the said courts have and may by law exercise in respect of cases and controversies between other citizens of the United States, and this, without reference to the amount in controversy, except as otherwise in this act specially provided.

SEC. 9. That said railroad company shall build and complete its railway in said Territory within eighteen months after the passage of this act or the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to the portion not built; and it shall not be necessary in such a case for a forfeiture to be declared by judicial process or legislative enactment; and that said company shall construct and maintain continually all road and highway crossings and necessary bridges over said railroad wherever such roads and highways do now or may hereafter cross said railway's right of way, or may be by the proper authorities laid across the same.

SEC. 10. That said Hutchinson and Southern Railroad Company shall accept this right of way upon the express condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking toward the extinguishing or changing the present tenure of the Indians to their lands, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian nations any further grant of land, or its occupancy, than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the conditions mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all rights and privileges of said railroad under this act.

SEC. 11. That all mortgages executed by said railroad company conveying any portion of its railroad, with its franchises, that may be constructed in said Indian Territory

shall be recorded in the Department of the Interior, and the record thereof shall be prima facie evidence and notice of their execution, and shall convey all rights and property of said company as therein expressed.

SEC. 12. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act, and the right of way herein and hereby granted shall not be assigned or transferred in any form whatever prior to the construction and completion of said road, except as to mortgage or other lien that may be given or secured thereon to aid in the construction thereof.

Approved, September 26, 1890.

CHAP. 1126.—An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety, and for prior years, and for other purposes.

[26 Stat., p. 501, September 30, 1890.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety, and for prior years, and for other objects hereinafter stated, namely:

\* \* \* \* \*  
 UTE COMMISSION: For this amount, or so much thereof as may be required to pay indebtedness incurred by the Commission to negotiate with the Southern Ute Indians for the relinquishment of their lands in Colorado, one thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary.

RELIEF OF B. C. HOBBS: To reimburse B. C. Hobbs, amount expended by him in the purchase for the United States, by and with the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, of a lot of land for a training school for the Eastern Cherokee Indians at Cherokee, North Carolina, one hundred and twenty-two dollars and fifty cents.

RELIEF OF A. M. WILSON: The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to pay, out of the appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars made by section fourteen of the Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety, to A. M. Wilson, the sum of one hundred and twenty-seven dollars and eighty cents, on account of per diem, traveling, and other necessary expenses incurred by him under an order of the Department to visit Washington in April, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, to confer with the Secretary of the Interior in relation to his duties as a commissioner to negotiate with the Cherokee Indians. [P. 524.]

CHAP. 1127.—An act to provide for the sale of certain New York Indian lands in Kansas.

[26 Stat., p. 552, September 30, 1890.]

*Be it enacted by Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That those persons, being heads of families or single persons over twenty-one years of age, who have made settlement and improvement upon, and are bona fide claimants and occupants of, either in person or by tenant, the lands in Kansas which were allotted to certain New York Indians, and for which certificates of allotment, dated the fourteenth day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty, for three hundred and twenty acres of land each, were issued to thirty-two of said Indians, shall be, and hereby are, authorized and permitted to enter and purchase at the proper land office, at any time within one year from the passage of this act, said lands so occupied by them, in tracts not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, according to the Government surveys, at two dollars and fifty cents per acre, payment to be made in cash at time of purchase; and the moneys arising from such sales shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, in trust for and to be paid to said Indians, respectively, to whom said certificates were issued, or to their heirs, upon satisfactory proof of their identity to the Secretary of the Interior, at any time within five years from the passage of this act; and in case such proof is not made within the time specified, then the proceeds of such sale, or so much thereof as shall not have been paid under the provisions of this act, shall become a part of the public moneys of the United States.

SEC. 2. That any lands not entered by such settlers at the expiration of twelve months from the passage of this act shall be offered at public sale, in the usual manner, at not less than three dollars per acre, notice of said sale to be given by public advertisement of not less than thirty days; and any tract or tracts not then sold shall be thereafter subject to private entry at three dollars per acre.

SEC. 3. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved, September 30, 1890.

CHAP. 1132.—An act to authorize the Seneca Nation of New York Indians to lease lands within the Cattaraugus and Allegany Reservations, and to confirm existing leases.

[26 Stats., p. 558. September 30, 1860.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever the leases of land situate within the limits of the villages mentioned in the act of Congress entitled "An act to authorize the Seneca Nation of New York Indians to lease lands within the Cattaraugus and Allegany Reservations, and to confirm existing leases," approved February nineteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, except leases to railroads, shall by the terms of said act be renewable, the same shall be renewable for a term not exceeding ninety-nine years, instead of the term of twelve years, as therein provided, subject to all other terms and conditions of said act.*

Approved, September 30, 1860.

CHAP. 1248.—An act granting the right of way to the Sherman and Northwestern Railway Company through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes

[26 Stats., p. 632. October 1, 1860.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Sherman and Northwestern Railway Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Texas, be, and the same is hereby, invested and empowered with the right of locating, constructing, equipping, operating, using, and maintaining a railway, telegraph and telephone line through the Indian Territory, beginning at a point to be selected by said railway company on the north line of the State of Texas, in the counties of Grayson or Cooke, at a suitable and practicable crossing of Red River, in what is known as Delaware Bend of Red River, running thence northerly by the most practicable route through the Indian Territory to and through the coal-fields at or near Ardmore; thence, same direction, between the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railways, to the south line of the State of Kansas, at some point in Cowley County, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turn-outs, sidings, and extensions as said company may deem to their interest to construct along and upon the right of way and depot grounds herein provided for.*

SEC. 2. That said company is authorized to take and use for all purposes of a railway, and for no other purpose, a right of way one hundred feet in width through said Territory, and to take and use a strip of land two hundred feet in width with a length of three thousand feet, in addition to right of way, for stations, for every ten miles of the road, with the right to use additional ground where there are heavy cuts or fills as may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of the road-bed, not exceeding one hundred feet in width on each side of said right of way, or as much thereof as may be included in said cut or fill: *Provided*, That no more than said addition of land shall be taken for any one station: *And provided further*, That no part of the lands herein authorized to be taken shall be leased or sold by the company; and they shall not be used except in such manner and for such purposes only as shall be necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said railway, telegraph and telephone lines, and when any portion thereof shall cease to be used, such portion shall revert to the nation or tribe of Indians from which the same shall have been taken.

SEC. 3. That before said railway shall be constructed through any lands held by individual occupants, according to the laws, customs, and usages of any tribe of the Indian nations or tribes through which it may be constructed, full and complete compensation shall be made to such occupant for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of said railway. In case of failure to make amicable settlement with any occupant, such compensation shall be determined by the appointment of three disinterested referees, to be appointed, one (who shall act as chairman) by the President of the United States, one by the chief of the nation to which such occupant belongs, and one by said railway company, who, before entering upon the duties of their appointment, shall take and subscribe, before a district judge, clerk of a court, or United States commissioner, an oath that they will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of their appointment, which oaths duly certified shall be returned with their award to, and filed with, the Secretary of the Interior within sixty days from the completion thereof, and a majority of said referees shall be competent to act in case of the absence of a member, after due notice; and upon the failure of either party to make such appointment within thirty days after the appointment made by the President, the vacancy shall be filled by the supreme court of the Territory of Oklahoma. Upon the

application of the other party, the chairman of said board shall appoint the time and place for all hearings within the nation to which said occupant belongs. Each of said referees shall receive for his services the sum of four dollars per day for each day they are engaged in the trial of any case submitted to them under this act, with mileage at five cents per mile. Witnesses shall receive the usual fees allowed by the court of said nation; costs, including compensation of the referees, shall be made a part of the award and be paid by said railway company. In case the referees can not agree, then any two of them are authorized to make the award; either party being dissatisfied with the finding of the referees shall have the right, within ninety days after making the award and notice of the same, to appeal by original petition to the supreme court of the Territory of Oklahoma, which court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the subject-matter of said petition according to the laws of the State of Texas providing for determining the damage when property is taken for railroad purposes. If upon the hearing of said appeal the judgment of the court shall be for a larger sum than the award of the referees, the costs of said appeal shall be adjudged against the railway company. If the judgment of the court shall be for the same sum or less than the award of the referees, then the costs shall be adjudged against the appellant. When proceedings have been commenced in court the railway company shall pay double the amount of the award into the court to abide the judgment thereof and then have the right to enter upon the property sought to be condemned and proceed with the construction of the railroad.

SEC. 4. That said railway company shall not charge the inhabitants of said Territory a greater rate of freight than the rates authorized by laws of Texas for services or transportation of the same kind: *Provided*, That passenger rates on said railway shall not exceed three cents per mile, Congress reserving the right to regulate the charges for freight and passengers on said railway and messages on said telegraph and telephone lines until a State government shall be authorized to fix and regulate the cost of transportation of persons and freight within its respective limits by said railway company, but Congress expressly reserves the right to fix and regulate at all times the cost of such transportation by said railway company whenever such transportation shall extend from one State into another, or shall extend into more than one State: *Provided, however*, That the rate of such transportation of passengers, local or interstate, shall not exceed the rates above expressed: *And provided further*, That said railway company shall carry the mail at such prices as Congress may by law provide, and until such rate is fixed by law the Postmaster-General may fix the rate of compensation.

SEC. 5. That said railway company shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the particular nation or tribe through whose land said line may be located, the sum of fifty dollars, in addition to compensation provided for in this act, for property taken and damages done to individual occupants by the construction of the railway for each mile of railway that it may construct in said Territory; said payments to be made in installments of one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars as each working section of twenty-five miles of road is graded: *Provided*, That if the general council of either of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located shall, within four months after filing of the maps of definite location as set forth in section six of this act, dissent from the allowances provided for in this section, and shall certify the same to the Secretary of the Interior, then all compensation to be paid to such dissenting nation or tribe under the provisions of this act shall be determined as provided for in section three for the determination of the compensation to be paid to the individual occupants of lands, with the right of appeal to the courts upon the same conditions, terms, and requirements as therein provided: *Provided further*, That the amount of the award adjudged to be paid by said railway company for such dissenting nation or tribe shall be in lieu of the compensation that said nation or tribe would be entitled to receive under the foregoing provisions; said company shall also pay, so long as said Territory is owned or occupied by the Indians, to the Secretary of the Interior the sum of fifteen dollars per annum for each mile of railway it shall construct in the said Territory. The money paid to the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of this act shall be apportioned by him, in accordance with the laws and treaties now in force among the different nations and tribes, according to the number of miles of railway that may be constructed by said railway company through their lands: *Provided*, That Congress shall have the right, as long as said lands are occupied and possessed by said nations or tribes, to impose such additional taxes upon said railway as it may deem just and proper for their benefit, and any Territory or State hereafter formed through which said railway shall have been established may exercise the like powers as to such part of said railway as may be within its limits. Said railway company shall have the right to survey and locate its railway immediately after the passage of this act.

SEC. 6. That said company shall cause maps, showing the route of its located line through said Territory, to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and also to be filed in the office of the principal chief of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located, and after filing said maps no claim for a subsequent settle-

ment and improvement upon the right of way shown by said maps shall be valid as against said company: *Provided*, That when a map showing any portion of said railway company's located line is filed as herein provided for, said company shall commence grading said located line within one year thereafter, or said location shall be void, and said location shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior in sections of twenty-five miles before construction of any such section shall be begun.

SEC. 7. That the officers, servants, and employees of said company necessary to the construction and management of said road shall be allowed to reside while so engaged upon said right of way, but subject to the provisions of the Indian intercourse laws, and such rules and regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with said intercourse laws.

SEC. 8. That the United States circuit and district courts for the Indian Territory, and such other courts as may be authorized by Congress, shall have, without reference to the amount in controversy, concurrent jurisdiction over all controversies arising between said Sherman and Northwestern Railway Company and the nations or tribes through whose territory said railway company shall construct its lines; said court shall have like jurisdiction, without reference to the amount in controversy, over all controversies arising between the inhabitants of said nation or tribe and said railway company, and the civil jurisdiction of said courts is hereby extended within the limits of said Indian Territory, without distinction as to citizenship of the parties, so far as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 9. That the said railway company shall build at least one hundred miles of its railway in said Territory within three years after the passage of this act, and complete main line of the same within one year thereafter, or the right herein granted shall be forfeited as to that portion not built; that said railway company shall construct and maintain continually all fences, roads, and highway crossings, and necessary bridges over said railway whenever said roads and highways do now or may hereafter cross said railways right of way or may be by the proper authorities laid out across the same.

SEC. 10. That the said Sherman and Northwestern Railway Company shall accept this right of way upon the express condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking toward the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their lands, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian nation any further grant of lands or its occupancy than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the conditions mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.

SEC. 11. That all mortgages executed by said company conveying any portion of its railway, with the franchises, that may be constructed in said Indian Territory shall be recorded in the Department of the Interior, and the record thereof shall be evidence and notice of their execution, and shall convey all rights and properties of said company as therein expressed.

SEC. 12. That Congress may at any time amend, alter, or repeal this act, and the right of way herein and hereby granted shall not be assigned or transferred in any way or from whatever prior to the construction and completion of the road, except as to mortgages or other liens that may be given or secured thereon to aid in construction thereof.

Approved, October 1, 1890.

CHAP. 1249.—An act to refer to the Court of Claims certain claims of the Shawnee and Delaware Indians and the freedmen of the Cherokee Nation, and for other purposes.

[26 Stat., p. 635. October 1, 1890.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That full jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Court of Claims, subject to an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States as in other cases, to hear and determine what are the just rights in law or in equity of the Shawnee and Delaware Indians, who are settled and incorporated into the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, east of ninety-six degrees west longitude, under the provisions of article fifteen of the treaty of July nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, made by and between the United States and the Cherokee Nation, and articles of agreement made by and between the Cherokee Nation and the Shawnee Indians June seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, approved by the President June ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and articles of agreement made with the Delaware Indians April eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven; and also of the Cherokee freedmen, who are settled and located in the Cherokee Nation under the provisions and stipulations of article nine of the

aforesaid treaty of eighteen hundred and sixty-six in respect to the subject-matter herein provided for.

SEC. 2. That the said Shawnees, Delawares, and freedmen shall have a right, either separately or jointly, to begin and prosecute a suit or suits against the Cherokee Nation and the United States Government to recover from the Cherokee Nation all moneys due either in law or equity and unpaid to the said Shawnees, Delawares, or freedmen, which the Cherokee Nation have before paid out, or may hereafter pay, per capita, in the Cherokee Nation, and which was, or may be, refused to or neglected to be paid to the said Shawnees, Delawares, or freedmen by the Cherokee Nation, out of any money or funds which have, or may be paid into the treasury of, or in any way have come, or may come, into the possession of the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, derived from the sale, leasing, or rent for grazing purposes on Cherokee lands west of ninety-six degrees west longitude, and which have been, or may be, appropriated and directed to be paid out per capita by the acts passed by the Cherokee council, and for all moneys, lands, and rights which shall appear to be due to the said Shawnees, Delawares, or freedmen under the provisions of the aforesaid articles of the treaty and articles of agreement.

SEC. 3. That the said suit or suits may be brought in the name of the principal chief or chiefs of the said Shawnee and Delaware Indians, and for the freedmen and in their behalf and for their use in the name of some person as their trustee, to be selected by them with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. And the exercise of such jurisdiction shall not be barred by any lapse of time heretofore, nor shall the rights of such Indians be impaired by any acts passed and approved by the Cherokee national council. Suits may be instituted within twelve months after the passage of this act, and the law and practice and rules of procedure in such courts shall be the practice and law in these cases; and copies of petitions filed in the case at the commencement of the suit shall be served upon the Attorney-General of the United States and on the principal chief in the Cherokee Nation by the marshal of the district court for the Indian Territory; and that the costs of the said suits shall be apportioned between the United States and the other parties to such suits as to said court law and equity shall require. The Attorney-General shall designate and appoint from the Department of Justice a person who is competent to defend the Cherokee Nation and the United States. And the said Shawnees, Delawares, and freedmen may be represented by attorneys and counsel. And the court is hereby authorized to decree the amount of compensation of such attorneys and counsel fees, not to exceed ten per centum of the amount recovered, and order the same to be paid to the attorneys and counsel of the said Shawnees, Delawares, and freedmen; and all judgments for any sum or sums of money which may be ordered or decreed by such court in favor of the Shawnees, Delawares, or freedmen, and against the Cherokee Nation, shall be enforced by the said court or courts against the said Cherokee Nation by execution mandamus, or in any other way which the said court may see fit.

SEC. 4. That the said Shawnee Indians are hereby authorized and empowered to bring and begin a suit in law or equity against the United States Government, in the Court of Claims, to recover and collect from the United States Government any amount of money that in law or equity is due from the United States to said tribes in reimbursement of their tribal fund for money wrongfully diverted therefrom. The right of appeal, jurisdiction of the court, process, procedure, and proceedings in the suit here provided for shall be as provided for in sections one, two, and three of this act.

Approved, October 1, 1890.

CHAP. 1252.—An act giving, upon conditions and limitations therein contained, the assent of the United States to certain leases of rights to mine coal in the Choctaw Nation.

[26 Stat., p. 610. October 1, 1890.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the consent of the United States is hereby given, upon the conditions and with the limitations hereinafter set forth, and no further, to the following-described leases of coal rights, which citizens of the Choctaw Nation have made to the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company, a corporation created by the laws of the State of Minnesota, copies of which leases, eleven in number, have been filed and deposited with the Secretary of the Interior, namely:

First. A lease bearing date the twentieth day of May, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, between James F. Freney and John M. Grady, citizens of the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, of the one part, and the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company, of the other part. Recorded in the clerk's office of Gaines County, Choctaw Nation, June third, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, in record-book numbered one, pages two hundred and six and two hundred and fourteen, inclusive.

Second. A lease bearing date the first day of August, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, between Jonas Durant, John M. Grady, James F. Freaney, G. M. Bond, Fritz Sittel, and Robert J. Ward, citizens of Tobucksey and Gaines Counties, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, of the one part, and the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company, of the other part. Recorded in record-book numbered B, pages twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, and thirty-four, inclusive, of the records of Gaines County, Choctaw Nation, on the eighteenth day of August, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine.

Third. A lease bearing date the first day of August, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, between Mrs. John Adams, John M. Grady, James F. Freaney, G. M. Bond, Fritz Sittel, and Robert J. Ward, citizens of Tobucksey and Gaines Counties, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, of the one part, and the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company. Recorded in record-book numbered B, pages twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, and twenty-eight, inclusive, of the records of Gaines County, Choctaw Nation, on the nineteenth day of August, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine.

Fourth. A lease bearing date the first day of August, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, between Moses Williams, John M. Grady, James F. Freaney, G. M. Bond, Fritz Sittel, and Robert J. Ward, citizens of Tobucksey and Gaines Counties, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, of the one part, and the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company, of the other part. Recorded in record-book numbered B, pages eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three, inclusive, of the records of Gaines County, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, on the nineteenth day of August, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty-nine.

Fifth. A lease bearing date the first day of August, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, between Ahotubbee, Ishlatubbee, John M. Grady, James F. Freaney, G. M. Bond, Fritz Sittel, and Robert J. Ward, citizens of Tobucksey and Gaines Counties, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, of the one part, and the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company, of the other part. Recorded in record-book B, pages twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen, inclusive, of the records of Gaines County, on the nineteenth day of August, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine.

Sixth. A lease bearing date the first day of August, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, between Ahotubbee, John M. Grady, James F. Freaney, G. M. Bond, Fritz Sittel, and Robert J. Ward, citizens of Tobucksey and Gaines Counties, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, of the one part, and the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company, of the other part. Recorded in record-book numbered B, on pages eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three, inclusive, of the records of Gaines County, Choctaw Nation, on the eighteenth day of August, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine.

Seventh. A lease bearing date the first day of August, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, between John M. Grady, James F. Freaney, G. M. Bond, Fritz Sittel, and Robert J. Ward, citizens of Tobucksey and Gaines Counties, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, of the one part, and the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company, of the other part. Recorded in record-book numbered B, on pages one, two, three, four, five, inclusive, of the records of Gaines County, Choctaw Nation, on the nineteenth day of August, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine.

Eighth. A lease bearing date the first day of August, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, between James Arnature, John M. Grady, as guardian of Henry Freaney, a minor, Josiah Gardner, G. M. Bond, and James J. McAlister, by his attorney in fact Josiah Gardner, all citizens of the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, of the one part, and the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company, of the other part. Recorded in record-book numbered B, pages seventy-two to seventy-six, inclusive, of the records of Tobucksey County, Choctaw Nation, on the seventh day of August, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine.

Ninth. A lease bearing date the tenth day of June, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, between Fritz Sittel, a citizen of Tobucksey County, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, of the one part, and the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company, of the other part. Recorded in book B, on pages numbered one hundred and six, one hundred and seven, one hundred and eight, one hundred and nine, one hundred and ten, one hundred and eleven, inclusive, of the records of Tobucksey County, Choctaw Nation, on the twentieth day of October, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine.

Tenth. A lease bearing date the tenth day of June, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, between W. B. Pitchlyn and Fritz Sittel, citizens of Tobucksey County, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, of the one part, and the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company. Recorded on record-book numbered B, on pages ninety-nine, one hundred, one hundred and one, one hundred and two, inclusive, of the records of Tobucksey County, Choctaw Nation, on the nineteenth day of October, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine.

Eleventh. A lease bearing date the first day of August, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, between Simon James, Robert James, James F. Freaney, John M. Grady, G. M. Bond, Fritz Sittel, and R. J. Ward, citizens of Tobucksey and Gaines Counties, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, of the one part, and the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company

of the other part. Recorded in record-book numbered B, on pages one hundred and two, one hundred and three, one hundred and four, one hundred and five, inclusive, of the records of Tobucksey County, Choctaw Nation, on the nineteenth day of October, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine.

The conditions and limitations upon which, and the extent to which, said consent is given are as follows:

First. That neither the lessees, nor any one under them, shall exercise any rights of any kind under or by virtue of any of said leases over, in, or upon an area beyond or outside of one square mile.

Second. That no one of said leases shall continue in force for a longer period than thirty years from the passage of this act.

Third. That the lessees, or those holding under them, shall, during the first week of each month, render to the Secretary of the Interior a statement under the oath of its president, or at least one of any joint owners under said lessee, showing the amount of coal taken from the mines covered by said leases as herein prescribed, for the month preceding, and the royalties paid to the said Choctaw Nation, and the individual citizens holding said rights, and the price per ton the same has been sold by those having the right to mine the same under the said leases.

Fourth. That no higher rate per ton than the average rate per ton for which such coal has for the next six months next preceding the first day of September, eighteen hundred and ninety, been sold by said lessees, or those holding under them, shall, during said thirty years, be exacted of any purchaser, except upon the written permission of the Secretary of the Interior.

Fifth. That all the obligations of said leases, except as the same may be herein modified or limited, shall be faithfully preserved and performed by said lessees, or those holding under them, and that no right shall be claimed or exercised in the lands covered by said leases or the surface thereof, except such as shall be proper and necessary for the profitable development and working of the mines therein, and ingress and egress to and from the same, and for the erection and maintenance of necessary and proper machinery for said purposes.

SEC. 2. That the consent hereby given shall in no way impair or affect the rights which any person or persons, or the Chickasaw Nation of Indians, may have had before the passage of this act in and to the subject-matter of said leases. And nothing in this act contained shall be construed as validating, impairing, or in any way affecting the right of the lessors to make the same, or the authority under or by virtue of which they have been executed or any other lease or leases already or hereafter made.

SEC. 3. That any violation of, or failure to conform to, any of the conditions or limitations herein set forth on the part of said lessees, or those holding under them, shall be taken and deemed to be a forfeiture and revocation of the consent herein given without further action on the part of the United States.

Approved, October 1, 1890.

CHAP. 1264.—An act to reconvey certain lands to the county of Ormsby, State of Nevada.

[26 Stats., p. 652. October 1, 1890.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to reconvey to the county of Ormsby, in the State of Nevada, the land conveyed to the United States by S. O. Wright, in behalf of said county, on the ninth day of July, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, for the purposes of an Indian industrial school, in pursuance of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and for other purposes," approved June twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight; the Indian Department having rejected such land and the county of Ormsby having conveyed other land to the United States for said school, said rejected land being described as follows, to wit: The northwest quarter of section eight and the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section five north, range twenty east, Mount Diablo base and meridian, containing two hundred acres.

Approved, October 1, 1890.

CHAP. 125.—An act to authorize the conveyance of certain Absentee Shawnee Indian lands in Kansas.

[26 Stats., p. 652. October 1, 1890.]

Whereas the following described tracts of land, namely: The east half of the northeast quarter, and the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, of section twenty-nine, in township twelve, range twenty-three east; and the south half of the southwest quarter of section five, and the south half of the southwest quarter, and the north half of the southwest quarter, and the northwest quarter of section eight, in township thirteen, range twenty-two east, in Johnson County, Kansas, and known as Absentee Shawnee Indian lands, were erroneously set apart and patents therefor improperly issued to Nancy Whitestone, George Silcambus, and Lewis Hayes, Shawnee Indians, who had previously received by patent from the United States the quantity of lands to which they were lawfully entitled; and

Whereas the patents so erroneously issued have not been canceled: Therefore, *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to revoke and cancel said patents, and said Secretary is also authorized to dispose of said lands and issue patents therefor to the settlers located thereon, in accordance with the provisions of "A resolution for the relief of settlers upon the Absentee Shawnee lands in Kansas," approved April seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and an act explanatory of said resolution, approved January eleventh, eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

Approved, October 1, 1890.

CHAP. 126.—An act to provide for railroad crossings in the Indian Territory.

[26 Stats., p. 655. October 1, 1890.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That every railroad corporation created and organized under the laws of the United States, or any of the States thereof, which may now or shall hereafter be authorized to construct and operate a railroad in the Indian Territory, shall have the right to cross, intersect, join, or unite its railroad with any other railroad now constructed or that may hereafter be constructed at any point upon its route and upon the grounds and right of way of such other railroad company, with the necessary turn-outs, sidings, and switches, telegraph and telephone lines, and other conveniences in furtherance of the objects of its construction; and every railroad company whose railroad is or shall be crossed, joined, or intersected by any other railroad shall unite with the owners and corporators of such other railroad in forming such crossing, intersection, and connection, and shall grant to such railroads so crossing, intersecting, or uniting all the necessary facilities for that purpose.

SEC. 2. That if the two corporations or their management can not agree upon the amount of compensation to be made for the purposes set forth in the foregoing section, or the points or manner of such crossings, junctions, or intersections the corporation desiring to cross, intersect, join, or unite with the other railroads may file its petition in the nearest United States court having jurisdiction of civil causes in said Territory, with a description and map of the place at which said crossing, intersection, or junction is desired, asking to have the damages for said right of way, crossing, intersection, or junction assessed, and upon the filing of such petition, in term time or vacation, the court or judge thereof in vacation shall forthwith appoint three disinterested citizens of the United States residing in said Territory as special commissioners to assess said damages, giving preference to those who may be agreed upon by the two parties.

SEC. 3. That the said commissioners shall be sworn by the judge or any officer authorized by law to administer oaths to assess said damages fairly and impartially according to law. They shall appoint as early a day as practicable and a place as near as practicable to said point of crossing or junction for the hearing of the parties, and shall notify each of the parties in writing of the time and place so selected at least five days before the hearing, which notice may be served on any officer, agent, or attorney of said corporation or management of the railroad to be notified, and by any person competent to testify. If notice shall not be perfected at the time set the hearing may be postponed from time to time till service thereof shall be perfected.

SEC. 4. That the said commissioners shall have power to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of testimony, and to administer oaths.

SEC. 5. That at the time and place appointed the commissioners shall meet and proceed to fully hear the parties interested and shall assess the actual damages, if any, sustained by reason of the crossing or junction sought; they shall reduce their decision to

writing, stating therein the amount of damages, if any, awarded, the amount of costs, with each item thereof and against which party adjudged, and shall without delay file said statement, with all the papers connected with the case, in the office of the clerk of said court.

SEC. 6. That if the party seeking the crossing or junction shall pay to the other party, or deposit with the clerk of said court for the use of the other party the damages and costs so assessed and awarded against it, said party shall have the right upon said payment or deposit to enter upon the right of way of the other party and to cross, intersect, join, or unite its road with the other railroad in accordance with the award.

SEC. 7. That if either party be dissatisfied with the decision of the commissioners it may, within ten days from the filing thereof, file its exceptions thereto in writing, setting forth the particular cause or causes of objection, and thereupon the adverse party shall be summoned, and said cause shall be tried and determined as other causes in said court. But nothing in this section shall be so construed as to deprive the railroad company seeking a crossing from accepting the report of the commissioners, and paying into the court the full amount of the award of damages made by the commissioners, and immediately thereafter to cross, intersect, join, or unite with the line of the opposing railway. If no exceptions are filed within said time the judge shall cause the said decision to be recorded in the minutes of his court, and shall make the same judgment of his court, and may issue the necessary process to enforce the same.

SEC. 8. That the commissioners shall be entitled to receive for their services five dollars each for each and every day they are engaged in the performance of their duties, which they shall include in their statement of costs and which shall be paid as such. If the commissioners or any of them shall be unable or for any cause fail to act the court or judge shall appoint a commissioner or commissioners to supply the place or places of those failing to act.

SEC. 9. That the costs of the proceedings before the commissioners and in the court shall be determined as follows, to wit: If the commissioners shall award greater damages than the said company offered to pay before the proceedings commenced, or if exceptions are filed to the decision of the commissioners as herein provided for, and the judgment of the court is for a greater sum than the amount awarded by the commissioners, then the said company shall pay all costs; but if the amount awarded by said commissioners as damages, or if the judgment of the court shall be for the same or less amount of damages than the amount offered by the company before proceedings were commenced, then the cost shall be paid by the other company.

SEC. 10. That every railroad company operating a railroad in the Indian Territory shall cause all passenger and freight trains running on its road to stop at all points on its road where another railroad crosses, joins, unites, or intersects, and take and receive on said trains all passengers and all freights and mail offered at that point, and shall carry the same, and shall also discharge at said point all passengers desiring to stop there and all freight and mails consigned to said point, and no railroad company shall in any wise discriminate against passengers or freight transported and conveyed by any intersecting railroad company.

SEC. 11. That any railroad company violating any of the provisions of the preceding section shall forfeit and pay to the company or individual injured thereby double the amount of damages which said company or individual may have sustained, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Approved, October 1, 1890.

CHAP. 127.—An act to provide for the reduction of the Round Valley Indian Reservation, in the State of California, and for other purposes.

[26 Stats., p. 658. October 1, 1890.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to cause the agricultural lands in the Round Valley Indian Reservation, in the State of California, to be surveyed into ten-acre tracts, and to allot the same in severalty to the Indians belonging thereon, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, entitled "An act to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes." *Provided*, That he may cause said agricultural lands to be allotted in such quantities and to such classes as he may deem expedient and for the best interests of said Indians: *And provided further*, That a sufficient quantity of said agricultural lands shall be reserved for agency, school, and mission purposes. In addition to the allotments of agricultural lands to said Indians in severalty, there shall be

reserved a reasonable amount of grazing and timber lands for their use, to be used by said Indians in common, or the President may at any time, in his discretion, cause the same to be allotted in severalty under the provisions of said act of February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, in such quantities and to such classes as he may deem expedient. Said grazing and timber lands shall be selected by a commission of three disinterested persons to be selected by the President.

SEC. 2. That said commission shall appraise the value of any and all tracts of agricultural lands within the Round Valley Indian Reservation, with the improvements thereon, which have become the property of individuals by purchase from the State of California or from persons deriving title from said State, and shall also appraise the value of all improvements made by private persons or firms, before the third day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, upon any of the lands included in the reservation as established under the act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, other than those actually disposed of by said State of California, and within the lands selected and retained for the Indians, under the provisions of this act, and shall report the same to the Secretary of the Interior, who shall cause payment to be made for such appraised lands and the improvements thereon, and also for such improvements as may be located upon the lands selected for the Indians in common, or upon any of the unappraised agricultural lands within the reservation, as hereby established, to the proper owners thereof, out of the money heretofore appropriated. Upon payment of the appraised value of such appraised lands and improvements, or upon tender of payment, the title to said lands shall become vested in the United States, and all persons to whom such payment or tender of payment shall be made, and all persons claiming through or under them, shall immediately remove from the reservation as herein established, and upon failure to remove within a period of sixty days after said payment or tender of payment, the military forces of the United States, if necessary, may be employed to effect their removal.

SEC. 3. That the remainder of the grazing and timber lands included in the reservation as at present existing shall be surveyed into tracts of six hundred and forty acres each, and the boundary lines of the reserved lands shall be run and properly marked. Upon the completion of said surveys the said remainder of the grazing and timber lands shall be appraised in tracts of six hundred and forty acres each by a commission of three disinterested persons, to be appointed by the President, which commission shall also appraise all improvements placed upon said tracts before the third day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and determine the ownership thereof. The said appraisements shall be subject to approval by the Secretary of the Interior. The said lands when surveyed and appraised shall be sold at the proper land-office of the United States, by the register thereof, at public sale, after due notice, to the highest bidder, at a price not less than the appraised value, and not less than one dollar and a quarter per acre. Each purchaser at such sale shall pay the full purchase price at time of purchase. Any person or persons having appraised improvements upon any of said tracts shall have preference right to purchase the tract or tracts upon which said improvements are located at the appraised value thereof. Upon failure of any such person or persons to purchase a tract upon which his or their improvements are located, said tract and improvements shall be sold at not less than the appraised value, and an amount equal to the appraised value of the improvements shall be paid to the owner or owners of such improvements.

SEC. 4. That the funds arising from the sale of said reservation lands, after paying the expenses of survey, appraisement, and sale, and re-imbursing the United States for payment of lands and improvements, as provided in section two of this act, shall be placed in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of said Indians, and the same shall draw such rate of interest as is now or may be hereafter provided by law, which income shall be annually expended for the benefit of said Indians, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That an amount not exceeding one-tenth of the principal sum may be also expended for their benefit during any fiscal year, if deemed necessary by the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 5. That the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of the expenses of the survey, appraisement, and sale of said lands, and for the appraisement of lands, and improvements, and payment of the same.

SEC. 6. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, October 1, 1890.

CHAP. 1272.—An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain the damages resulting to any person who had settled upon the Crow Creek and Winnebago Reservations in South Dakota between February twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and April seventeenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five.

[26 Stats., p. 659. October 1, 1890.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall designate a special agent of the Interior Department who shall, as soon as practicable, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, make inquiry and report to the Secretary of the Interior upon the claims for losses of all persons who in good faith, between the twenty-seventh day of February, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and the seventeenth day of April, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, settled upon and made claims under the land laws of the United States to any of the lands in the Crow Creek and Winnebago Reservations, which by the proclamation of the President of February twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, were declared to be open for settlement. Said agent shall have power to cause witnesses to come before him at some point convenient to said reservation, and to administer oaths. He shall report what improvements were made by such persons, and the section or part of section with the township and range upon which said settler made his improvements, the value of the same, the losses sustained by reason of the revocation of the Executive order opening said lands to settlement, giving the particulars of any such losses, and all other facts connected therewith. Said agent shall be entitled to a compensation of ten dollars per day and expenses, and may employ a clerk. There is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary. The Secretary of the Interior shall transmit said report to Congress, with his recommendations thereon.

Approved, October 1, 1890.

CHAP. 1273.—An act granting right of way to the Red Lake and Western Railway and Navigation Company across Red Lake Reservation, in Minnesota, and granting said company the right to take lands for terminal railroad and warehouse purposes.

[26 Stats., p. 659. October 1, 1890.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That there is hereby granted to the Red Lake and Western Railway and Navigation Company, a corporation organized under the general laws of the State of Minnesota, of which Frank Ives has been duly elected president, a right of way for a track of said railway one hundred feet wide, from the westerly line of said reservation, in township one hundred and fifty-two, or one hundred and fifty-three, of ranges forty-two or forty-three in said State, in a northeasterly direction, to the Red Lake River, in said State, upon paying to the United States, for the use of the Red Lake band of Chippewa Indians, as soon as the said right of way is located, and the plats thereof approved by the Secretary of the Interior, such sum as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, not less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre for each and every acre which shall be used and occupied by said company in the location of their said railway.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of aiding the said company to construct a railway to the navigable waters of said lake, or navigable waters connected therewith, there is hereby granted to the said Red Lake and Western Railway and Navigation Company the right to take and use one hundred and sixty acres of the lands in said reservation, to be by said company selected at some place or point on Red Lake River on the line of said railway in said State far enough up said river to admit of good and unimpeded navigation by water from said location to Red Lake Indian Agency, upon paying to the United States for the use of said Indians such sum as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, not less than the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre for each and every acre thereof, and also whatever amount may be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior for such right and for the damages arising to any individual Indian or Indians for actual improvements which he or they may have thereon: *Provided*, That no part of said lands shall be used, directly or indirectly, for town-site purposes, it being the intention hereof that said lands shall be held for general railway uses and purposes only, including stock-yards, warehouses, elevators, docks, and terminal and other facilities of and for said railway, but nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any such railway company from building upon such lands houses for the accommodation of their employees.

SEC. 3. That said location may be made by said company upon a survey made by themselves. And upon the final survey of said lands by the United States, and the approval of the plat thereof by the Secretary of the Interior, the said railway company

shall, within ninety days, pay for said rights to take land as hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That within three years from the passage of this act the said railway and navigation company, at their own cost and charge, shall construct a standard gauge railway from the terminus of the Red River and Lake of the Woods Railway, at Salut Hillure, in the county of Polk, in said State, to the lands so selected and entered and maintain the same in good condition for railroad purposes; otherwise all the rights herein granted shall become null and void, and forfeited to the United States without further action of Congress: *Provided further*, That before these privileges shall become operative the consent of a majority of the male adults of the said Red Lake Chippewa Indians shall be obtained in such form and manner as the President shall prescribe: *And provided further*, That said railroad shall be located, constructed, and operated with due regard to the rights of the Indians, and under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

SEC. 4. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal, this act.  
Approved, October 1, 1890.

CHAP. 1274.—An act to extend and amend "An act to authorize the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes."

[26 Stats., p. 661. October 1, 1890.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the provisions of an act approved February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, granting the right of way through the Indian Territory, to the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company, and other purposes, shall be extended for a period of three years from February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety, so that said company shall have until February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, to build the first fifty miles of its railway: *Provided*, That said railway shall start its line on the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company at a point between Henrietta and Iowa Park, near the southern boundary of the Indian Territory, and that said railway shall enter and cross into the Indian Territory between the ninety-eighth and ninety-ninth meridians of longitude, and that the said act of February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, be, and the same is hereby, amended accordingly, and is in all things else except as herein amended continued in force.

Approved, October 1, 1890.

CHAP. 1275.—An act granting to the Northern Pacific and Yakima Irrigation Company a right of way through the Yakima Indian Reservation in Washington,

[26 Stats., p. 661. October 1, 1890.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the right of way is hereby granted, as hereinafter set forth, to the Northern Pacific and Yakima Irrigation Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Washington, for the construction of an irrigation canal through the Yakima Indian Reservation from a point on the boundary of said reservations in either sections four, eight, nine or ten, township twelve north, range eighteen east, of the Willamette meridian, in Yakima County, in the State of Washington; thence extending in a southeasterly direction to a point on the boundary of said reservation at section seventeen, township twelve north, range nineteen east, of the said meridian.

SEC. 2. That the right of way hereby granted to said company shall be seventy-five feet in width on each side of the central line of said canal as aforesaid; and said company shall also have the right to take from said lands adjacent to the line of said canal material, stone, earth, and timber necessary for the construction of said canal.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to fix the amount of compensation to be paid the Indians for such right of way, and for whatever property of said Indians may be taken in the construction of said canal, and provide the time and manner for the payment thereof, and also to ascertain and fix the amount of compensation to be made individual members of the tribe for damages sustained by them by reason of the construction of said canal; but no right of any kind shall vest in said irrigation company in or to any part of the right of way herein provided for until plats thereof, made upon actual surveys for the definite location of such canal, shall be filed with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, which approval shall be made in writing, and be opened for the inspection of any party interested therein, and until the compensation

aforesaid has been fixed and paid; and the surveys, construction, and operation of such canal shall be conducted with due regard for the rights of the Indians and in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may make to carry out this provision: *Provided*, That the consent of the Indians to said right of way and compensation shall be obtained by said irrigation company, in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe, before any right under this act shall accrue to said company.

SEC. 4. That said company shall not assign, or transfer, or mortgage this right of way for any purpose whatever until said canal shall be completed: *Provided*, That the company may mortgage said franchise for money to construct and complete said canal: *And provided further*, That the right herein granted shall be lost and forfeited by said company unless the canal is constructed across said reservation within two years from the passage of this act.

SEC. 5. That said irrigation company shall accept this right of way upon the express condition, binding upon itself, its successors or assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking toward the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their land, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian tribes any further grant of land or its occupancy than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said irrigation company under this act.

SEC. 6. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act.  
Approved October 1, 1890.

CHAP. 1277.—An act granting to the Newport and King's Valley Railroad Company the right of way through the Siletz Indian Reservation.

[26 Stats., p. 663. October 1, 1890.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the right of way is hereby granted to the Newport and King's Valley Railroad Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Oregon, for the construction of its railroad through the Siletz Indian Reservation, beginning at a point on the easterly line of said reservation where Rock Creek crosses said line and running thence westerly down the valley of Rock Creek and the valley of Siletz River to the western boundary of said reservation at or near the southwest corner thereof.

SEC. 2. That the right of way hereby granted to said company shall be seventy-five feet in width on each side of the central line of said railroad as aforesaid; and said company shall also have the right to take from said lands adjacent to the line of said road material, stone, earth, and timber necessary for the construction of said railroad; also ground adjacent to such right of way for station-buildings, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turn-outs, and water-stations, not to exceed in amount three hundred feet in width and three thousand feet in length for each station, to the extent of one station for each ten miles of road.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to fix the amount of compensation to be paid the Indians for such right of way, and provide the time and manner for the payment thereof, and also to ascertain and fix the amount of compensation to be made individual members of the tribe for damages sustained by them by reason of the construction of said road; but no right of any kind shall vest in said railway company in or to any part of the right of way herein provided for until plats thereof, made upon actual survey for the definite location of such railroad, and including the points for station-building, depots, machine-shops, side-tracks, turn-outs, and water-stations, shall be filed with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, which approval shall be made in writing and be open for the inspection of any party interested therein, and until the compensation aforesaid has been fixed and paid; and the surveys, construction, and operation of such railroad shall be conducted with due regard for the rights of the Indians, and in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may make to carry out this provision: *Provided*, That the consent of the Indians to said right of way shall be obtained by said railroad company in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe, before any right under this act shall accrue to said company: *And provided further*, That no greater rate shall be charged upon said road within said reservation for the transportation of passengers or freight than is charged for a like service outside of said reservation.

SEC. 4. That said company shall not assign or transfer or mortgage this right of way for any purpose whatever until said road shall be completed: *Provided*, That the company may mortgage said franchise, together with the rolling stock, for money to construct and complete said road: *And provided further*, That the right granted herein shall

be lost and forfeited by said company unless the road is constructed and in running order across said reservation within two years from the passage of this act.

SEC. 5. That said railway company shall accept this right of way upon the expressed condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking towards the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their land, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian tribes any further grant of land or its occupancy than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.

SEC. 6. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act.

Approved, October 1, 1890

CHAP. 1278—An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey to the Rio Grande Junction Railway Company certain lands in the State of Colorado in lieu of certain other lands in said State conveyed by the said company to the United States.

[26 Stats., p. 654. October 1, 1890.]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized to convey in fee to the Rio Grande Junction Railway Company, for right of way and other necessary railroad purposes, a strip of land in Mesa County, State of Colorado, now held by the United States for school purposes in connection with Grand Junction Indian school, said land being described as follows: Beginning at a point on the Ute meridian one thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine and seven-tenths feet north of the southwest corner of section eighteen, township one south of range one east of the Ute meridian; thence running northward along the said Ute meridian to the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of said section eighteen; thence easterly along the north line of the said southwest quarter of section eighteen to the northeast corner of the said southwest quarter of section eighteen; thence in a southerly direction along the east line of the said southwest quarter of section eighteen forty feet; thence in a straight line and in a south-westerly direction to the place of beginning, not to exceed in the aggregate twenty-six and three-tenths acres: *Provided*, That the said railway to span shall first convey or cause to be conveyed to the United States in fee, which conveyance shall be satisfactory to the Attorney-General of the United States, the following-described land, in lieu of the land to be conveyed to the said company as herein provided: Commencing at the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section eighteen, township one south, of range one east, of the Ute meridian; thence running east along the south line of said section eighteen seventy rods; thence north eighty rods, more or less; to the north line of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of said section eighteen; thence west seventy rods to the east line of the southwest quarter of said section eighteen; thence south eighty rods, more or less, to the place of beginning; being the west thirty-five acres of the south half of the southeast quarter of section eighteen, township one south, of range one east, of the Ute meridian, together with water rights appurtenant thereto, including twenty-two statute inches of water from the Mesa County ditch, for the irrigation of said land: *Provided further*, That the said railway company shall build and maintain a fence the line of railway next to the school lands: *And provided also*, That the United States reserves the unrestricted right of way for irrigation purposes over said land to be conveyed to said company as herein provided.

Approved, October 1, 1890.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

#### A PROCLAMATION.

[No. 2. 26 Stats.]

*Whereas*, pursuant to section eight, of the act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and for other purposes," certain articles of cession and agreement were made and concluded at the City of Washington on the nineteenth day of January, in the year

of our Lord, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, by and between the United States of America and the Muscogee (or Creek) Nation of Indians, whereby the said Muscogee (or Creek) Nation of Indians, for the consideration therein mentioned, ceded and granted to the United States, without reservation or condition, full and complete title to the entire western half of the domain of the said Muscogee (or Creek) Nation, in the Indian Territory, lying west of the division line surveyed and established under the treaty with said Nation, dated the fourteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; and also granted and released to the United States all and every claim, estate, right or interest of any and every description in and to any and all land and territory whatever, except so much of the former domain of said Muscogee (or Creek) Nation as lies east of said line of division surveyed and established as aforesaid, and then used and occupied as the home of said Nation, and which articles of cession and agreement were duly accepted, ratified, and confirmed by said Muscogee (or Creek) Nation of Indians by act of its council, approved on the thirty-first day of January, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and by the United States by act of Congress approved March first, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine; and

*Whereas*, by section twelve of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety, and for other purposes," approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, a sum of money was appropriated to pay in full the Seminole Nation of Indians for all the right, title, interest, and claim which said Nation of Indians might have in and to certain lands ceded by article three of the treaty between the United States and said Nation of Indians, concluded June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and proclaimed August sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, said appropriation to become operative upon the execution by the duly appointed delegates of said Nation, specially empowered to do so, of a release and conveyance to the United States of all right, title, interest, and claim of said Nation of Indians, in and to said lands, in manner and form satisfactory to the President of the United States, and

*Whereas*, said release and conveyance, bearing date the sixteenth day of March, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, has been duly and fully executed, approved, and delivered, and

*Whereas*, section thirteen of the act last aforesaid, relating to said lands, provides as follows:

"SEC. 13. That the lands acquired by the United States under said agreement shall be a part of the public domain, to be disposed of only as herein provided, and sections sixteen and thirty-six of each township, whether surveyed or unsurveyed are hereby reserved for the use and benefit of the public schools to be established within the limits of said lands under such conditions and regulations as may be hereafter enacted by Congress.

"That the lands acquired by conveyance from the Seminole Indians hereunder, except the sixteenth and thirty-six sections, shall be disposed of to actual settlers under the homestead laws only, except as herein otherwise provided (except that section two thousand three hundred and one of the Revised Statutes shall not apply); *And provided further*, That any person who having attempted to, but for any cause failed, to secure a title in fee to a homestead under existing laws or who made entry under what is known as the commuted provision of the homestead laws shall be qualified to make a homestead entry upon said lands; *And provided further*, That the rights of honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors in the late civil war as defined and described in sections twenty-three hundred and four and twenty-three hundred and five of the Revised Statutes shall not be abridged; *And provided further*, That each entry shall be in square form as nearly as practicable, and no person be permitted to enter more than one-quarter section thereof, but until said lands are opened for settlement by proclamation of the President, no person shall be permitted to enter upon and occupy the same, and no person violating this provision shall ever be permitted to enter any of said lands or acquire any right thereto.

"The Secretary of the Interior may, after said proclamation and not before, permit entry of said lands for town sites, under sections twenty-three hundred and eighty-seven and twenty-three hundred and eighty-eight of the Revised Statutes, but no such entry shall embrace more than one-half section of land.

"That all the foregoing provisions with reference to lands to be acquired from the Seminole Indians, including the provisions pertaining to forfeiture shall apply to and regulate the disposal of the lands acquired from the Muscogee or Creek Indians by articles of cession and agreement made and concluded at the city of Washington on the nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and eighty-nine."

*Now, therefore*, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested by said act of Congress, approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, aforesaid, do hereby declare and make known, that so much of the lands, as aforesaid, acquired from or conveyed by the Muscogee (or Creek) Nation of In-

dians, and from or by the Seminole Nation of Indians, respectively, as is contained within the following-described boundaries, viz:

Beginning at a point where the degree of longitude ninety-eight west of Greenwich, as surveyed in the years eighteen hundred and fifty-eight and eighteen hundred and seventy-one, intersects the Canadian River; thence north along and with the said degree to a point where the same intersects the Cimarron River; thence up said river, along the right bank thereof, to a point where the same is intersected by the south line of what is known as the Cherokee lands lying west of the Arkansas River or as the Cherokee Outlet, said line being the north line of the lands ceded by the Muscogee (or Creek) Nation of Indians to the United States by the treaty of June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; thence east along said line to a point where the same intersects the west line of the lands set apart as a reservation for the Pawnee Indians by act of Congress approved April tenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, being the range line between ranges four and five east of the Indian Meridian; thence south on said line to a point where the same intersects the middle of the main channel of the Cimarron River; thence up said river along the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point where the same intersects the range line between range one east and range one west (being the Indian Meridian) which line forms the western boundary of the reservation set apart respectively for the Iowa and Kickapoo Indians, by Executive Orders dated respectively, August fifteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-three; thence south along said range line or meridian to a point where the same intersects the right bank of the North Fork of the Canadian River; thence up said river, along the right bank thereof, to a point where the same is intersected by the west line of the reservation occupied by the Citizen band of Pottawatomies, and the absentee Shawnee Indians, set apart under the provisions of the treaty of February twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, between the United States and the Pottawatomie tribe of Indians and referred to in the Act of Congress approved May twenty-three, eighteen hundred and seventy-two; thence south along the said west line of the aforesaid reservation to a point where the same intersects the middle of the main channel of the Canadian River; thence up the said river along the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point opposite to the place of beginning and thence north to the place of beginning (saving and excepting one acre of land in square form in the northwest corner of section nine, in township sixteen north, range two west, of the Indian Meridian in Indian Territory, and also one acre of land in the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of section fifteen, township sixteen north, range seven west, of the Indian Meridian in the Indian Territory; which last described two acres are hereby reserved for Government use and control), will at and after the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, of the twenty-second day of April next, and not before, be open for settlement, under the terms of and subject to, all the conditions, limitations, and restrictions contained in said act of Congress approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine and the laws of the United States applicable thereto.

And it is hereby expressly declared and made known that no other parts or portions of the lands embraced within the Indian Territory than those herein specifically described, and declared to be open to settlement at the time above named and fixed, are to be considered as open to settlement under this proclamation or the act of March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, aforesaid; and

*Warning* is hereby again expressly given that no person entering upon and occupying said lands before said hour of twelve o'clock, noon, of the twenty-second day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, hereinbefore fixed, will ever be permitted to enter any of said lands or acquire any rights thereto, and that the officers of the United States will be required to strictly enforce the provision of the act of Congress to the above effect.

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

Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-third day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirteenth.

[SEAL.]

BENJ. HARRISON.

By the President:

JAMES G. BLAINE,

Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

[No. 9. 26 Stat.]

Whereas, it is provided in the act of Congress, approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, entitled "An act to divide a portion of the reservation of the Sioux Nation of Indians in Dakota into separate reservations and to secure the relinquishment of the Indian title to the remainder, and for other purposes," "that this act shall take effect, only upon the acceptance thereof and consent thereto by the different bands of the Sioux Nation of Indians, in manner and form prescribed by the twelfth article of the treaty between the United States and said Sioux Indians concluded April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, which said acceptance and consent shall be made known by proclamation by the President of the United States, upon satisfactory proof presented to him, that the same has been obtained in the manner and form required, by said twelfth article of said treaty; which proof shall be presented to him within one year from the passage of this act; and upon failure of such proof and proclamation this act becomes of no effect and null and void," and

Whereas satisfactory proof has been presented to me that the acceptance of and consent to the provisions of the said act by the different bands of the Sioux Nation of Indians have been obtained in manner and form as therein required;

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested, do hereby make known and proclaim the acceptance of said act by the different bands of the Sioux Nation of Indians, and the consent thereto by them as required by the act, and said act is hereby declared to be in full force and effect, subject to all the provisions, conditions, limitations and restrictions, therein contained.

All persons will take notice of the provisions of said act, and of the conditions, limitations and restrictions therein contained, and be governed accordingly.

I furthermore notify all persons to particularly observe that by said act certain tracts or portions of the Great Reservation of the Sioux Nation in the Territory of Dakota, as described by metes and bounds, are set apart as separate and permanent reservations for the Indians receiving rations and annuities at the respective agencies therein named;

That any Indian receiving and entitled to rations and annuities at either of the agencies mentioned in this act at the time the same shall take effect, but residing upon any portion of said Great Reservation not included in either of the separate reservations herein established, may, at his option, within one year from the time when this act shall take effect, and within one year after he has been notified of his said right of option, in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior shall direct, by recording his election with the proper agent at the agency to which he belongs, have the allotment to which he would be otherwise entitled on one of said separate reservations upon the land where such Indian may then reside.

That each member of the Ponca tribe of Indians now occupying a part of the old Ponca Reservation, within the limits of the said Great Sioux Reservation, shall be entitled to allotments upon said old Ponca Reservation, in quantities as therein set forth, and that when allotments to the Ponca tribe of Indians, and to such other Indians as allotments are provided for by this act, shall have been made upon that portion of said reservation which is described in the act entitled, "An act to extend the northern boundary of the State of Nebraska," approved March twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, the President shall, in pursuance of said act, declare that the Indian title is extinguished to all lands described in said act not so allotted hereunder, and thereupon all of said land not so allotted and included in said act of March twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, shall be open to settlement as provided in this act;

That protection is guaranteed to such Indians as may have taken allotments either within or without the said separate reservations under the provisions of the treaty with the great Sioux Nation, concluded April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight; and that provision is made in said act for the release of all title on the part of said Indians receiving rations and annuities on each separate reservation, to the lands described in each of the other separate reservations, and to confirm in the Indians entitled to receive rations at each of said separate reservations, respectively, to their separate and exclusive use and benefit, all the title and interest of every name and nature secured to the different bands of the Sioux Nation by said treaty of April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight; and that said release shall not affect the title of any individual Indian to his separate allotment of land not included in any of said separate reservations, nor any agreement heretofore made with the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint

Paul Railroad Company or the Dakota Central Railroad Company respecting certain lands for right of way, station grounds, etc., regarding which certain prior rights and privileges are reserved to and for the use of said railroad companies, respectively, upon the terms and conditions set forth in said act:

That it is therein provided that if any land in said Great Sioux Reservation is occupied and used by any religious society at the date of said act for the purpose of missionary or educational work among the Indians, whether situate outside of or within the limits of any of the separate reservations, the same, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres in any one tract, shall be granted to said society for the purposes and upon the terms and conditions therein named, and

Subject to all the conditions and limitations in said act contained, it is therein provided that all the lands in the Great Sioux Reservation outside of the separate reservations described in said act, except American Island, Farm Island, and Niobrara Island, regarding which islands special provisions are therein made, and sections sixteen and thirty-six in each township thereof (which are reserved for school purposes) shall be disposed of by the United States, upon the terms, at the price and in the manner therein set forth, to actual settlers only, under the provisions of the homestead law (except section two thousand three hundred and one thereof) and under the law relating to town-sites.

That section twenty-three of said act provides "that all persons who, between the twenty-seventh day of February, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and the seventeenth day of April, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, in good faith, entered upon or made settlements with intent to enter the same under the homestead or pre-emption laws of the United States upon any part of the Great Sioux Reservation lying east of the Missouri River, and known as the Crow Creek and Winnebago Reservation, which, by the President's proclamation of date February twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, was declared to be open to settlement, and not included in the new reservation established by section six of this act, and who, being otherwise legally entitled to make such entries, located or attempted to locate thereon homestead, pre-emption, or town-site claims by actual settlement and improvement of any portion of such lands, shall, for a period of ninety days after the proclamation of the President required to be made by this act, have a right to re-enter upon said claims and procure title thereto under the homestead or pre-emption laws of the United States, and complete the same as required therein, and their said claims shall, for such time, have a preference over later entries; and when they shall have in other respects shown themselves entitled and shall have complied with the law regulating such entries, and, as to homesteads, with the special provisions of this act, they shall be entitled to have said lands, and patents therefor shall be issued as in like cases: Provided, that pre-emption claimants shall reside on their lands the same length of time before procuring title as homestead claimants under this act. The price to be paid for town-site entries shall be such as is required by law in other cases, and shall be paid into the general fund provided for by this act."

It is, furthermore, hereby made known that there has been and is hereby reserved from entry or settlement that tract of land now occupied by the agency and school buildings at the Lower Brulé Agency, to wit:

The west half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-four; the east half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-three; the west half of the northwest quarter of section twenty-five; the east half of the northeast quarter of section twenty-six; and the northwest fractional quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-six; all in township one hundred and four, north of range seventy-two, west of the fifth principal meridian;

That there is also reserved as aforesaid the following described tract within which the Cheyenne River Agency, school and certain other buildings are located, to wit: Commencing at a point in the center of the main channel of the Missouri River opposite Deep Creek, about three miles south of Cheyenne River; thence due west five and one-half miles; thence due north to Cheyenne River; thence down said river to the center of the main channel thereof to a point in the center of the Missouri River due east or opposite the mouth of said Cheyenne River; thence down the center of the main channel of the Missouri River to the place of beginning:

That in pursuance of the provisions contained in section one of said act, the tract of land situate in the State of Nebraska and described in said act as follows; to wit: "Beginning at a point on the boundary-line between the State of Nebraska and the Territory of Dakota, where the range line between ranges forty-four and forty-five west of the sixth principal meridian, in the Territory of Dakota, intersects said boundary-line; thence east along said boundary-line five miles; thence due south five miles; thence due west ten miles; thence due north to said boundary-line; thence due east along said boundary-line to the place of beginning," same is continued in a state of reservation so long as it may be needed for the use and protection of the Indians receiving rations and annuities at the Pine Ridge Agency.

Warning is hereby also expressly given to all persons not to enter or make settlement upon any of the tracts of land specially reserved by the terms of said act, or by this proclamation, or any portion of any tracts of land to which any individual member of either of the bands of the Great Sioux Nation, or the Ponca tribe of Indians, shall have a preference right under the provisions of said act; and further, to in no wise interfere with the occupancy of any of said tracts by any of said Indians, or in any manner to disturb, molest or prevent the peaceful possession of said tracts by them.

The surveys required to be made of the lands to be restored to the public domain under the provisions of the said act, and as in this proclamation set forth will be commenced and executed as early as possible.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

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

[SEAL.]

By the President:

JAMES G. BLAINE,  
*Secretary of State.*

BENJ. HARRISON.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

### A PROCLAMATION.

[No. 10. 25 Stats.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[SEAL.]

BENJ. HARRISON.

By the President:

JAMES G. BLAINE,  
*Secretary of State.*

## PROCLAMATION.

*To whom it may concern:*

Whereas, it has been represented to me that, by reason of the drouth which has prevailed in the Indian Territory and in the adjoining States, the execution of my proclamation of February 17th, 1890, requiring the removal of all live stock from the Cherokee Outlet on or before October 1st, would work great hardship and loss not only to the owners of stock herded upon the Strip, but to the owners of cattle in the adjoining States and

Whereas, the owners of all cattle now herded upon the Outlet have submitted to me a proposition in writing whereby they agree to remove one-half of their stock from the Outlet on or before November 1st, and the residue thereof and all their property and employees on or before December 1st next, and to abandon all claims in said Outlet:

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, do give notice and proclaim that the time heretofore fixed for the removal of the live stock herded upon said Outlet is extended to November 1st as to one-half thereof, and to December 1st next as to the residue thereof and as to all property and employees.

BENJ. HARRISON.

September 19th, 1890.

## TRUST FUNDS AND TRUST LANDS.

The following statements show the transactions in the Indian trust funds and trust lands during the year ending October 31, 1890.

Statements A, B, C, D, E, and F show in detail the various stocks, funds in the Treasury to the credit of various tribes, and collections of interest. A statement is also given showing the condition of nominal State stocks enumerated in Table C.

A consolidated statement is given of all interest collected, and a statement of interest appropriated by Congress on nonpaying State stocks for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

A statement also will be found showing the transactions arising on account of moneys derived from the sales of Indian lands, all being sufficiently in detail to enable a proper understanding of the subject.

A.—List of names of Indian tribes for whom stock is held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior (Treasurer of the United States custodian), showing the amount standing to the credit of each tribe, the annual interest, the date of the treaty or law under which the investment was made, and the amount of abstracted bonds for which Congress has made no appropriation, and the annual interest on the same.

Tribe.	Treaty or act.	Statutes at large.		Amount of stock.	Annual interest.	Amount of abstracted bonds.	Annual interest.
		Vol.	Page.				
Cherokee national fund.....	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478	\$534,638.56	\$90,958.31	\$68,000.00	\$4,080.00
Cherokee school fund.....	Feb. 27, 1819	7	193	62,854.23	3,811.28	15,000.00	900.00
Cherokee orphan fund.....	Dec. 29, 1835	7	498	22,223.26	1,333.40		
Chickasaw national fund.....	Dec. 29, 1835	7	178	347,016.83	20,321.01		
Choctaw general fund.....	Feb. 14, 1813	17	462				
Delaware general fund.....	Oct. 29, 1873	7	381				
Iowa.....	May 23, 1834	7	450				
Kaskaskias, Peorias, etc., school fund.....	June 20, 1878						
Menomonees.....	Jan. 17, 1837	7	603	150,000.00	27,000.00		
	May 6, 1854	10	1018	109,283.90	7,087.03		
	May 17, 1854	10	1062	51,000.00	3,290.00		
	Mar. 6, 1864	12	1171	31,300.00	2,041.00		
	May 30, 1851	10	1082				
	Feb. 23, 1867	15	519	20,700.00	1,419.00		
	Sept. 3, 1850	7	506	19,000.00	950.00		
<b>Total.....</b>				<b>1,648,016.83</b>	<b>98,261.01</b>	<b>83,000.00</b>	<b>4,990.00</b>

NOTE.—The reduction of the amount of stock held in trust, as shown by the last annual report, was caused by the redemption of \$110,000 bonds of the State of North Carolina. The \$1,000 bond of the State of Indiana belonging to the Pottawatomie education fund, heretofore carried in the column under "Amount of abstracted bonds," has been dropped from this statement for the reason that Congress, by act approved August 19, 1890, appropriated the face value of the same with interest for twenty-two years.

B.—Statement of stock account, exhibiting in detail the securities in which the funds of each tribe are invested and now on hand, the annual interest on the same, and the amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
<b>CHEROKEE NATIONAL FUND.</b>					
State of Florida	7	\$13,000.00		\$13,000.00	\$910.00
State of Louisiana	6	11,000.00		11,000.00	660.00
State of Missouri	6	50,000.00	\$50,000.00		
State of North Carolina	6	34,000.00	13,000.00	21,000.00	1,260.00
State of South Carolina	6	118,000.00		118,000.00	7,080.00
State of Tennessee	6	5,000.00		5,000.00	300.00
State of Tennessee	5	128,000.00		128,000.00	6,250.00
State of Virginia	6	90,000.00		90,000.00	5,400.00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6	155,638.56		155,638.56	9,398.31
<b>Total</b>		<b>992,638.56</b>	<b>68,000.00</b>	<b>831,638.56</b>	<b>50,958.31</b>
<b>CHEROKEE SCHOOL FUND.</b>					
State of Florida	7	7,000.00		7,000.00	490.00
State of Louisiana	6	2,000.00		2,000.00	120.00
State of North Carolina	6	8,000.00	8,000.00		
State of North Carolina	6	1,000.00		1,000.00	60.00
State of Virginia (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company)	6	7,000.00		7,000.00	420.00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6	1,000.00		1,000.00	60.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>51,851.28</b>	<b>15,000.00</b>	<b>36,851.28</b>	<b>2,111.26</b>
<b>CHEROKEE ORPHANS' FUND.</b>					
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6			22,223.26	1,333.40
<b>Total</b>		<b>77,851.28</b>	<b>15,000.00</b>	<b>62,851.28</b>	<b>3,841.26</b>
<b>CHICKASAW NATIONAL FUND.</b>					
State of Arkansas	6			168,000.00	10,080.00
State of Maryland	6			8,850.17	501.01
State of Tennessee	6			104,000.00	6,240.00
State of Tennessee	6			64,656.69	3,860.00
<b>Total</b>				<b>345,506.86</b>	<b>20,681.01</b>
<b>CHOCTAW GENERAL FUND.</b>					
State of Virginia, registered	6			450,000.00	27,000.00
<b>Total</b>				<b>450,000.00</b>	<b>27,000.00</b>
<b>DELAWARE GENERAL FUND.</b>					
State of Florida	7			53,000.00	3,710.00
State of North Carolina	6			7,000.00	420.00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6			19,283.50	2,057.03
<b>Total</b>				<b>79,283.50</b>	<b>6,187.03</b>
<b>IOWAS.</b>					
State of Florida	7			22,000.00	1,540.00
State of Louisiana	6			9,000.00	540.00
State of North Carolina	6			17,000.00	1,020.00
State of South Carolina	6			3,000.00	180.00
<b>Total</b>				<b>51,000.00</b>	<b>3,280.00</b>
<b>KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, ETC.</b>					
State of Florida	7			16,300.00	1,141.00
State of Louisiana	6			15,000.00	900.00
<b>Total</b>				<b>31,300.00</b>	<b>2,041.00</b>

B.—Statement of stock account, etc.—Continued.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
<b>KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, ETC., SCHOOL FUND.</b>					
State of Florida	7			\$29,700.00	\$1,119.00
<b>MEMONONEES.</b>					
State of Tennessee	5			19,000.00	950.00

C.—Statement of stocks held by the Treasurer of the United States as custodian for the various Indian tribes, showing the amount now on hand; also abstracted bonds, for which Congress has made no appropriation.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Amount on hand.	Amount of abstracted bonds.
State of Arkansas	6	\$168,000.00	
State of Florida	7	182,000.00	
State of Louisiana	6	37,000.00	
State of Maryland	6	8,850.17	
State of Missouri	6		\$50,000.00
State of North Carolina	6	45,000.00	21,000.00
State of South Carolina	6	122,000.00	
State of Tennessee	6	104,000.00	12,000.00
State of Tennessee	5	111,000.00	
State of Tennessee	5 1/2	66,666.66	
State of Virginia	6	541,000.00	
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6	280,000.00	
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,618,016.83</b>	<b>88,000.00</b>

D.—Statement of funds held in trust by the Government in lieu of investment.

Tribes and fund.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties.	Statutes at Large.			Amount in the United States Treasury.	Annual interest at land 5 per cent.
		Vol.	Page.	Sec.		
Choctaws	Jan. 20, 1823	7	236	9	\$300,237.92	\$19,512.00
Choctaw orphan fund	June 22, 1855	11	614	3		830.40
Choctaw school fund	Sept. 27, 1839	7	337	19	16,608.04	2,473.63
Choctaw general fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	79		49,472.70	2,475.70
Creek general fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	79		47,514.00	2,375.70
Creeks	Apr. 1, 1880	21	79		2,000,000.00	100,000.00
Cherokee asylum fund	Aug. 7, 1856	11	701	6	200,000.00	10,000.00
Cherokee national fund	June 14, 1856	14	786	3	275,168.00	13,758.40
Cherokee orphan fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	79		61,117.17	3,267.37
Cherokee school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	79		796,310.90	39,815.55
Chickasaw national fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	79		337,456.03	16,872.80
Chickasaw orphan fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	79		730,416.81	36,620.84
Chickasaw school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	79		659,678.82	32,983.94
Chickasaw incompetent fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	79		2,000.00	100.00
Chippewa and Christian Indians fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	79		42,660.36	2,123.02
Delaware general fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	79		753,694.64	37,694.73
Delaware school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	79		11,000.00	550.00
Iowas	May 7, 1851	10	1071	9	57,000.00	2,875.00
Iowa fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	79		120,643.37	6,027.16
Kansas	June 14, 1845	9	842	2	135,000.00	6,750.00
Kansas school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	79		27,174.41	1,358.72
Kaskaskia, Peoria, Wea, and Piankeshaw fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	79		6,000.00	300.00
Kickapoos	May 18, 1851	10	1079	2	73,618.86	3,682.44
Kickapoo general fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	79		114,181.91	5,709.09
Kickapoo 1 per cent. fund	July 28, 1852	22	177		15,062.17	753.10
L'Anse and Vieux de Serri Chippewa fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	79		20,000.00	1,000.00
Menomonee fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	79		131,039.34	6,701.98

D.—Statement of funds held in trust by the Government in lieu of investment—Continued.

Tribes and fund.	Date of act, resolution, or treaties.	Statutes at Large.			Amount in the United States Treasury.	Annual interest at 4 and 5 per cent.
		Vol.	Page.	Sec.		
Omaha fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		\$245,216.41	\$12,200.82
Osage.....	June 2, 1825	7	242	6	69,120.00	3,456.00
Osage fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70			
	July 15, 1870	10	36	12		
	May 9, 1872	17	91	2	8,147,515.46	407,375.77
	June 16, 1880	21	291			
Osage school fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70			
Otoe and Missouri lands fund.....	Aug. 15, 1870	10	208		119,911.83	5,995.58
Pawnee fund.....	Apr. 12, 1870	10	28		595,377.85	29,778.89
Ponca fund.....	Mar. 3, 1881	21	422		301,497.27	15,074.86
Pottawatomies.....	June 5, 1816	9	851	7	70,000.00	3,500.00
Pottawatomies general fund.....	June 17, 1816	9	851	7	230,064.20	11,503.21
Pottawatomies educational fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		89,618.57	4,480.83
Pottawatomies nulli fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		76,963.93	3,849.70
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		17,482.07	871.10
Sac and Fox of the Missouri.....	Oct. 2, 1837	7	541	2	200,000.00	10,000.00
Sac and Fox of the Missouri nulli fund.....	Oct. 11, 1812	7	596	2	80,000.00	4,000.00
Santeé Sioux fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		65,000.21	3,250.01
Seminole general fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		157,400.00	7,870.00
Seminole nulli fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		21,659.12	1,082.06
Seminole school fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		28,000.00	1,400.00
Seminole general fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		1,800,000.00	90,000.00
Seminole nulli fund.....	Aug. 7, 1856	11	702	3	500,000.00	25,000.00
Senece of New York.....	June 21, 1855	14	737	3	70,000.00	3,500.00
Sericoa fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	2-3	118,000.00	5,900.00
Sericoa and Shawnee fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		40,979.00	2,048.95
Sericoa (Tonawanda band) fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		15,140.42	757.02
Shawnee.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		86,900.00	4,345.00
Shawnee fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	1065	3	40,000.00	2,000.00
Shoshone and Bannack fund.....	May 10, 1851	10	70		1,988.60	99.43
Shoshone consolidated fund.....	July 3, 1882	22	149	2	13,021.04	651.05
Stockbridge consolidated fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		9,079.12	453.95
Stockbridge school fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		75,088.00	3,754.40
Utah school fund.....	Feb. 6, 1871	16	405		530,000.00	26,500.00
Utah 5 per cent. fund.....	Apr. 29, 1874	18	41		60,467.14	3,023.36
Utah 4 per cent. fund.....	June 15, 1830	21	204	5	1,200,000.00	60,000.00
Utah and White River Ute fund.....	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70		3,840.00	192.00
Winnebago.....	Nov. 1, 1837	7	345	4	804,909.17	40,245.45
	July 15, 1870	16	353		78,340.41	3,917.02
Amount of 4 and 5 percent. funds, as above stated, held by the Government in lieu of investment.....					23,760,413.34	
Amount of annual interest.....						1,178,312.96

The changes in the statement of funds held in lieu of investment are accounted for as follows, viz:

These funds have been decreased by—		
Payment to Creek Nation of treaty funds.....		\$400,000.00
Payment of Kansas tribal funds in the redemption of Kaw scrip.....		63,000.00
Payment to Kickapoo allottees, treaty funds.....		8,783.58
Payment to Kickapoo allottees, out of Kickapoo general fund.....		6,962.85
Payment to Kickapoo allottees, out of Kickapoo 4 per cent. fund.....		160.14
Payment to Missiles of Kansas, treaty funds.....		14,170.33
		495,076.90
And increased by—		
Appropriation for Choctaw orphans, act August 19, 1890.....	\$15,000.00	
Redemption of N. O. bonds, Cherokee national fund.....	7,000.00	
Redemption of N. O. bonds, Cherokee school fund.....	13,000.00	
Proceeds of sale of lands, Cherokee school fund.....	7,204.66	
Redemption of N. O. bonds, Delaware general fund.....	30,000.00	
Redemption of N. O. bonds, Iowa fund.....	4,000.00	
Redemption of N. O. bonds, Kaakaskia, etc., fund.....	6,000.00	
Proceeds of sale of Omaha lands.....	46,828.45	
Proceeds of sale of Otoe and Missouri lands.....	67,909.21	
Proceeds of sale of Pawnee lands.....	193,461.46	
Proceeds of sale of Ponca lands.....	15,040.13	
Proceeds of sale of Utah Ute lands.....	5.50	
	3,340.00	
		450,289.41
Net decrease.....		44,787.49
Amount reported in statement D, November, 1889.....		23,805,200.83
Deduct amount of net decrease.....		44,787.49
Total as before stated.....		23,760,413.34

E.—Interest collected on United States bonds.

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Interest.
Cherokee national fund.....	\$186,638.56	July 1, 1889, to January 1, 1890.....	\$4,699.16
	156,638.56	January 1, 1890, to July 1, 1890.....	4,699.10
			9,398.26
Cherokee school fund.....	51,854.28	July 1, 1889, to January 1, 1890.....	1,555.63
	51,854.28	January 1, 1890, to July 1, 1890.....	1,555.63
			3,111.26
Cherokee orphan fund.....	22,223.20	July 1, 1889, to January 1, 1890.....	666.70
	22,223.20	January 1, 1890, to July 1, 1890.....	666.70
			1,333.40
Delaware general fund.....	49,283.90	July 1, 1889, to January 1, 1890.....	1,478.51
	49,283.90	January 1, 1890, to July 1, 1890.....	1,478.51
			2,957.02

F.—Interest collected on certain State bonds, the interest on which is regularly paid.

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest is regularly paid.	Amount collected.
Maryland 6 per cent. bonds.....			
Chickasaw national fund.....	88,350.17	July 1, 1889, to July 1, 1890.....	\$485.34

\* Less State tax, \$15.60.

Recapitulation of interest collected, as per tables hereinbefore given.

Interest on United States bonds (Table E).....	\$10,800.00
Interest on paying State stocks (Table F).....	145.34

Total interest collected during the time specified, and carried to the credit of trust-fund interest due various Indian tribes..... 17,253.34

Statement of appropriations made by Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, on nonpaying stocks held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior for various Indian tribes.

Bonds.	Per cent.	Principal.	Annual interest appropriated.
Arkansas.....	6	\$168,000.00	\$10,080.00
Florida.....	7	132,000.00	12,550.00
North Carolina.....	6	168,000.00	14,820.00
South Carolina.....	6	122,000.00	7,320.00
Tennessee.....	6	104,000.00	6,240.00
Tennessee.....	6 1/2	60,666.66	3,500.00
Tennessee.....	5	144,000.00	7,200.00
Virginia.....	6	841,000.00	50,460.00
Louisiana.....	6	37,000.00	2,220.00
Total amount appropriated.....			96,490.00

REF00069609

The receipts and disbursements since November 1, 1889, as shown by the books of the Indian Office, on account of sales of Indian lands, are exhibited in the following statement:

Appropriations.	Acts and treaties.	On hand November 1, 1889.	Amount received during year.	Disbursed during the year.	On hand November 1, 1890.
Proceeds of Sioux reservations in Minnesota and Dakota.	12 Stat., 819, act Mar. 3, 1883.	\$0,287.92	\$23,414.39	\$4,013.30	\$25,689.01
Fulfilling treaty with Cherokees, proceeds of lands.	Cherokee Strip.				
Fulfilling treaty with Cherokees, proceeds of school lands.	Treaties of Feb. 27, 1819, and Dec. 29, 1835.				
Fulfilling treaty with Kansas, proceeds of lands.	Article 4, treaty of Oct. 5, 1839, 12 Stat., 1112.	8,085.72	11,934.08		20,022.40
Fulfilling treaty with Missouries of Kansas, proceeds of lands.	Act of Mar. 3, 1872.		945.10		945.10
Fulfilling treaty with Omahas, proceeds of lands.	Acts of July 31, 1872, and Aug. 7, 1882.	196,887.96	49,828.45		245,216.41
Fulfilling treaty with Osages, proceeds of trust lands.	2d art. treaty Sept. 29, 1855, 2 sec., act July 15, 1870.	7,779,048.59	69,024.83	537.96	7,847,515.46
Fulfilling treaty with Osages, proceeds of ceded lands.	1st art. treaty Sept. 29, 1855.	300,000.00			300,000.00
Proceeds of New York Indian lands in Kansas.	Acts of Feb. 19, 1873 and June 23, 1874.	4,053.06			4,053.06
Fulfilling treaty with Potawatomes, proceeds of lands.	Treaty Feb. 27, 1867, 13 Stat., 532.	32,584.94			32,584.94
Fulfilling treaty with Winnebagoes, proceeds of lands.	2d art. treaty 1859, act Feb. 2, 1863.	20,021.61	572.22		21,193.83
On account of claims of settlers on Round Valley Indian Reservation in California.	Act Mar. 3, 1873, 17 Stat., 633.	594.37			594.37
Fulfilling treaty with Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, proceeds of lands.	Treaty Mar. 6, 1871, 12 Stat., 1171, act Aug. 15, 1876.	1,978.67	2,269.71	66.30	4,182.08
Fulfilling treaty with Shawnees, proceeds of lands.	Acts Apr. 7, 1849, and Jan. 11, 1875.	1,270.56	492.29	70.00	1,692.85
Fulfilling treaty with Otoes and Missourias, proceeds of lands.	Act of Aug. 15, 1876.	412,116.39	183,461.46		595,577.85
Fulfilling treaty with Pawnees, proceeds of lands.	Act of Apr. 10, 1870.	286,437.14	15,040.13		301,477.27
Fulfilling treaty with Umatillas, proceeds of lands.	Act of Aug. 5, 1882, 22 Stat., 297, 298.	59,461.64	5.50	7,740.00	51,727.14
Fulfilling treaty with Kickapooes, proceeds of lands.	Act July 23, 1882, 22 Stat., 177.	15,162.31		1,549.27	13,613.04
Total		9,124,615.88	855,490.46	13,963.53	9,466,110.81

TABLE R.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE PRESENT LIABILITIES OF THE UNITED STATES TO INDIAN TRIBES UNDER TREATY STIPULATIONS.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, etc.	References to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations indefinitely as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which a per cent is annually paid, and amounts which have accrued at 5 per cent, produce permanent annuities.
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches.	Thirty installments, provided to be expended under the tenth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	Seven installments, unappropriated, at \$30,000 each.	Vol. 15, p. 384 § 10	\$11,000.00	\$210,000.00		
Do	Purchase of clothing.	Tenth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	do				
Do	Pay of carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer.	Fourth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	do				
Arizones, Grows, and Mandans.	Annals to be expended in such work, etc., as the Government may from time to time determine.	Seventeen article treaty of July 27, 1866.	do				
Cherokees and Arapahoes.	Thirty installments, provided to be expended under tenth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	Seven installments, unappropriated, at \$30,000 each.	Vol. 15, p. 386 § 10	4,500.00	140,000.00		
Do	Purchase of clothing, same article.			2,500.00			
Do	Pay of physician and teacher.			30,000.00			
Chickasaws.	Permanents annuity in goods.			12,000.00			
Chippewas of the Mississippi.	Forty-six installments, to be paid to the chief of the Mississippi Indians.	Two installments, of \$1,000 each.	Vol. 1, p. 619	4,500.00		\$1,000.00	
Chippewas, Yal-la-poozis, and Lake Winnebagoes.	Forty installments, in money, \$10,000; and for purposes of annuity, \$4,000.	Four installments, of \$23,686.66 each, due.	Vol. 9, p. 964 § 3, Vol. 10, p. 1163 § 3, Vol. 13, p. 208 § 2.		2,000.00		
Choctaws.	Permanent annuities.	Second article treaty of November 16, 1825, \$2,000; third article treaty of August 21, 1846, \$2,000; second article treaty of January 20, 1853, \$3,000.	Vol. 7, p. 96 § 2; Vol. 11, p. 613 § 13; Vol. 7, p. 285 § 2.		30,646.64		
Do	Provisions for smiths, etc.	Sixth article treaty of October 18, 1869; ninth article treaty of January 20, 1853.	Vol. 7, p. 212 § 6; Vol. 7, p. 286 § 9; Vol. 1, p. 614 § 10.			9,500.00	

REF00069610



TABLE W.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE PRESENT LIABILITIES OF THE UNITED STATES TO INDIAN TRIBES, ETC.—Continued.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, etc.	Numbers of installments yet unapproved, explanations, etc.	References to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, in whole or in part, as to the amount to be discounted.	Aggregate of future payments that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuity, the amount of which is not to be paid until the annuity is paid.	Amount of present liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent annuity paid, plus 5 per cent on principal, produce permanent annuities.
Pottawatomies	Permanent annuities.	July 29, 1829	Vol. 7, p. 250, § 2			\$5,724.77	\$14,463.40
Do.	Permanent provision for three blacksmiths and assistants, iron and steel.	October 16, 1829; September 20, 1829; July 29, 1829.	Vol. 7, p. 256, § 1; Vol. 7, p. 218, § 1; Vol. 7, p. 252, § 1			1,068.99	20,175.80
Do.	Permanent provision for furnishing salt in lieu of tobacco, iron, and steel.	July 29, 1829	Vol. 7, p. 252, § 1				2,120.80
Do.	Permanent provision for payment of money for interest on \$200,000, at 5 per cent.	September 20, 1829; June 5 and 17, 1846.	Vol. 7, p. 252, § 1; Vol. 9, p. 855, § 10			156.54	2,146.80
Quapaws	For education, smith, farmer, and smith-shop	June 5 and 17, 1846	Vol. 9, p. 855, § 7			11,805.21	230,064.20
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.	Permanent annuity.	Treaty of November 2, 1804	Vol. 7, p. 85, § 3	\$1,300.00			
Do.	Interest on \$200,000, at 5 per cent.	Treaty of October 21, 1847	Vol. 7, p. 541, § 2			1,000.00	20,000.00
Do.	Interest on \$800,000, at 5 per cent.	Treaty of October 21, 1847	Vol. 7, p. 506, § 2			40,000.00	800,000.00
Do.	Interest on \$17,400, at 5 per cent.	Treaty of October 21, 1847	Vol. 7, p. 543, § 2			7,670.00	157,400.00
Miamour.	For support of school.	Treaty of March 6, 1801	Vol. 13, p. 1172, § 5	200.00			
Seminoles.	Interest on \$500,000, eighth article of treaty of August 7, 1856.	\$25,000 annual annuity	Vol. 11, p. 702, § 4			25,000.00	500,000.00
Do.	Interest on \$70,000, at 5 per cent.	Support of schools, etc.	Vol. 14, p. 757, § 3			3,500.00	70,000.00
Serasas.	Permanent annuity	September 9 and 17, 1817	Vol. 7, p. 161, § 4			1,000.00	50,000.00
Do.	Smith and smith-shop and miller, permanent.	February 28, 1821	Vol. 7, p. 430, § 4				22,200.00
Do.	Permanent annuities	February 19, 1841	Vol. 4, p. 442			1,600.00	32,000.00
Do.	Interest on \$75,000, at 5 per cent.	Act of June 27, 1846	Vol. 9, p. 35, § 2			3,750.00	75,000.00
Do.	Interest on \$500,000, transferred from the Ohio canal loan to the United States Treasury.	do	Vol. 8, p. 35, § 3			2,152.50	43,050.00
Sawecaw and Shawnee.	Permanent annuity.	Treaty of September 15, 1838	Vol. 7, p. 179, § 4			1,000.00	20,000.00
Do.	Support of smith and smith-shops	Treaty of July 20, 1831	Vol. 7, p. 252, § 4	1,000.00			
Shawnees.	Permanent annuity	August 3, 1795; September 29, 1817	Vol. 7, p. 51, § 4			2,000.00	60,000.00
Do.	Interest on \$40,000, at 5 per cent.	August 2, 1795; May 10, 1864	Vol. 10, p. 1056, § 3			2,000.00	40,000.00

Shoshones and Bannocks	For the purchase of clothing for men, women, and children, and for iron and steel.	Nine installments due, estimated, at \$10,000 each.	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 9	90,000.00			
Do.	For pay of physicians, installments.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 10	5,000.00			
Do.	For pay of physician, carpenter, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	do	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 11	1,000.00			
Do.	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel for shops.	Nine installments due, estimated, at \$5,000 each.	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 9	45,000.00			
Pannacks	For the purchase of clothing for men, women, and children, and for iron and steel.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 10	5,000.00			
Do.	For pay of physician, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 11	1,000.00			
Six Nations of N. Y.	Permanent annuity in clothing, etc.	Treaty November 11, 1794	Vol. 7, p. 64, § 6			4,500.00	90,000.00
Siox of different tribes, including Sauces, Sioux of Nebraska.	Purchase of clothing for men, women, and children.	Nine installments, of \$150,000 each, due; estimated.	Vol. 15, p. 658, § 10	1,170,000.00			
Do.	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel.	Estimated	do	2,000.00			
Do.	For each article as may be considered necessary by the Secretary of the Interior for persons engaged in agriculture, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Nine installments, of \$150,000 each, due; estimated.	do	1,350,000.00			
Do.	Purchase of rations, etc., as per article 5, agreement of September 26, 1876.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 658, § 12	10,400.00			
Do.	Pay of blacksmith.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 656, § 5	950,000.00			
Tabogauche band of Utes.	For iron and steel and necessary tools for blacksmith shop.	do	Vol. 15, p. 675, § 10	720.00			
Tabogauche, Mescalero, and Grand River and Utes.	For iron and steel and necessary tools for blacksmith shop.	do	Vol. 15, p. 677, § 9	230.00			
Do.	Two carpenters, two millers, two farmers, one blacksmith, and two teachers.	do	Vol. 15, p. 625, § 12	7,800.00			
Do.	Thirty installments, of \$30,000 each, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for the purchase of tools and materials to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in supplying said Indians with beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, etc.	Eight installments, each \$30,000; due.	Vol. 15, p. 625, § 12	240,000.00			
Do.	Interest on \$64,340.41, at 5 per cent, per annum, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	do	Vol. 15, p. 625, § 12	30,000.00			
Do.	Twenty installments, of \$15,000 each, fourth series, to be paid to them or expended for their benefit.	do	Vol. 15, p. 625, § 12	30,000.00			
Wanabagoes	Interest on \$78,340.41, at 5 per cent, per annum, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	November 1, 1837, and Senate amendments, July 17, 1862.	Vol. 7, p. 444, § 4; Vol. 12, p. 628, § 4			40,545.45	804,806.17
Do.	Twenty installments, of \$15,000 each, fourth series, to be paid to them or expended for their benefit.	July 15, 1870	Vol. 16, p. 353, § 1			3,917.92	78,340.41
Yankton tribe of Sioux.	Eighteen installments, of \$15,000 each, due.	do	Vol. 11, p. 744, § 4	270,000.00			
Total.				124,600.00	7,441,066.00	322,907.35	5,479,757.99

REF00069612





Statement showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribes occupying or belonging to the reservation, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles, 9.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
MISSOURI.					
Boise Fort †	La Pointe (b).	Boise Fort band of Chippewas.	616,275	168	Treaty of Apr. 7, 1856, vol. 14, p. 735. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 31st Cong., 1st sess., p. 20.)
Deer Creek	do	do	23,040	36	Executive order, June 20, 1864. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 274, 31st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.)
Fond du Lac †	do	Fond du Lac band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	652,316	141	Treaty of Sept. 23, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1169; set of Congress approved June 17, p. 190, the residue, 7,775 acres, allotted. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 31st Cong., 1st sess., p. 60.)
Grand Portage (Pigeon Lake)	do	Grand Portage band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	631,840	81	Treaty of Sept. 23, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1169. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 31st Cong., 1st sess., p. 60.)
Leech Lake †	White Earth (with solidated).	Pillager and Lake Winnabago-bish bands of Chippewas.	714,440	148	Treaty of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1168. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 31st Cong., 1st sess., p. 60.)
Mille Lac †	do	Mille Lac and Snake River bands of Chippewas.	461,614	95	Nov. 4, 1855, and May 20, 1856. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 31st Cong., 1st sess., p. 60.)
Red Lake	White Earth (with solidated).	Red Lake and Penobscot bands of Chippewas.	89,040	129	Treaty of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1168. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 31st Cong., 1st sess., p. 60.)
Vermilion Lake	La Pointe (b).	Boise Fort band of Chippewas.	41,660	9	Executive order, Jan. 14, 1868, vol. 25, p. 612. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 31st Cong., 1st sess., p. 60.)
White Earth	White Earth (with solidated).	Chippewas of the Mississippi, Gull Lake, Pomina, Otter Tail, and Pillager Chippewas.	476,512	98	Executive order, Dec. 30, 1861. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 31st Cong., 1st sess., p. 60.)
Winnabogishish (White Oak Point) †	do	Lake Winnabogishish and Pillager bands of Chippewas and White Oak Point band of Mississippi Chippewas.	429,000	96	Nov. 4, 1855, and July 13, 1858. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 31st Cong., 1st sess., p. 60.)
Total			3,251,254	3,325	
MONTANA.					
Blackfoot	Blackfoot	Blackfoot, Blood, and Piegan	1,750,000	2,750	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 13, 1856, and of July 13 and 15, and Sept. 1, 1868; Executive order, July 15, 1868, and Aug. 19, 1874; set of Executive orders, Apr. 12, 1875, and July 13, 1875. A set of Executive orders, Apr. 12, 1875, and July 13, 1875, and agreement made Feb. 11, 1887, approved by Congress May 1, 1887, vol. 25, p. 113.
Crow	Crow	Mountain and River Crow	661,712,560	7,294	Treaty of May 10, 1858, vol. 15, p. 649; agreement made June 12, 1868, and Sept. 11, 1887, approved by Congress July 10, 1887, vol. 25, p. 42; and agreement made July 10, 1887, approved by Congress July 10, 1887, vol. 25, p. 157; Executive order, Dec. 7, 1886.

Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 13, 1856, and of July 13 and 15, and Sept. 1, 1868; Executive order, July 15, 1868, and Aug. 19, 1874; set of Executive orders, Apr. 12, 1875, and July 13, 1875. A set of Executive orders, Apr. 12, 1875, and July 13, 1875, and agreement made Feb. 11, 1887, approved by Congress May 1, 1887, vol. 25, p. 113.

Fort Belknap	Fort Belknap	Grosvontre and Ashaboine	537,660	940	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 13, 1856, and of July 13 and 15, and Sept. 1, 1868; Executive order, Apr. 13, 1874, vol. 18, p. 29; Executive order, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 23, 1880, and agreement made Jan. 21, 1887, approved by Congress May 1, 1887, vol. 25, p. 113.
Fort Peck	Fort Peck	Ashaboine, Brulé, Santee, Teton, Lakapapa, and Yankton Sioux.	1,776,000	2,775	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 13, 1856, and of July 13 and 15, and Sept. 1, 1868; Executive order, July 13, 1868, and Aug. 19, 1874; set of Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 23, 1880, and agreement made Jan. 21, 1887, approved by Congress May 1, 1887, vol. 25, p. 113.
Joeito	Flathead	Bitter Root, Carbon band, Flathead, Kootenay, and Pend d'Oreille.	41,453,600	2,240	Treaty of July 16, 1855, vol. 12, p. 975; Executive order, Nov. 25, 1854.
Northern Cheyenne	Tongue River	Northern Cheyenne	671,290	580	Treaty of May 17, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1069, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171. (5,129 acres in Kansas.)
Total			10,591,360	16,549	Act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1863, vol. 12, p. 319; 4th paragraph, art. 6, treaty of Apr. 29, 1864, vol. 18, p. 67; Executive order, Apr. 29, 1864, vol. 18, p. 67; Executive order, Dec. 31, 1875, and Feb. 9, 1885. (22,657.5 acres selected as allotments, and 1,136.70 acres selected for agency, school, and mission purposes.)
NEBRASKA.					
Iowa()	Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha	Iowa	616,000	25	Treaty of May 17, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1069; selections by Indian with President's approval, May 11, 1855; treaty of March 6, 1855, vol. 14, p. 667; acts of Congress approved June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 70; deed to Winnebago Indians, dated July 31, 1874, and residue of 153,933 acres allotted.
Niobrara	Santee and Flathead	Santee Sioux.	41,121	2	Treaty of May 14, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1074, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171; acts of Congress approved June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and Aug. 13, 1876, vol. 19, p. 598. (5,662.66 acres in Kansas.)
Omaha	Omaha and Winnebago	Omaha	665,191	102	Treaty of May 14, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1074, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171; acts of Congress approved June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and Aug. 13, 1876, vol. 19, p. 598. (5,662.66 acres in Kansas.)
Sac and Fox ()	Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha	Sac (Sante) and Fox of the Missouri.	46,013	12	Treaty of May 14, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1074, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171; acts of Congress approved June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and Aug. 13, 1876, vol. 19, p. 598. (5,662.66 acres in Kansas.)
Sioux (additional Winnebago	Pine Ridge, Omaha and Winnebago.	Omnaha Sioux, Winnebago	32,000	50	Treaty of Mar. 8, 1865, vol. 14, p. 671; set of Congress approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed from Omaha Indians, dated July 31, 1874. (See vol. 6, Indian deeds, p. 216.) The residue of 402 acres, allotted.
Total			136,947	214	

Treaty of May 17, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1069, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171. (5,129 acres in Kansas.) Act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1863, vol. 12, p. 319; 4th paragraph, art. 6, treaty of Apr. 29, 1864, vol. 18, p. 67; Executive order, Apr. 29, 1864, vol. 18, p. 67; Executive order, Dec. 31, 1875, and Feb. 9, 1885. (22,657.5 acres selected as allotments, and 1,136.70 acres selected for agency, school, and mission purposes.)

a Approximate. b In Minnesota and Wisconsin. c Outboundaries surveyed. d Surveyed. e Partly surveyed. f In Kansas and Nebraska. † These lands have been ceded by the Indians to the Government, but are not yet open to sale or settlement. See pages xxxviii and xlxiii of this report.

REF0069615

440 INDIAN RESERVATIONS, AREAS, AND HOW ESTABLISHED.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribes occupying or belonging to the reservation, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles (a)	Date of treaty, law, or other authority, establishing reserve.
NEVADA.					
Duck Valley (b)	Western Shoshone	Pi-Ute and Western Shoshone	612,329	498	Executive orders, Apr. 15, 1877, and May 4, 1880.
Moupa River	Nevada	Kui-ka-sit, Komahwivi (Tenuawait), Pavi-pi, Pai-Ute, and Shilwila.	41,000	14	Executive orders, Mar. 12, 1873, and Feb. 12, 1874; act of Congress approved Mar. 2, 1875, vol. 18, p. 483; Executive order, Mar. 2, 1875, vol. 18, p. 483; Executive order, Mar. 23, 1874.
Pymaid Lake	do	do	622,000	503	Executive order, Mar. 23, 1874.
Walker River	do	Pai-Ute (Pavisee)	318,815	498	Executive order, Mar. 23, 1874.
Total			984,135	1,404	
NEW MEXICO TERRITORY.					
Jicarilla Apache	Southern Ute	Jicarilla Apache.	415,000	650	Executive order, Feb. 11, 1867.
Mescalero Apache	Mescalero	Mescalero Jicarilla and Mimbre Apache.	474,240	741	Executive orders, May 29, 1873, and May 29, 1874.
Navajo (c)	Navajo	Navajo	48,305,440	12,821	Treaty of June 15, 1849, p. 667, and Executive orders, Oct. 29, 1853, Jan. 6, 1853, and p. 667, and Executive orders, 600 acres in Arizona and 997,000 acres in New Mexico were added to this reservation by Executive order, Feb. 17, 1861, (1,766,000 acres) and 40,000 acres in New Mexico restored to public domain but again reserved by Executive order, Apr. 24, 1858.
PUEBLO					
James Clark	Pueblo	Pueblo	417,510	1,081	Confirmed by United States patents in 1864, under old Spanish title, act of Congress approved Dec. 22, 1858, vol. 11, p. 27, and Act of March 21, 1861, vol. 12, p. 71. (See General Land Office Report for 1876, p. 324, and for 1880, p. 686.)
Acoma			426,792		
San Juan			417,546		
Sicoma			417,461		
San Felipe			424,787		
Cochiti			428,282		
S'io Domingo			474,723		
Thore			417,367		
Tucuman			417,369		
San Ildefonso			417,372		
Pojoaque			417,372		
Zia			418,620		
San Juan			417,515		
Navaho			424,187		
Laguna			418,688		
Santa Ana			418,225		
			417,361		

INDIAN RESERVATIONS, AREAS, AND HOW ESTABLISHED. 441

Zuni	Pueblo	Pueblo	215,040	336	Executive orders, Mar. 16, 1877, May 1, 1883, and Mar. 2, 1885. (Area of original Spanish grant, 17,861.26 acres.)
Total			10,002,028	15,029	
NEW YORK.					
Allegany	New York	Onondaga and Seneca	630,469	471	Treaty of Sept. 15, 1795, vol. 7, p. 601, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 70, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 87. (See annual report, 1877, p. 164.)
Cattaraugus	do	Cayuga, Onondaga, and Seneca	421,680	34	By arrangement with the State of New York. (See annual report, 1877, p. 164.)
Oil Spring	do	Seneca	650	1	Treaty of May 13, 1794, vol. 7, p. 44, and arrangement with the State of New York. (See annual report, 1877, p. 168.)
Oneida	do	Oneida	680	1	Treaty of May 13, 1794, vol. 7, p. 45. (See annual report, 1877, p. 168.)
Onondaga	do	Onondaga	65,100	91	Treaty of Sept. 15, 1795, vol. 7, p. 601, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 70, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 87. (See annual report, 1877, p. 164.)
Saint Regis	do	Saint Regis	414,640	23	Treaty of Sept. 15, 1795, vol. 7, p. 601, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 70, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 87. (See annual report, 1877, p. 164.)
Tonawanda	do	Cayuga and Tonawanda band of Seneca	47,540	111	By arrangement with the State of New York. (See annual report, 1877, p. 164.)
Tuscarora	do	Tuscarora	6,249	91	Treaty of Sept. 15, 1795, vol. 7, p. 601, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 70, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 87. (See annual report, 1877, p. 164.)
Total			87,677	137	
NORTH CAROLINA.					
Qualla Boundary and other lands.	Eastern Cherokee	Eastern band of North Carolina Cherokee.	650,000	78	Held by deed to Indians under decision of United States circuit court for western district of North Carolina, entered at November term, 1874, confirming the award of Judge Orringer and others, dated Oct. 19, 1872, p. 193, and deeds to Indians from Johnston and others, dated Oct. 9, 1876, and Aug. 24, 1880. (See also H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 196, Forty-seventh Congress, first session.)
Total			65,211	102	
OKLAHOMA TERRITORY					
Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Southern Arapaho, and Northern and Southern Cheyenne.	54,237,771	6,775	Executive order, Aug. 10, 1869, unratified agreement with Wichita, Caddo, and others, Oct. 19, 1872. (See annual report, 1872, p. 191.)
Iowa	See and Fox.	Iowa and Tonkawa	728,418	357	Executive order, Aug. 15, 1883.
Total			54,966,189	7,132	

(a) Partly in Arizona and Utah. (b) Partly surveyed. (c) Outboundaries surveyed. (d) Partly in Idaho.

REF00069616



Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribe occupying or belonging to the reservation, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation	Agency	Name of tribe occupying reservation	Area in acres	Square miles (a)	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve
<b>WASHINGTON—cont'd.</b>					
Puyallup	Puyallup (consolidated)	Muckleshoot, Nisqually, Puyallup, Skwachamish, Stillacoom, and five others.	6,999	1	Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 112; Executive order, Jan. 21, 1857, and Sept. 4, 1874. This residue, 17,468 acres, allotted.
Quillchute	do	Kwilehuit	1,857	11	Executive order, Feb. 19, 1869.
Quinault	do	Hoh, Kweel, and Kwinaluk	231,000	380	Treaty of Olympia, July 1, 1855, and Jan. 25, 1856, vol. 12, p. 177.
Shoalwater	do	Shoalwater and Tolhalla	6,835	1	Executive order, Sept. 27, 1854, and Nov. 4, 1874.
S'Kokomish	do	Klaskan, S'Kokomish, and Twana	3,276	1	Treaty of Point-to-Point, Jan. 26, 1855, vol. 12, p. 983; Executive order, Feb. 25, 1874. The residue, 4,714 acres, allotted.
Shoshomish or Tulalip	Tulalip	Duwamish, Elakum, Lummi, Snohomish, Suquamish, and Swinomish	88,330	14	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Dec. 23, 1874. The residue, 13,560 acres, allotted.
Spokane	Colville	Nisqually, Puyallup, Skwachamish, Stillacoom, and five others	183,600	240	Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 112B; land all allotted, 1,194,15 acres.
Squamish Island (Klabinchemin)	Puyallup (consolidated)	Duwamish, Elakum, Lummi, Snohomish, Suquamish, and Swinomish	(b)		Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Sept. 4, 1874. The residue, 3,460 acres, allotted.
Swinomish (Ferry's Island)	Tulalip		81,710	21	
Yakama	Yakama	Klickitat, Palouse, Topinsh, and Yakama	690,000	1,250	Treaty of Walla Walla, June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 951.
Total			4,045,294	6,321	
<b>WISCONSIN.</b>					
Les Court d'Oreilles	La Pointe (d)	Les Court d'Oreille band of Chippewas of Lake Superior	831,096	461	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; lands withdrawn by General Land Office, Nov. 22, 1860, Apr. 4, 1869. (See report by Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 1, 1873.) Act of Congress, May 21, 1872, vol. 17, p. 198. The residue, 28,040 acres, allotted.
Les du Flambeau	do	Les du Flambeau band of Chippewas of Lake Superior	862,817	981	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109 (lands selected by Indians). (See report of Superintendent Thompson, Nov. 24, 1863, and report to Secretary of the Interior, vol. 17, p. 120.) Act of Congress approved May 20, 1872, vol. 17, p. 191. The residue, 46,000 acres, allotted.
La Pointe (Bad River)	do	La Pointe band of Chippewas of Lake Superior	197,668	1821	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109. The residue, 664.97 acres, allotted. (See letter to General Land Office, Sept. 17, 1869.)
Red Cliff	do	La Pointe band (Buffalo Chieft) of Chippewas of Lake Superior	611,457	18	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, Feb. 27, 1863. (See report of Superintendent Thompson, May 7, 1863.) (Lands withdrawn by Secretary of the Interior May 8 and June 3, 1863.) The residue, 2,836.31 acres, allotted.

Menomonee	Green Bay	Menomonee	221,680	362	Treaty of Oct. 18, 1849, vol. 9, p. 302, of May 12, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1064, and Feb. 11, 1855, vol. 11, p. 679.
Oneida	do	Oneida	655,608	1021	Treaty of Feb. 3, 1838, vol. 7, p. 563.
Stockbridge	do	Stockbridge	611,833	101	Treaty of Nov. 24, 1843, vol. 3, p. 101, of Feb. 5, 1854, vol. 11, p. 662, and of Feb. 5, 1857, vol. 16, p. 464. (For acreage approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 351, see p. 464.) (For acreage of Congress approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 174.)
Total			512,129	890	
<b>WYOMING.</b>					
Wind River	Shoshone	Northern, Arapaho and Eastern band of Shoshoni	2,345,400	3,660	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; acts of Congress approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 166, and Dec. 10, 1874, vol. 18, p. 351; Executive order, May 21, 1867.
Total			2,342,400	3,660	
Grand total			104,314,349	162,901	

<sup>a</sup> Approximate. <sup>b</sup> Surveyed. <sup>c</sup> Partly surveyed. <sup>d</sup> in Minnesota and Wisconsin. Note.—The spelling of the tribal names in the column "Name of tribe occupying reservation", revised by Maj. J. W. Powell. In many cases corrupted names have come into such general use as to make it impolitic to change them.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Indian school appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.

Title of appropriations.	Appropriations.	Expenditures.	Balance.
Indian school support, 1888.....	\$350,000.00	\$339,822.70	\$10,177.30
Indian schools in Alaska, support, 1888.....	20,000.00	17,842.32	2,157.68
Indian school, Carlisle, Pa., support, 1888.....	81,000.00	80,878.34	121.66
Indian school, Chillicothe, Ind. Ter., buildings and repairs, 1888.....	2,000.00	1,234.68	715.92
Indian school, Chillicothe, Ind. Ter., support, 1888.....	32,125.00	23,468.47	6,656.53
Indian school, Genoa, Nebr., support, 1888.....	2,750.00	29,742.00	8.00
Indian school, Hampton, Va., support, 1888.....	20,010.00	19,611.11	398.89
Indian school, Lawrence, Kans., buildings and repairs, 1888.....	4,750.00	3,185.50	1,564.50
Indian school, Lawrence, Kans., support, 1888.....	80,750.00	80,558.10	191.90
Indian school, Lincoln Institution, Philadelphia, Pa., support, 1888.....	31,400.00	33,137.57	262.43
Indian school, Salem, Oregon, support, 1888.....	36,500.00	33,311.09	2,688.91
Indian school, St. Ignatius Mission, Mont., support, 1888.....	22,500.00	22,500.00	
Indian schools in States, support, 1888.....	50,100.00	50,889.42	210.58
Indian schools, stock cattle, 1888.....	13,070.00	8,331.50	4,465.80
Indian school transportation, 1888.....	25,000.00	19,551.80	8,115.20
Indian school buildings.....	85,000.00	36,208.26	18,701.74
Totals.....	1,155,915.00	1,006,691.26	99,823.74

Indian school appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889.

Title of appropriations.	Appropriations.	Expenditures.	Balance.
Indian schools, support, 1889.....	\$685,000.00	\$633,693.06	\$51,101.96
Indian school, Albuquerque, N. Mex., support, 1889.....	35,000.00	31,321.99	3,678.01
Indian school, Carlisle, Pa., support, 1889.....	81,000.00	80,999.92	.48
Indian school, Cherokee, N. C., support, 1889.....	12,000.00	12,000.00	
Indian school, Chillicothe, Ind. Ter., support, 1889.....	32,125.00	23,201.63	3,923.45
Indian school, Genoa, Nebr., support, 1889.....	36,250.00	33,672.73	577.27
Indian school, Grand Junction, Colo., support, 1889.....	10,000.00	6,612.70	3,387.30
Indian school, Hampton, Va., support, 1889.....	20,010.00	19,259.41	780.56
Indian school, Hampton, Va., transportation of free pupils, 1889.....	1,000.00	121.61	578.34
Indian school, Lawrence, Kans., support, 1889.....	85,500.00	71,131.12	11,065.33
Indian school, Lawrence, Kans., wagon road.....	7,500.00	7,367.86	132.14
Indian school, Lincoln Institution, Philadelphia, Pa., support, 1889.....	1,000.00		1,000.00
Indian schools in Minnesota for Chippewas, support, 1889.....	33,100.00	33,100.00	
Indian schools in Minnesota for Chippewas, support, 1889.....	15,000.00	11,725.25	271.75
Indian school, St. Ignatius Mission, Mont., support, 1889.....	22,500.00	22,500.00	
Indian school, Salem, Oregon, support, 1889.....	36,500.00	31,529.73	5,970.27
Indian school, Wabash, Ind., support, 1889.....	10,020.00	10,020.00	
Indian schools in States, support, 1889.....	63,180.00	63,180.00	
Indian schools, stock cattle, 1889.....	10,000.00	6,143.00	3,857.00
Indian school transportation, 1889.....	25,000.00	25,710.67	2,289.33
Indian school buildings.....	55,000.00	51,371.92	3,628.08
Indian school buildings, Carlisle, Pa.....	18,000.00	17,999.50	.50
Indian school buildings, Grimsby, Nev.....	25,000.00	25,000.00	
Indian school buildings, Pierre, Dak.....	25,000.00	21,762.50	2,337.50
Total.....	1,318,015.00	1,235,311.31	92,703.69

APPROPRIATIONS FOR INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Indian school appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.

Title of appropriations.	Appropriations.	Expenditures.	Balance.
Indian schools, support, 1890.....	\$685,000.00	\$685,000.00	
Indian school buildings.....	55,000.00	55,000.00	
Indian school stock cattle, 1890.....	10,000.00	9,189.00	811.00
Indian schools in States, support, 1890.....	63,180.00	62,378.33	801.67
Indian school transportation, 1890.....	25,000.00	27,897.19	102.81
Indian school, Albuquerque, N. Mex., support, 1890.....	35,000.00	29,929.17	5,070.83
Indian school, Carlisle, Pa., support, 1890.....	81,000.00	80,897.90	102.10
Indian school, Cherokee, N. C., support, 1890.....	12,000.00	12,000.00	
Indian school, Chillicothe, Ind. Ter., support, 1890.....	32,125.00	28,634.70	3,490.30
Indian school, Clontarf, Minn., support, 1890.....	15,000.00	14,691.40	308.60
Indian school, Genoa, Nebr., support, 1890.....	40,000.00	39,668.72	331.28
Indian school, Grand Junction, Colo., support, 1890.....	10,000.00	8,777.85	1,222.15
Indian school, Hampton, Va., support, 1890.....	20,010.00	19,081.59	339.41
Indian school, Lawrence, Kans., support, 1890.....	85,500.00	80,157.70	5,012.30
Indian school, Lincoln Institution, Philadelphia, Pa., support, 1890.....	33,100.00	33,100.00	
Indian school, Ormsby County, Nevada, support, 1890.....	10,000.00	2,977.50	7,022.50
Indian school, Pierre, Dak., support, 1890.....	25,000.00	0,100.53	25,899.47
Indian school, St. Ignatius Mission, Mont., support, 1890.....	15,000.00	28,799.83	16,200.17
Indian school, Salem, Oregon, support, 1890.....	36,500.00	31,631.75	1,568.25
Indian school, Wabash, Ind., support, 1890.....	10,020.00	10,020.00	
Indian schools in Minnesota for Chippewas, support, 1890.....	15,000.00	13,116.25	1,583.75
Indian school buildings and support of school, Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	6,000.00	1,660.51	1,339.46
Purchase of buildings and improvements in Kean's Canon, Ariz.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	
Payment to the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church for improvements.....	6,803.13	6,803.13	
Totals.....	1,379,568.13	1,303,214.41	71,353.72

REF0069619

Table relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	CIVILIZATION.					
		Number who wear citizens' dress.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses.	Occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian apprentices.
		Wholly.	In part.	Built by Indians during year.	Built for Indians during year.		
<b>ARIZONA.</b>							
<i>Colorado River Agency.</i>							
Mohave on reserve.....	6,640						
Mohave at Needles.....	6,637	280	410	27	36	2	0
Mohave at Fort Mojave.....	6,410						
Chimebuis.....	6,200						
Hualapais.....	6,700						
<i>Pima Agency.</i>							
Pima.....	4,121	5,000	3,059	136	50	28	80
Papago.....	3,363						
Maricopa.....	315						
				29	10	3	10
				1	4	2	5
<i>San Carlos Agency.</i>							
White Mountain Apache.....	130	56	2,501	67	93	4	12
Koyoleto Apache.....	423						
San Carlos Apache.....	831						
Tonto Apache.....	700						
Mojave.....	557						
Yuma.....	240						
White Mountain Apache at Camp Apache	1,878						
<i>Indians in Arizona not under an agent.</i>							
Suppai.....	6,214						
<b>CALIFORNIA.</b>							
<i>Hoop Valley Agency.</i>							
Hoopa.....	475	475	100	471	1	4	54
<i>Mission Tule Agency.</i>							
Mission Tule River.....	2,895	4,000	485	390	72	480	
Tule River.....	161						
Yumas.....	61,000						
<i>Round Valley Agency.</i>							
Concow.....	126	592	143	421	112	5	
Little Lake.....	157						
Ukie and Wyalackie.....	204						
Pitt River and Potter Valley.....	35						
<i>Indians in California not under an agent.</i>							
Wichumal, Keweah, and others.....	64,966						
<b>COLORADO.</b>							
<i>Southern Ute Agency.</i>							
Mosache, Capote, and Weeminuche Ute...	985	25	125	17	38	5	1
Jicarilla Apache.....	808	26	84	30	60	20	4

a Estimated.

b Taken from last year.

of Indians, together with religious, marital, vital, and criminal statistics.

CIVILIZATION.	RELIGIOUS.				MARITAL.		VITAL.		CRIMINAL.			
	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—	Number of missionaries.	Number of Indian church members.	Number of church buildings.	Amounts contributed by religious societies and other parties.	Number of marriages during year.	Number of divorces during year.	Number of men now living in polygamy.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians killed during the year.	Number of Indian criminals punished.
Indian labor in civilized pursuits. Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	For education.	For church work.	Number of men now living in polygamy.	By Indians.	By whites.	Suicide.	By court of Indian offenses.	By other methods.	Number of whiskey soldiers prosecuted.		
46	40	11			2			30	30			
100		1	6	2	1,500	2	1	(c)	(c)		20	5
100		3	50	1								
100												
45	15	40			101	205	132	4	1	1	5	15
100								15	9			2
95	4	1	3,000	9				55	45	1	1	2
75	25							10	26			96
20	30	50						37	18	3		
70	30	2			900	13		21	11			

c Unknown.









Table relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	CIVILIZATION.							
		Number who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses.		Number of Indian apprentices.	
		Wholly.	In part.			Built by Indians during year.	Built for Indians during year.		Occupied by Indians.
<b>NEW YORK—continued.</b>									
<i>New York Agency—Continued.</i>									
Cattaraugus Reserve:									
Seneca	1307	1503		850	1100	15	300		
Cayuga	162								
Onondaga	31								
Tonawanda Reserve:									
Seneca	512	561		231	368	8	150		
Cayuga	19								
Oneida Reserve:									
Oneida	244								
Onondaga Reserve:									
Onondaga	391								
Tuscarora Reserve:									
Tuscarora	398								
St. Regis Reserve:									
St. Regis	1051								
<b>NORTH CAROLINA.</b>									
<i>Eastern Cherokee Agency.</i>									
Eastern Cherokee	a,300								
<b>OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.</b>									
<i>Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.</i>									
Cheyenne	2272	150	2922	600	635	3	29	81	6
Arapaho	1100								
<i>Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency.</i>									
Kiowa	1140	130	316	509	350	19		194	4
Comanche	1308								
Apache	326								
Wichita	171								
Caddo	535								
Towaconle	150								
Keechie	95								
Waco	31								
Delaware	35								
<i>Ouache Agency.</i>									
Ouache	1,299	620	100	355	700	16		611	
Kansas	194								
Quapaw	71								
<i>Pawnee, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency.</i>									
Pawnee	801	600	201	109	175	30		124	3
Pawnee	695								
Otoe and Missouri	358	140	153	169	100	10		23	5
Tonkawa	76								
<i>Sac and Fox Agency.</i>									
Absentee Shawnee	640	400	210	200	100	26		140	
Pottawatomie (citizen)	180								
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi	515	125	294	151	177	15		35	1
Mexican Kickapoo	325								
Iowa	102	20	75	12	29	2		6	

a Taken from last year.

of Indians, together with religious, marital, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

CIVILIZATION.	Percent. of subsistence obtained by—	RELIGIOUS.		MARITAL.		VITAL.		CRIMINAL.		
		Number of Indian church members.	Number of church buildings.	Number of marriages during year.	Number of divorces during year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians killed during the year.	Number of Indian criminals punished.	Number of Indian offenders.
Indian labor in civil-ized part of U.S. (including Alaska, Hawaii, etc.)	Percent. of subsistence obtained by—	Number of Indian church members.	Number of church buildings.	Number of marriages during year.	Number of divorces during year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians killed during the year.	Number of Indian criminals punished.	Number of Indian offenders.
Government.										
Indian labor in civil-ized part of U.S. (including Alaska, Hawaii, etc.)										
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Indian labor in civil-ized part of U.S. (including Alaska, Hawaii, etc.)										
Government.										
Indian labor in civil-ized part of U.S. (including Alaska, Hawaii, etc.)										

Table relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence of

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	CIVILIZATION.					
		Wholly.	In part.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary conversation.	Dwellings built by Indians during year.	Number of Indian apprentices.
<b>OREGON.</b>							
<i>Grande Ronde Agency.</i>							
Rogue River.....	47						
Mary River.....	28						
Calapooya.....	22						
Cow Creek.....	22						
Umpqua.....	80	379	119	335	9	97	
Santiam.....	37						
Yamhill.....	39						
Lucklumute.....	29						
Wapato Lake.....	28						
Clackama.....	59						
<i>Klamath Agency.</i>							
Klamath, Modoc, and Snake.....	835	835	217	511		189	
<i>Siletz Agency.</i>							
Too-Too-Na, Mequamoodon, Joshua, Chelco, Coquille, Tillamook, Euchee, Klamath, Shasta Coast, Klickitat, Alsea, California, Umpqua, Naitanoodon, Sias, Smith River, Coos, Salmon River, Chook, Tongue River, Galice Creek, Tha-Chundon, Calpooya, Nestucca, Snake-Yaquima, Siletz.....	571	571	139	310	1	163	
<i>Umatilla Agency.</i>							
Walla Walla.....	197						
Cayuse.....	115	590	199	330	600	25	
Umatilla.....	179					150	
<i>Warm Springs Agency.</i>							
Warm Springs.....	131						
Wasco.....	277						
Tenino.....	79	500	123	162	2	150	
John Day.....	37						
Pl-Ute.....	59						
<i>Indians in Oregon not under an agent.</i>							
Indians roaming on Columbia River.....	650						
<b>TEXAS.</b>							
<i>Indians in Texas not under an agent.</i>							
Alabama, Cushman, Muskokee.....	620						
<b>UTAH.</b>							
<i>Uintah and Ouray Agency.</i>							
Uncompahgre Ute (at Ouray).....	948						
Uintah Ute.....	135	195	29	100	12	101	
White River Ute.....	324	40	100	12	101	18	
		324	29	89	2	100	

a Impossible to give number of each tribe by reason of intermarriages.

Indians, together with religious, marital, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

CIVILIZATION.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—	Indians who are in civil-ized pursuits, hunting, fishing, root gathering, etc. (see Government reports.)	Number of missionaries.	Number of Indian church members.	Number of church buildings.	RELIGIOUS.			VITAL.			CRIMINAL.					
						For education.	For church work.	Number of marriages during year.	Number of divorces during year.	Number of men now living in polygamy.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	By Indians.	By whites.	Suicide.	Number of Indians killed during the year.	Number of Indian criminals punished.
80	28	1	100	1			1	1		6	17						
75	20	5	3	230	2			7	2	1	13	25	3		35	1	
31	33	33	2	107				20	5		2	25	50		16	1	4
100			3	500	2						29	13		1	25	5	36
67	33	2	80	1				1,400	3	3	28	22	1		1	10	2
10	10	80									7	19	22				
50	10	40									3	20	10				
50	10	40									12	9					20

b Taken from last year.

REF0069626

Table relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence

Name of agency and tribe.	CIVILIZATION.						
	Population.	Woolly.	In part.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number of Indians who can use English for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses. Built by Indians during year.	Number of Indian apprentices.
<b>UTAH—continued.</b>							
<i>Indians in Utah not under an agent.</i>							
Pah-Vant.....	6131						
Goship Ute.....	6255						
<b>WASHINGTON.</b>							
<i>Coeville Agency.</i>							
Coeur d'Alene.....	422	422		39	39	9	140 10
Lower Spokane.....	417	417		9	17	2	100
Columbia.....	414	414		11	11	4	51
Nez Percé, Joseph's band of.....	118	118		1	9	8	20 2
Neapolim.....	67	67					
O'Kanagan.....	371	371		20	10	8	60 6
Colville.....	247	247		16	16	8	33
Lake.....	243	243		7	20		10
<i>Neah Bay Agency.</i>							
Makah.....	151	424	39	76	147		126 10
Quillehute.....	212	222		33	20	11	22
<i>Puyallup (consolidated) Agency.</i>							
Puyallup.....	611	611		159	262	4	141 6
Chehalis.....	118	118		53	71		20 5
Nisqually.....	94	94		25	30		30
Bonzon.....	128	128		39	10		26
S'Kalliam.....	315	315		79	153	3	103
S'Kokomish.....	208	208		51	86		55 4
Quiltelet.....	98						
Hoh.....	75	313		18	99		42
Queer.....	119						
Chepalls, Oybut, Humpallip, Hoquiam, Mantsano, Satsop, Georgetown.....	6201						
<i>Tulalip Agency.</i>							
Tulalip (Snohomish).....	413	413		112	350	5	3 100 15
Madison.....	144	144		28	110		10
Muckleshoot.....	103	103		13	88	1	16
Swinomish.....	227	227		31	180	2	19
Lummi.....	295	295		60	250	2	50
<i>Yakama Agency.</i>							
Yakama, Palouse, Plaquose, Wenatsham, Kluckatlat, Klumit, Row-wassey-ee, Linz-was, Sklupah, Wish-lan, Shyiks, Ichelchotes, Koh-nille-pah, Neap-cat, other tribes.....	1,450	1,000	450	110		6	500 5
Yakamas not on reserve.....	2,000						
<b>WISCONSIN.</b>							
<i>Green Bay Agency.</i>							
Oneida.....	1,716	1,716		553	900		316 30
Stockbridge.....	137	137		110	137		21
Menominee.....	1,311	1,311		215	800	21	295 13

<sup>a</sup> Taken from last year.

of Indians, together with religious, marital, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

CIVILIZATION.	RELIGIOUS.				MARITAL.	VITAL.	CRIMINAL.	
	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—	Number of Indian church members.	Number of church buildings.	Amounts contributed by religious societies and other parties.			Number of Indians killed during the year.	Number of Indian criminals punished.
Indian labor in civilized pursuits. Hunting, etc. Government money.								
Number of Indian church members.								
Number of church buildings.								
For education.								
For church work.								
Number of marriages during year.								
Number of divorces during year.								
Number of men now living in polygamy.								
Number of births.								
Number of deaths.								
By Indians.								
By whites.								
Suicide.								
Number whites killed by Indians.								
By court of Indian offenses.								
By other methods.								
Number of whiskey sellers prosecuted.								
75 25			1	\$11,068	5	20	28	12
50 10	2	100	2	\$200		60	12	
100		50			11	60	10	6
10	15	75			6	12	6	
100			360	1		3	1	
60 10						10	3	
60 10		1	5,174	150	6	21	30	
50 50						10	22	1
25 75						13		
50 50						1	8	13
100		1	60	2	\$85	1,100	28	22
100		1	60	2			12	9
100		1	60	2			3	6
75 25		1	25	1		7	7	4
100		1	25	1		69	14	15
75 25		1	11				10	16
45 55							11	19
90 10		175	1	676	3		16	21
90 10		1	62	1			1	6
90 10		1	20	1			3	4
90 10		1	88	1			6	9
90 10		1	180	1			8	9
90 5	5	2	200	2	2,016	1,200	12	5
100		390	2	400			23	21
100		40	1				1	1
100		656	3	12,998			35	62

REF0069627

Table relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence

Name of agency and tribe.	CIVILIZATION.						
	Population.	Number who wear citizens' dress.		Number of Indians who can read.		Dwelling houses.	
	Wholly.	In part.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary conversation.	Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary conversation.	Build by Indians during year.	Build for Indians during year.	Occupied by Indians.
<b>WISCONSIN—continued.</b>							
<i>La Pointe Agency.</i>							
Chippewa at Red Cliff.....	403	403	250	200	8	36	
Chippewa at Bad River.....	611	611	560	540	4	126	
Chippewa at Fond du Lac in Minnesota.....	740	740	340	360	2	70	
Chippewa at Lac Court d'Oreilles.....	1,234	1,234	150	350		200	
Chippewa at Grand Portage in Minnesota.....	200	200	90	100		50	
Chippewa at Bois Forte, Vermillion Lake band, in Minnesota.....	800	800	150	125	20	75	
Chippewa at Lac du Flambeau.....	670	670	111	50		40	
<i>Indians in Wisconsin not under an agent.</i>							
Winnebago.....	c530						
Pottawatonic (Prairie band).....	c290						
<b>WYOMING.</b>							
<i>Shoshone Agency.</i>							
Shoshone.....	833	175	250	185	70	30	114
Northern Arapaho.....	825						
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>							
Miami and Seminole in Indiana and Florida.....	c392						
Old Town Indians in Maine.....	c410						

<sup>a</sup> For relief of destitute Indians.

SUMMARY.

Population, exclusive of Indians in Alaska.....	*243,534
<i>Exclusive of five civilized tribes.</i>	
Indians who wear citizens' dress, wholly.....	70,006
Indians who can read.....	48,101
Indians who can use English enough for ordinary purposes.....	23,207
Dwelling houses occupied by Indians.....	27,824
Dwellings built by Indians.....	19,104
for Indians.....	1,370
Indian apprentices.....	312
Missionaries.....	758
Church members, Indians (communicants)†.....	274
Church buildings.....	23,650
Contributed by religious societies and other parties for education‡.....	293
for other purposes§.....	2165,872
	\$76,740

\* The reduction in population below that of last year is due mainly to reduced estimates of the number of Pimas, Papagoes, and Navajoes.

† Only partially reported.

‡ The figures are incomplete, many schools and missions not being reported.

of Indians, together with religious, marital, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

CIVILIZATION.	RELIGIOUS.				MARITAL.		VITAL.		CRIMINAL.						
	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by.....	Number of Indian church members.	Number of church buildings.	Amounts contributed by religious societies and other parties.	Number of marriages during year.	Number of divorces during year.	Number of men now living in polygamy.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians killed during the year.	Number of Indian criminals punished.	Number of whisky sellers prosecuted.			
Indian labor in civilized pursuits. Hunting, fishing, reed-gathering, etc. Issue of Government rations.	Number of missionaries.	Number of Indian church members.	Number of church buildings.	For education.	For church work.	Number of marriages during year.	Number of divorces during year.	Number of men now living in polygamy.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	By Indians.	By whites.	By court of Indian offenses.	By other methods.	Number of whisky sellers prosecuted.
50	25	25	1	250	1	1,550	860	11	6	7					
55	5	2	150	2	1,400	5,100	9	2	36	39	1				11
55	5	1	200	2	125	2	1	1	121	11					4
25	50	25	1	300	3	800	6	1	23	22					26
31	33	33	1	30	1				3						
30	25	25	1	20					4	2	17	11			4
25	50	25	2	50	1		300		6	(6)	2	37	15		2
25	25	50	2	30	2	1,000	1,000		19	63	75				8

<sup>b</sup> Quite numerous.

<sup>c</sup> Taken from last year.

SUMMARY—Continued.

Exclusive of five civilized tribes—Continued.

Contributed for Carlisle School.....	\$5,769
Formal marriages among Indians during the year.....	1,167
Divorces granted Indians during the year.....	47
Indian men now living in polygamy.....	2,368
Births.....	4,098
Deaths.....	5,208
Indians killed during the year, by whites.....	32
by Indians.....	8
Suicides.....	18
Whites killed during the year by Indians.....	13
Indian criminals punished during the year by court of Indian offenses.....	723
by other methods.....	520
Crimes against Indians committed by whites.....	218
Whisky-sellers prosecuted.....	213

Table of statistics relating to area, cultivation, and allotment of Indian lands,

Agency and tribe.	Lands.					Number of allotments made to date.	Number of families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severally.	Number of other Indian families engaged in farming or other civilized pursuits.	Crops raised during the year by Indians.	
	Number of acres in reserve.	Acres cultivated during the year.	Fence.	Number of acres under.	Back of made during the year.				Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of oats and barley.
ARIZONA.										
<i>Colorado River Agency.</i>										
Mohave.....	30,800	2,100							400	
Chimeluevi and others										
<i>Pima Agency.</i>										
Pima.....	379,511	6,100	6,099						80,000	20,000
Papago.....	73,080	100	10,210	7,799	364	72	150			
Maricopa.....	46,720		2,000						(10,000)	1,000
<i>San Carlos Agency.</i>										
San Carlos, Yuma, Tonto, etc., Apache.....	2,528,000	75,100	3,075	280					12,351	13,110
CALIFORNIA.										
<i>Hoop Valley Agency.</i>										
Hoop.....	89,572	100	500	1,500	150	15	60	1,250	900	
<i>Mission, Tule River Agency.</i>										
Mission.....	182,315	20	1,000	500	3,020	1,800	1	1,680	3,000	15,000
Tule River.....	18,551									
<i>Round Valley Agency.</i>										
Concow, Little Lake, Redwood, Ukle, and others.....	102,118	200	100	2,000					22	1,150
COLORADO.										
<i>Southern Ute Agency.</i>										
Moache, Capote, and Weeminuche Ute.....	1,064,100	600	100	500	900				40	3,100
Jicarilla Apache.....	116,000	100	100	2,000	900				180	1,200
DAKOTA, NORTH.										
<i>Devil's Lake Agency.</i>										
Sioux.....	230,100	10	5,502	291	315	610	200	100	102	161
Chippewa, Turtle Mountain.....	16,000		2,372	391	2,622	6,000		216	6,000	13,000
<i>Fort Berthold Agency.</i>										
Arikaree.....	(10)	8	1,000						120	2,000
Gros Ventre.....	2,912,000	10	700	800	1,000				111	1,600
Mandan.....	(10)	100	300	500					75	600
<i>Standing Rock Agency.</i>										
Yanktonais.....	2,672,610	115	5,000	125	5,000				11,000	2,500
Hunkpapa.....									2	5,000
Blackfeet band of Sioux.....										

a And 137 burros.

b All the Mission and Tule River Indians.

crops raised, and stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor.

Crops raised during the year by Indians.	Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.						Stock owned by Indians.								
	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay.	Pounds of butter made.	Thousand feet of lumber sawed.	Thousand feet of timber marketed by Indians.	Cords of wood cut.	Thousand pounds.	Amount earned.	Value of products of Indian labor sold.	Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.
100	100	50				500			\$1,967	62				430	
1,000	1,800	100						61.5	\$115	35,921	2,350	1,500	100	2,000	
2,000	3,500	100				1,200				2,100	3,000			2,000	
2,000	600	50								14,000	150	300	100	2,000	
10,288		730		75.0		2,500	262.6	2,627		33,508	3,455	2,330		139	1,152
160	190	200		220.0	14.5	20				1,120	115	110	80	1,000	
600	2,500	500	60			210				6,000	1,211	1,500	300	2,500	4,000
200	700	50									150	200	200	250	
300	1,475	150				125				242	6,650	500		4,000	24
	636	100								2,100	3,012			800	
50	125	1,806						535.1	2,614		343	210	7	532	
27,020	3,000					3,000		320.9	321	616	550	666	107	496	
1,800	1,000	500		20.0		100	100.0	700	600		312	50	40	200	
2,000	610	72		25.0		1,000	600.0	4,600			275	50	10	100	
500	320	60		25.0		45	90.5	150	353		150	30	10	50	
15,000	18,200	5,500	1,000			2,300	175.4	1,404		3,574	2,805	4,560	200	6,000	

c Part goats.

d Located on claims but allotments not made.

Table of statistics relating to area, cultivation, and allotment of Indian lands, crops raised,

Agency and tribe.	Lands.					Number of allotments made to date.	Number of families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty.	Number of other Indian families engaged in farming or other civilized pursuits.	Crop raised during the year by Indians.	
	Number of acres in reserve.	Area cultivated during the year.	Fence.	Number of acres under.	Roots of, made during the year.				Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of oats and barley.
DAKOTA, SOUTH.										
<i>Cheyenne River Agency.</i>										
Blackfeet, Sans Arc, Minneconjou, Two Kettle Sioux	2,877,810	2,100	350	2,200	1,000		700		300	
<i>Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency.</i>										
Lower Yanktonais Sioux	1,092,802	475	2,823	381	3,916	5,860	297	297	160	1,500
Lower Brulé Sioux		30	1,455	169	2,560	1,600			175	1,100
<i>Pine Ridge Agency.</i>										
Ogallala Sioux and Northern Cheyenne	3,187,200	50	3,375	1,565	2,300	20,500		1,413	1,511	575
<i>Rosebud Agency.</i>										
Brulé No. 1, Brulé No. 2, Lower Wazishlah, Two Kettle and Northern Sioux	3,228,100	1,322	240	6,700	23,000		100	160	765	400
<i>Sisseton Agency.</i>										
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	790,593	30	3,152	325	600	1,600	1,300	317	32	3,000
<i>Yankton Agency.</i>										
Yankton Sioux	190,405	65	4,050	183	8,000	12,332	1,181	190	60	13,518
IDAHO.										
<i>Fort Hall Agency.</i>										
Shoshone and Bannack	861,270	10	500	50	1,000	300		100	7,000	6,000
<i>Leah Valley Agency.</i>										
Shoshone, Bannack, and Sheepwater	64,000	2	258		610	200		45	160	3,500
<i>Nez Percé Agency.</i>										
Nez Percé	746,651	25	6,000	200	10,000	15,000	1,000	150	162	25,000
INDIAN TERRITORY.										
<i>Quapaw Agency.</i>										
Eastern Shawnee	13,045	3,500	240	5,000	2,000		72	10	20	680
Miami	5,000	5,000	300	14,000	17,531		65	21		3,000
Modoc	4,000	110	10	540	210		56	17		100
Ottawa	14,899	3,000	300	6,500	5,000		117	37	3	600
Peoria	6,851	7,500	300	18,000	21,000		183	45	31	200
Quapaw	56,655	150	2,275	595	12,000	4,000			41	10
Seneca	51,568	6,000	500	9,000	4,000		221	95		10,000
Wyandotte	21,406	4,750	250	6,250	7,810		160	82		2,200

\* On Peoria reservation.

and stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Crops raised during the year by Indians.			Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.					Stock owned by Indians.					
Bushels of corn.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay.	Pounds of butter made.	Thousand feet of lumber saved.	Thousand feet of timber marketed by Indians.	Cords of wood cut.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.	Value of products of Indian labor sold.	Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.
700	1,450	1,500	500			2,500	1,006.3	\$3,532	326,250	4,002	9,000	60	2,400
800	1,270	1,000	250			350	299.0	719	4,416	1,032	1,441	22	2,500
5,000	1,010	1,400	200			450	251.8	250	1,034	1,077	1,197	15	1,500
150	725	5,660		15.0		4,350	1,978.0	9,890	8,120	8,010	11,000	270	6,240
8,000	700	4,500	100			1,243	2,809.4	14,197	3,199	3,695	5,256	373	616
2,000	1,800	10,000	1,500	15.0		4,500	655.0	917	20,000	363	299	50	11,000
15,035	1,137	5,500	50			300	526.6	1,680	8,000	867	925	452	8,240
	1,420	2,000							20,450	3,000	400	40	200
	780	76				85	30.0	300	1,275	3,002			60
1,000	23,000	4,000		150.0	40.0	400	134.0	402	838	15,020	7,000	500	28,400
1,800	1,235	600	400			300		3,500	83	60	300	6	700
40,000	4,135	1,824	375	21.0		350		5,450	145	2,000	600		1,000
4,000	115	400	590			250		600	70	66	128		470
9,000	2,500	1,250	400			375		7,000	54	150	279		800
20,000	530	700	2,000			500		3,000	115	600	500		10,000
2,000	1,850	1,500	1,500			1,000		2,500	110	163	181		2,600
25,000	6,280	700	3,000	80.0		600		7,485	234	375	123		66,200
9,295	3,750	225	3,000	10.0	10.0	127		18,760	273	1,025	697		138,207

(In tons.)

REF0069630

Table of statistics relating to area, cultivation, and allotment of Indian lands, crops raised,

Agency and tribe.	Lands.										Crops raised during the year by Indians.	
	Number of acres in reserve.	Acres cultivated during the year.		Fence.		Number of allotments made to date.	Number of families actually living upon cultivated lands allotted in severalty.	Number of other Indian families engaged in farming or other civilized pursuits.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of oats and barley.		
By Government.	By Indians.	Acres broken during the year by Indians.	Number of acres under.	Rods of made during the year.								
<b>INDIAN TERRITORY—cont'd.</b>												
<i>Union Agency.</i>												
Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole.	19,765,781											
<b>IOWA.</b>												
<i>Sac and Fox Agency.</i>												
Sac and Fox	1,255	150	1,200	100								
<b>KANSAS.</b>												
<i>Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency.</i>												
Pottawatomie, Prairie Band of	77,338	78	4,150	350	8,200	2,000		110	400			
Kickapoo	20,273	50	2,630	300	7,000	3,600		45	860	700		
Iowa	16,000	50	4,500	200	10,000	3,000		33	8,000			
Chippewa and Munsee.	1,356	1,000	20	3,300	100	100	12	1		700		
Sac and Fox of the Missouri.	8,013	5,000	100	8,000	1,000			16	90,000			
<b>MICHIGAN.</b>												
<i>Mackinac Agency.</i>												
L'Anse and Vieux de Serl and Ontonagon Bands	10,324											
Chippewa, Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.	7,317	61,534	40	1,750	1,000			14	4,000	6,300		
Pottawatomie of Huron	678	6120		120	20				200	250		
<b>MINNESOTA.</b>												
<i>White Earth Agency.</i>												
Mississippi, Otter Tail, and Pembina Chippewa	703,512	24	7,542	517	11,418	7,510	52	52	600	83,310	42,720	
Leech Lake, Winnepigish, and Cass Lake Pillager Chippewa	414,440	5	350	100	30	100			200			
Red Lake Chippewa	800,000	1	1,055	20	1,300	600			350			
Mille Lac Chippewa	61,014											
<b>MONTANA.</b>												
<i>Blackfoot Agency.</i>												
Blackfoot, Blood, and Piegan	1,769,000	60	300	100	1,200	1,000		236		150		
<i>Crow Agency.</i>												
Crow	4,712,500	60	1,590	70	10,000	1,400	673	423	27	57	311	

a Partly in Nebraska.

b Taken from last report.

and stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor.—Continued.

Crops raised during the year by Indians.			Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.						Stock owned by Indians.					
Bushels of corn.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay.	Pounds of butter made.	Thousand feet of lumber sawed.	Thousand feet of timber marketed by Indians.	Cords of wood cut.	Thousand pounds.	Amount earned.	Value of products of Indian labor sold.	Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.
2,290	350	60	30						\$100	700	2			400
41,500	1,150	2,500	500			150			12,000	2,712	2,690	400		1,400
33,000	1,305	1,500	200						5,000	304	80	225		1,200
70,000	1,440	1,500	500						7,000	290	630	150		2,000
10,300	363	210	3,210						5,000	52	237	126		2,580
87,500	380	1,000	200						12,000	240	400	224		250
3,300	9,400	565	6,700	20.0		800				100	280	115		600
300	710	10	800							6	10	30		20
3,800	14,310	5,714	3,250		8963	51,370	212.0	5001	5,000	536	1,375	990		313
600	1,220	350			100	82.6	1,050			77	25			50
5,500	3,650	700			1591,04,000	13.0	0.0			62	173	269		
60		500			105	180.0	2,250			1,577	650			80
250	1,450	700	390		510	891.9	3,705		4,250	5,210	3,600			410

REF00069631

Table of statistics relating to area, cultivation, and allotment of Indian lands, crops raised,

Agency and tribe.	Lands.						Number of allotments made to date.	Number of families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty.	Number of other Indian families engaged in farming or other civilized pursuits.	Crops raised during the year by Indians.	
	Number of acres in reserve.	Acres cultivated during the year.		Fence.		Bushels of wheat.				Bushels of oats and barley.	
		By Government.	By Indians.	Acres broken during the year by Indians.	Number of acres under.						Roofs of made during the year.
<b>MONTANA—continued.</b>											
<i>Flathead Agency.</i>											
Kallispel.....									90	50	
Flathead.....								1,500	4,000		
Pend d'Oreille.....	1,133,600	900	700	16,000	1,200		700	6,000	8,000		
Kootenai.....								1,200	700		
<i>Fort Belknap Agency.</i>											
Aasinabolne, Gros Ventre.....	537,600	750		750	8,700		412	1,500	1,120		
<i>Fort Peck Agency.</i>											
Aasinabolne, Yankton Sioux.....	1,776,000	600	100	3,000	4,000		120				
<i>Tongue River Agency.</i>											
Northern Choyenne.....	371,200	100	50	400							
<b>NEBRASKA.</b>											
<i>Omaha and Winnebago Agency.</i>											
Omaha.....	65,191	40	1,830	1,750	30,000	960	954	302	7,467	3,040	
Winnebago.....	14,612	85	4,165	980	2,700	11,000	998	187	263	2,630	
<i>Santee and Flandreau Agency.</i>											
Ponca of Dakota.....	96,000	445	95	1,015		218	28		1,681	675	
Santee Sioux of Flandreau, Dak.....		900	10	300			660	12	7,000	1,200	
Santee Sioux.....	1,191	3,991	28	3,014		884	229		5,335	8,930	
<b>NEVADA.</b>											
<i>Nevada Agency.</i>											
Pah-Ute, Pi-ute.....	611,815	11	1,960	306	3,020	1,470	185	185	280	2,000	
<i>Western Shoshone Agency.</i>											
Western Shoshone and Pi-ute.....	312,320	30	190		1,400	1,000		71			
<b>NEW MEXICO.</b>											
<i>Mescalero Agency.</i>											
Mescalero Apache.....	174,240	300	60	1,450	500		125	100	2,250		
<i>Navajo Agency.</i>											
Navajo.....	8,205,440	30	8,000	30	3,000			3,000	800	100	
Moquis Pueblo.....	2,508,500	20	11,900					440			

a Living on lands not allotted.  
d Also 1,000 burros.

b All the families.  
e Includes 200,000 goats.  
f Also includes 3,000 burros.

c 197,000 pounds of pecan nuts.

and stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Crops raised during the year by Indians.			Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.					Stock owned by Indians.						
Bushels of corn.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay.	Pounds of butter made.	Thousand feet of lumber sawed.	Thousand feet of timber marketed by Indians.	Cords of wood cut.	Thousand pounds.	Amount earned.	Value of produce of Indian labor sold.	Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.
	41													
	2,130													
	4,500	2,000	3,000	455.0	1,600	100.0	8150	\$2,500						
	510													
100	6,912		532		25	350.3	980	825	1,130	260				166
50	100	500	300		2,000	500.0	1,000	14,241	711	375			700	600
		70				222.8	1,671		1,510					200
110,950	4,745	3,570	3,000		150	46.5	80	19,790	842	638	725			2,784
52,760	1,856	693	325	103.0	20.0	633	75.8	228	12,113	322	492	261		690
9,327	2,288	400	685		130	25.4	25	3,500	129	308	177			1,275
4,000	2,235	800	350					8,100	180	114	5	10		600
35,140	5,660	1,926	100		350	192.0	298	8,466	160	290	233			2,294
50	235	575			269	275.0	1,116	6,126	2,193	130				150
		2,300			50	117.0	2,291	1,200	800	100	50			
2,000	300	40	300		100	15.4	151	2,118	750	400	3			100
30,000	e 200				137.0		12.7	298	180,030	d 20,600	6,000			900,000
15,000							500.0	5,000	35,000	f 1,200	800			22,500

g Includes 4,300 goats.

h Taken from last year.

STATISTICS OF INDIAN LANDS.

Table of statistics relating to areas, cultivation, and allotment of Indian lands, crops raised,

Agency and tribe.	Lands.					Crops raised during the year by Indians.
	Number of acres in reserve.	Acres cultivated during the year.	Fences.	Number of allotments made to date.	Number of families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty.	
<b>NEW MEXICO—continued.</b>						
<i>Pueblo Agency.</i>						
Pueblo.....	96,815	5,901	1,600	580	1657	9,000
<b>NEW YORK.</b>						
<i>New York Agency.</i>						
<i>Allegany Reserve:</i>						
Seneca and Onondaga.....	30,169	3,500	7,000		193	850 3,000
<i>Cattaraugus Reserve:</i>						
Seneca, Cayuga, and Onondaga.....	21,690	3,700	3,500		300	5,000 5,100
<i>Tonawanda Reserve:</i>						
Seneca and Cayuga.....	7,519	3,805	5,500		112	4,212 4,280
<i>Onondaga Reserve: c</i>						
Onondaga.....	350	120			25	150 600
<i>Onondaga Reserve: c</i>						
Onondaga and Oneldra.....	6,100	5,000	1,500		120	3,500 6,000
<i>Tuscarora Reserve: c</i>						
Tuscarora and Onondaga.....	6,219	5,000	4,500		130	6,000 6,500
<i>St. Regis Reserve:</i>						
Oil Spring.....	14,640	640				
<b>NORTH CAROLINA: c</b>						
<i>Eastern Cherokee in North Carolina, Tennessee, and other States.</i>	65,211	1,050	8015,750	180	60	2,600 3,750
<b>OKLAHOMA.</b>						
<i>Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.</i>						
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	4,297,771	160	2,650	20	8,511	2,625
<i>Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency.</i>						
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita.....	2,968,850	4,115	175	13,635	28,000	1
<i>Osage Agency.</i>						
Osage.....	743,610					1 760 8,500
<i>Orange Agency.</i>						
Orange.....	1,470,055	100	22,270	2,600	26,216	
<i>Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency.</i>						
Ponca.....	100,137					353 25,000
<i>Pawnee Agency.</i>						
Pawnee.....	253,620	1,200	200	1,200	1,500	2,000 3,000
<i>Ponca Agency.</i>						
Ponca.....	101,591	50	1,200	20	3,300	200
<i>Otoe and Missouri Agency.</i>						
Otoe and Missouri.....	129,113	50	651	172	1,550	1,500
<i>Tonkawa Agency.</i>						
Tonkawa.....	50,711	122		150	200	95 725 80

a All families. b These Indians manufacture and sell a large amount of pottery, blankets, etc.

CROPS, STOCK AND LABOR.

and stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Crops raised during the year by Indians.	Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.						Stock owned by Indians.									
	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay.	Pounds of butter made.	Thousand feet of lumber sawed.	Thousand feet of timber marketed by Indians.	Cords of wood cut.	Thousand pounds.	Amount earned.	Value of products of Indian labor sold.	Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.	
20,000 11,000			20						(b)		3,500	2,200	350	122,000	500	
4,000 6,000		200					500				150	350	400		2,500	
5,200 8,700		1,500					600				300	350	550		2,500	
3,570 3,300		100					100				104	124	234		1,250	
500 855		50	250				30				20	10	40		200	
3,500 6,770		1,000	100	5.0			1,500				65	140	150		400	
1,000 6,080		1,500	500				1,500				80	70	300		75	
5,800 3,260		18	150				60				500	820	1,250		990 1,680	
3,637 816		440	25	125.5			200 1,823.1	\$7,021	\$4,131		2,882	2,400	225		81,460	
17,500	750	300	200	65.0			157 1,103.3	9,146	2,500		10,505	10,583	911		505,300	
300,000 2,000		12,000	26,000						100.3	517						6,338
	1,055															500
	800 400															645
	1,710 100															650
	80															99

c Taken from last year.

d Includes 2,000 goats.

REF0069633



Table of statistics relating to acre, cultivation, and allotment of Indian lands, crops raised,

Agency and tribe	Lands.		Crops raised during the year by Indians.					
	Number of acres in reserve.	Acreage cultivated during the year by Indians.	Fence.	Number of allotments made to date.	Number of families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty.	Number of other Indian families engaged in farming or other civilized pursuits.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of oats and barley.
<b>WASHINGTON—continued.</b>								
<i>Puyallup Agency (consolidated).</i>								
Puyallup	6596	40 1,882	75 2,598	2,600	160	31	1,845	19,238
Chehalis	4171	60 260	65 490	80	28	2	972	1,519
Nisqually	(b)	200	613	695	39	30	90	720
Squakish	(b)	50	180		21			50
Skelliam	(c)	20	97	235				
Skokomish	(c)	20	211	12 1,200	275	51	19	2
Hohs, Queets, Quinaltets	221,000	10 31	31					105
Shoalwater Bay	335							
<i>Tulalip Agency.</i>								
Snohomish	8,930	300	250 1,500	1,000	94	50	20	2,500
Port Madison	2,015	102	20 50		13	10	33	
Muckleshoot	3,367	212	20 1,000	620	23	16		3,369
Swinomish	21,710	395	275 300	50	47	35	13	20,000
Lummi	21,844	360	10 300	250	77	69		2,800
<i>Yakama Agency.</i>								
Yakama	800,000	20 8,000	200 20,000	2,000			100 10,000	5,500
Chickama and others								
<b>WISCONSIN.</b>								
<i>Green Bay Agency.</i>								
Onondas	65,008		5,000 5,000	300 1,505	300	311		2,000
Stockbridge	11,900	500	5 500			25		2,000
Menomonee	231,680	80 1,650	500 3,500	2,600		300	5,610	21,530
<i>La Pointe Agency.</i>								
Chippewa at Red Cliff	211,457	20	10 20	180 35	25	30		470
Chippewa at Bad River	297,628	600	75 3,000	10 357	12	100		400
Chippewa at Lac Court								
d'Oreille	231,095	800	800 100	477 100	50			300
Chippewa at Fond du Lac f	292,315	400	60 120	80 50	2	100		300
Chippewa at Grand Portage f	51,840	10	10			25		
Chippewa at Bois Forte f	107,569	200	20 20	100		50		150
Chippewa at Lac du Flambeau	262,817	200	10 10	520 50	15	75		
<b>WYOMING.</b>								
<i>Shoshone Agency.</i>								
Shoshone and Northern	2,342,100	33 175	37 9,000	2,000		250	800	2,000
Arapaho								

a Balance of reserve remaining unallotted. Also 7 tons of hops.

b All lands allotted. d Also 18,000 shingles.

and stock raised by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Crops raised during the year by Indians.	Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.					Stock owned by Indians.				
	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay.	Pounds of tannin made.	Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.	Horses and mules.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Domestic fowls.
688,37,000	1,200	10		2,210	306	103	191	342	1,415	
783	123	155			89	11	39	157		
1,015	115				88	70	32	150	471	
435	10				24	19		2	22	
150					55	25	25		260	
977	285	277 510.0		1,462	116	56	3	47	392	
291	19				56	23	2			
2,850	100	230 300.0	500	10,000	281	262	150	50	560	
1,150		200.0			13	31			192	
3,650	305	340			64	50			24 500	
523	80		165.5 300	2,361	100	42			72 100	
1,500	340	1,200	10.0 150	1,000	111	150	350	600	1,000	
300	3,700	10,000	5,000 55.0	2,000	\$208 \$30,230	10,025	7,000	300	500 3,600	
500	770	30	1,000	100.0	23					
9,250 10,720	1,190	5,000 315.8 25 91.5	180	218,778	415	289	225		2,385	
100	1,800	100	200	500 20.0 200	3,500	7	50		500	
40	8,335	200	500		10,000	117	35	6	300	
1,000	5,525	100		200	5,000	25	150	50	100	
200	7,585	600	1,000	100.0	100 70.0 200	8,000	15	30	1	
20	128	50		200	600	3	5	3	70	
100	5,550	12		10	1,000	15	8	1	50	
75 91,665	30		131.1	100 200.0 250	100	6		25	20	
200 39,558	125	12.0	200	315.5	988	3,016	550	10	300	

e All families. f In Minnesota. g Also 1,000 pounds sugar made, and 1,500 quarts berries gathered.

Table of statistics relating to area, cultivation, and allotment of Indian lands, crops raised, and stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

## SUMMARY.

Area of reservations .....	*104,314,349
Cultivated during the year by Government, acres.....	2,617
by Indians, acres.....	288,613
Broken during the year by Government, acres.....	384
by Indians, acres.....	35,308
Land under fence, acres.....	606,337
Fence built during the year, rods.....	320,737
Total allotments to date.....	15,166
Families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severally.....	5,551
Other Indian families engaged in farming and other civilized pursuits.....	21,774
Crops raised during the year by Indians:	
Wheat.....	831,419
Oats, barley, etc.....	515,032
Corn.....	1,139,297
Vegetables.....	192,530
Hay.....	130,712
Miscellaneous products of Indian labor: Butter made, pounds.....	92,963
Lumber: sawed, feet.....	3,773,000
Marketed, feet.....	38,691,500
Wood cut, cords.....	69,113
Stock owned by Indians: Horses and mules.....	113,244
Cattle.....	170,419
Swine.....	87,477
Sheep.....	954,759
Domestic fowls.....	143,056
Additional items raised by Indians: Melons.....	1,219,015
Pumpkins.....	2,418,333
Freight transported by Indians with their own teams, pounds.....	163,836,500
Amount earned by such freighting.....	\$91,371
Value of products of Indian labor sold by Indians to Government.....	\$151,638
other parties.....	\$1,355,381

\* Including reservations not mentioned in this table, viz: Hualapai's and Suppai in Arizona; Klamath and Yuma in California; Vermillion Lake in Minnesota; Cherokee Outlet and Cherokee, Choctaw and Chickasaw lands in Oklahoma, aggregating 8,377,961 acres.









Medical statistics of the United States

		CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
		Order 1.—MIASMATIC DISEASES.										
NAME AND LOCATION.	AGENCIES.	Typhoid fever.	Typho-malarial fever.	Remittent fever.	Quotidian intermittent fever.	Tertian intermittent fever.	Quartan intermittent fever.	Continuative intermittent fever.	Acute diarrhoea.	Chronic diarrhoea.	Acute dysentery.	Chronic dysentery.
		Erysipelas.	Pyemia.	Yaroloid.	Chicken-pox.							
1	San Carlos, Ariz.			29					213		75	2
2	White Mt. Apache	10	10		53				16		1	
3	Santee, Nebr.			39	15	13			24		3	
4	Plandreau	6							4		29	2
5	Ponca	1	10	19	7			1	33		5	2
6	Shoshone, Wyo.								17			
7	Siletz, Oregon	3	3	29	21				21		1	
8	Sisseton, S. Dak.			10			3	34	1	5		
9	Southern Ute, Colo.							51			9	1
10	Jicarilla							15			1	
11	Standing Rock, N. Dak.	2		54		6		19	2	45	1	
12	Tongue River, Mont.							6		2		
13	Tulalip, Wash.	2		13				9				
14	Utah, Utah			1				41		1		
15	Ouray											20
16	Umatilla, Oregon			9	2	58		1	11	10	4	15
17	Warm Springs, Oregon	7	3		53				31		15	5
18	Western Shoshone, Nev.			2	9				11		6	3
19	White Earth, Minn.	2		29					19			
20	Leech Lake	1		1					35			
21	Red Lake								17		18	
22	Yakama, Wash.	35	31	88	111			102	3	16	4	
23	Yankton, S. Dak.			3				9	31			
AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOLS. <sup>b</sup>												
24	Blackfeet, Mont.									1		
25	Cheyenne River (boys), S. Dak.											
26	St. John's Mission (girls)			10	30			5		2		
27	Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla.											
28	Crow Creek, S. Dak.			1								
29	Lower Brulé											
30	Crow, Mont.							8				
31	Devil's Lake (boys), N. Dak.			23	5							
32	Industrial											
33	Fort Peck, Mont.	1		22	5				1		1	
34	Grande Ronde, Oregon			2	5							
35	Green Bay (Siemonee), Wis.											
36	Catholic contract											
37	Klowa and Wichita, Okla.			17		7		2		4		
38	Klamath and Yalnaz, Oregon			3							1	
39	Mescalero, N. Mex.			1								18
40	Navajo, N. Mex.			1						3		
41	Nevasia (Pyramid Lake), Nev.					2						
42	Nez Percé (Fort Lapwal), Idaho			6				4				
43	Omaha, Nebr.										8	
44	Winnebago	1	1					7				

<sup>a</sup> Reports for eight months.

<sup>b</sup> Reports for an average of eight months.

Indian service, for the fiscal year 1890—Continued.

		CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.																												
		Order 1.—MIASMATIC DISEASES.					Order 2.—ESTHETIC DISEASES.					Order 3.—DIETIC DISEASES.					Order 1.—DIATHETIC DISEASES.																							
NAME AND LOCATION.	AGENCIES.	Malaria.	Measles fever.	Scabies.	Scrophulous.	Tonsillitis (quinary).	Diphtheria.	Epidemic stomatitis (influenza).	Whooping cough.	Cerebro-spinal meningitis.	Other diseases of this order.	Primary syphilis.	Constitutional syphilis.	Gonorrhoea.	Gonorrhoeal ophthalmia.	Gonorrhoeal opthalmia.	Stricture of urethra (gonorrhoeal).	Bile of scorpion.	Stomatitis.	Other diseases of this order.	Nervous.	Purpura.	Inebriation.	Chronic alcoholism.	Other diseases of this order.	Acute rheumatism.	Chronic rheumatism.	Anemia.	Dropsy. (When not a mere symptom of disease of heart, liver, or kidneys.)	Cachexia.	Epilepsy.	Tetanus.	Dry gangrene.	Other diseases of this order.						
		1	San Carlos, Ariz.					430						14	15	52	1												19		1								1	
2	White Mt. Apache					125						1	11	1														21										1		
3	Santee, Nebr.					66																						2										1		
4	Plandreau					31																						37										6		
5	Ponca					27																						5										7		
6	Shoshone, Wyo.					310								3	10													37									6			
7	Siletz, Oregon					17																						5										7		
8	Sisseton, S. Dak.					21								1	13													10									8			
9	Southern Ute, Colo.					40																						15										9		
10	Jicarilla					85																						31										10		
11	Standing Rock, N. Dak.					135																						62										11		
12	Tongue River, Mont.					19																						1										12		
13	Tulalip, Wash.					122																						15										13		
14	Utah, Utah					5																						1										14		
15	Ouray					1																						1										15		
16	Umatilla, Oregon					151																						6										16		
17	Warm Springs, Oregon					111																						27										17		
18	Western Shoshone, Nev.					173																						52										18		
19	White Earth, Minn.					210																						30										19		
20	Leech Lake					95																						35										20		
21	Red Lake					23																						1											21	
22	Yakama, Wash.					141																						115											22	
23	Yankton, S. Dak.					55	51																					6										23		
AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOLS. <sup>b</sup>																																								
24	Blackfeet, Mont.					11																																	24	
25	Cheyenne River (boys), S. Dak.					25																																	25	
26	St. John's Mission (girls)					37	30																																26	
27	Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla.					11																																	27	
28	Crow Creek, S. Dak.					12																																	28	
29	Lower Brulé					3																																	29	
30	Crow, Mont.					39																																	30	
31	Devil's Lake (boys), N. Dak.					119																																	31	
32	Industrial					114																																	32	
33	Fort Peck, Mont.					4																																	33	
34	Grande Ronde, Oregon					31																																		34
35	Green Bay (Siemonee), Wis.					42																																		35
36	Catholic contract					21																																		36
37	Klowa and Wichita, Okla.					133																																		37
38	Klamath and Yalnaz, Oregon					24																																		38
39	Mescalero, N. Mex.					36																																		39
40	Navajo, N. Mex.					1																																		40
41	Nevasia (Pyramid Lake), Nev.					1																																		41
42	Nez Percé (Fort Lapwal), Idaho					7																																		42
43	Omaha, Nebr.					106																																		43
44	Winnebago					3																																		

Medical statistics of the United States Indian

NAME AND LOCATION.	AGENCIES.	CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.		CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.										CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.										
		Order 2.—TUBERCULAR DISEASES.		Order 1.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.																				
		Consumption.	Scrophula.	Ich.	Tape-worms.	Lunaticoid worms.	Ascariid.	Other diseases of this order.		Apoplexy.	Convulsions.	Chorea.	Epilepsy.	Headache.	Inflammation of the brain.		Inflammation of the spinal chord.		Neuralgia.	Paralysis.	Sunstroke.	Other diseases of this order.		
1	San Carlos, Ariz.	4																						
2	Wille Mountain Apache.	5																						
3	Santee, Nebr.	2																						
4	Flandreau	4	2	1																				
5	Ponce	4	2	1																				
6	Shoshone, Wyo.	50	34																					
7	Silet, Oregon	9	11	42																				
8	Sisseton, S. Dak.	19	27	5	1																			
9	Southern Ute, Colo.	4	1																					
10	Jicarilla	40	12	9	11	42																		
11	Standing Rock, N. Dak.	92	12	9	11	42																		
12	Tongue River, Mont.	7	4																					
13	Tulalip, Wash.	15	19	1	1																			
14	Uintah, Utah.	5																						
15	Omry	1	1																					
16	Umatilla, Oregon.	5	11	5																				
17	Warm Springs, Oreg.	13	20	6	4																			
18	Western Shoshone, Nev.	1	3																					
19	White Earth, Minn.	12	6	10																				
20	Leech Lake.	4	6	25																				
21	Red Lake.	23	4																					
22	Yakama, Wash.	11	41																					
23	Yankton, S. Dak.	6	31	12	1	3																		
SCHOOLS—AGENCY BOARDING.																								
24	Blackfeet, Mont.																							
25	Cheyenne River (boys), S. Dak.	1	1	1																				
26	St. John's Mission (girls).	3																						
27	Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla.	1	3	39																				
28	Crow Creek, S. Dak.	2	7	1																				
29	Lower Brule.	2	9	5																				
30	Crow, Mont.	19																						
31	Devil's Lake (boys), N. Dak.	2	3																					
32	Industrial.	1	33	1																				
33	Fort Peck, Mont.	6	18																					
34	Grand Ronde, Oregon.	2	2	3																				
35	Green Bay (Menomonee), Wis.																							
36	Catholic contract.	1																						
37	Kiowa and Wichita, Okla.	3	3																					
38	Klamath and Valaax, Oregon.	8	6																					
39	Mescalero, N. Mex.	2	2																					
40	Navajo, N. Mex.																							
41	Nevada (Pyramid Lake), Nev.																							
42	See Poree (Fort Lapwai), Idaho.	3	18	19																				
43	Onasha, Neb.	2	7																					
44	Winnebago.	2	3		10																			

service for the year 1890—Continued.

CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.																							
Order 2.—DISEASES OF THE EYE.		Order 3.—DISEASES OF THE EAR.		Order 4.—DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.					Order 5.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.														
Conjunctivitis.	Iritis.	Cataract.	Anasarca.	Otitis.	Inflammation of the internal ear.	Deafness.	Other diseases of this order.	Inflammation of pericardium.	Hypertrophy of heart.	Valvular disease of heart.	Dropsy from heart disease.	Aneurism.	Varicose veins.	Other diseases of this order.	Asthma.	Catarrh.	Acute bronchitis.	Chronic bronchitis.	Inflammation of larynx.	Inflammation of lungs.	Inflammation of pleura.	Hemorrhage from the lungs.	Other diseases of this order.
272					6	25																	
81					12																		
6																							
10																							
41																							
138																							
52																							
19																							
119																							
27																							
31																							
20																							
23																							
6																							
6																							
81																							
87																							
76																							
2																							
2																							
130																							
76																							
1																							
5																							
1																							
38																							
37																							
31																							
79																							
1																							
5																							
71																							
3																							
4																							
3																							
7																							
19																							
15																							

Medical statistics of the United States

		CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES—Continued.																						
		Order 6.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.																						
NAME AND LOCATION.	AGENCIES.	Colic.	Constipation.	Cholera morbus.	Dyspepsia.	Inflammation of stomach.	Inflammation of bowels.	Inflammation of peritoneum.	Ascites.	Hemorrhage from stomach.	Hemorrhage from bowels.	Hylec.	Proctopus aei.	Femorol hernia.	Inguinal hernia.	Acute inflammation of liver.	Chronic inflammation of liver.	Jandice.	Hillary calculi.	Inflammation of the spleen.	Enlarged spleen.	Other diseases of this order.		
		1	San Carlos, Ariz.	5	4	11	1								2									
2	White Mt. Apache																							
3	Santee, Nebr.	4	13	5	1								3											
4	Flatau, Wyo.	215	8	5	1								2											
5	Ponca	9	1	5									2											
6	Shoshone, Wyo.	169		49									2											
7	Milet, Oregon	8	37	6	3																			
8	Sisecton, S. Dak.	6	19	1									2											
9	Southern Ute, Colo.	1	12	1																				
10	Jicarilla	23		23																				
11	Standing Rock, N. Dak.	20	28	1	5	2																		
12	Tongue River, Mont.	4	3	1	19																			
13	Tulali, Wash.	6	1	13	1	6	1						6	2										
14	Utiah, Utah.	8	9	1																				
15	Ouray	1		2	2																			
16	Umatilla, Oregon	11	3	2	2	2																		
17	Warm Springs, Oregon	5	47	18	2	1																		
18	Western Shoshone, Nev.	3	43	15	1																			
19	White Earth, Minn.	39		2	6	3	2																	
20	Wash. Lake	1		1	1	1																		
21	Red Lake	1		2	10																			
22	Yakama, Wash.	3		3																				
23	Yankton, S. Dak.	3	5	2	14	7	2																	
AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOLS.																								
24	Blackfeet, Mont.																							
25	Cheyenne River (boys), S. Dak.																							
26	St. John's Mission (girls)																							
27	Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla.																							
28	Crow Creek, S. Dak.	2																						
29	Lower Brule																							
30	Crow, Mont.	7																						
31	Devil's Lake (boys), N. Dak.																							
32	Industrial																							
33	Fort Peck, Mont.	10																						
34	Grande Ronde, Oregon																							
35	Green Bay (Menomonee), Wis.																							
36	Catholic contract	1																						
37	Kiowa and Wichita, Okla.																							
38	Klamath and Yalmax, Oregon																							
39	Mescalero, N. Mex.																							
40	Navajo, N. Mex.	3																						
41	Nevada (Pyramid Lake) Nev.																							
42	Nex Persé (Fort Lapwal), Idaho	1	8	1		1																		
43	Omaha, Nebr.																							
44	Winnebago	16																						

Includes some cases of Mille Lac reserve Indians.

Indian service for the fiscal year 1890—Continued.

		CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES—Continued.																							
		Order 7.—DISEASES OF THE URINARY AND GENITAL ORGANS.					Order 8.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND JOINTS.				Order 9.—DISEASES OF THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.														
NAME AND LOCATION.	AGENCIES.	Inflammation of kidneys.	Bright's disease.	Diabetes.	Gonorrhoea.	Inflammation of bladder.	Incontinence of urine.	Retention of urine.	Inflammation of testicle. (Not gonorrhoeal.)	Hydatids.	Prostatic ulcer.	Disease of uterus.	Other diseases of this order.	Inflammation of bones.	Caries.	Necrosis.	Inflammation of joints.	Other diseases of this order.	Abscess.	Cell.	Carbuncle.	Ulcer.	Whitlow.	Skin diseases. (Not including pythioid skin infectious or itch.)	Other diseases of this order.
		1	San Carlos, Ariz.																		10	4			1
2	White Mt. Apache																		5					18	2
3	Santee, Nebr.																		1	6	6			4	3
4	Flatau, Wyo.																		3	2	2			195	5
5	Ponca																							6	6
6	Shoshone, Wyo.																		21	1				1	7
7	Milet, Oregon																							1	8
8	Sisecton, S. Dak.																		2					4	9
9	Southern Ute, Colo.																							4	10
10	Jicarilla																							6	11
11	Standing Rock, N. Dak.	25																	1	5		7	1	1	12
12	Tongue River, Mont.	5																	3	2	1	3	1	22	13
13	Tulali, Wash.	1																						25	14
14	Utiah, Utah.	1																						15	15
15	Ouray																							1	16
16	Umatilla, Oregon																							1	17
17	Warm Springs, Oregon																							15	18
18	Western Shoshone, Nev.																							4	19
19	White Earth, Minn.																							4	20
20	Wash. Lake																							4	21
21	Red Lake																							155	22
22	Yakama, Wash.																							4	23
23	Yankton, S. Dak.																								
AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOLS.																									
24	Blackfeet, Mont.																							5	24
25	Cheyenne River (boys), S. Dak.																							1	25
26	St. John's Mission (girls)																							1	26
27	Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla.																							1	27
28	Crow Creek, S. Dak.																							3	28
29	Lower Brule																							1	29
30	Crow, Mont.																							6	30
31	Devil's Lake (boys), N. Dak.																							1	31
32	Industrial																								



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NAME AND LOCATION.  BOARDING SCHOOLS.	CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.											
	Order 1.—MIASMATIC DISEASES.											
	Typhoid fever.	Typical malarial fever.	Remittent fever.	Quotidian intermittent fever.	Tertian intermittent fever.	Quartan intermittent fever.	Acute diarrhoea.	Chronic diarrhoea.	Acute dysentery.	Chronic dysentery.	Erysipelas.	Chicken pox.
Osage, Okla.			5		12							
Kaw					12							
Pima, Ariz.			1									
Pine Ridge (Ogallala), S. Dak.												
Holy Rosary												
Ponca, Okla.			1	22	23		13					
Pawnee			10	18	1			2				
Otoe			31	25			13					
Pottawatomie, Kans.			3	2								1
Kickapoo			3				1					
Puyallup, Wash.			1				3					
S'Kokomah.												
Quinalt.												
Quapaw, Ind. Ter.				10	2		2					
Sentee, Shawnee, etc.	1		4	5	7			6	1	1		
Sac and Fox (Mission) Okla.			5	2	3							
Shawnee			19	59			5					2
Sau Carlos, Ariz.												
Sanjee (Agency) Nebr.				1	1							
Normal Training				5			1					
Shoshone (Wind River) Wyo.												
Siletz, Oregon	1		6		2							
Sisseton, S. Dak.			3				13		1		1	11
Standing Rock (Agricultural) N. Dak.			4									
Industrial				12								
Uintah, Utah												
Umatilla, Oregon				4			4		1			4
Warra Springs (Sinemasho), Oreg.	2	1			2				4			
White Earth, Minn.												
Leech Lake (agency)												
Leech Lake (contract)												
Red Lake			1									3
Yakama, Wash.			2		8							
Yankton, S. Dak.			5				3					
INDIAN TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.												
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	1			11			20					
Carlisle, Pa.	1		2		40		11				21	
Citticoe, Okla.		10	38	14	12							
Fort Hall, Idaho									1			10
Fort Stevenson, N. Dak.						35						
Fort Yuma, Cal.								37				
Genoa, Nebr.												
Graud Junction, Colo.					1		34		5		2	13
Haakell (Lawrence) Kans.	6	10	42		11							
Keann's Cañon (Moguls) Arizona					2						2	
Salem (Chemawa) Oregon			13				1		1			

Indian service, for the fiscal year 1890—Continued.

NAME AND LOCATION.  BOARDING SCHOOLS.	CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.										
	Order 1.—MIASMATIC DISEASES.										Order 2.—ESTHETIC DISEASES.			Order 3.—DIETIC DISEASES.		Order 1.—DIARTHRIC DISEASES.					
	Measles.	Mumps.	Tonsillitis, (Quincy).	Diphtheria.	Epidemic enteric, (Influenza).	Whooping cough.	Cerebro spinal meningitis.	Other diseases of this order.	Primary syphilis.	Constitutional syphilis.	Gonorrhoea.	Gonorrhoal orbitis.	Gonorrhoal ophthalmia.	Scary.	Purpura.	Acute pneumonia.	Chronic rheumatism.	Anæmia.	Dropsy, (When not a mere effusion of urine or liver or kidneys).	Tumors.	
Osage, Okla.					15																1
Kaw					38																
Pima, Ariz.																					
Pine Ridge (Ogallala), S. Dak.																					
Holy Rosary																					
Ponca, Okla.					41	19															5
Pawnee					57	11															6
Otoe					76	7															9
Pottawatomie, Kans.					72																9
Kickapoo					16																10
Puyallup, Wash.					6																11
S'Kokomah.					4																12
Quinalt.					25																13
Quapaw, Ind. Ter.					3																14
Sentee, Shawnee, etc.					18																15
Sac and Fox (Mission) Okla.					75																16
Shawnee					20																17
Sau Carlos, Ariz.					68																18
Sanjee (Agency) Nebr.					78																19
Normal Training					10																20
Shoshone (Wind River) Wyo.					8																21
Siletz, Oregon					46																22
Sisseton, S. Dak.					26																23
Standing Rock (Agricultural) N. Dak.					9																24
Industrial					29																25
Uintah, Utah					10																26
Umatilla, Oregon					52																27
Warra Springs (Sinemasho), Oreg.					51																28
White Earth, Minn.					100																29
Leech Lake (agency)					66																30
Leech Lake (contract)					66																31
Red Lake					83																32
Yakama, Wash.					21																33
Yankton, S. Dak.					9																34
INDIAN TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.																					
Albuquerque, N. Mex.					4																35
Carlisle, Pa.					5																36
Citticoe, Okla.					216																37
Fort Hall, Idaho					48																38
Fort Stevenson, N. Dak.					1																39
Fort Yuma, Cal.					107																40
Genoa, Nebr.					137																41
Graud Junction, Colo.					6	23	31														42
Haakell (Lawrence) Kans.					1																43
Keann's Cañon (Moguls) Arizona					7																44
Salem (Chemawa) Oregon					118																45

\* 374 cases in all, but not serious.

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NAME AND LOCATION.  BOARDING SCHOOLS.	CLASS II.— CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.		CLASS III.— PARASITIC DISEASES.			CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.						
	Order 2.— TUBER- CULAR DIS- EASES.		Other diseases of this order.	Lumbricoid worms.	Ascariasis.	Order 1.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.						
	Consumption.	Scrofula.				Convulsions.	Chorea.	Epilepsy.	Headache.	Inflammation of the brain.	Inflammation of the membranes of the brain.	Neuritis.
1 Osage, Okla.....	1	11	23									1
2 Kaw.....						1						
3 Pine, Ariz.....	1	21	5			1						
4 Pine Ridge (Ogallala) S. Dak.....	1	6										
5 Holy Rosary (contract).....	1	6			2							
6 Ponca, Okla..... (contract).....	1	1			2							
7 Payne.....	1	1										
8 Otoe.....	1	1										
9 Pottawatomie, Kans.....	3		2									3
10 Kickapoo.....	1	1	11			1						
11 Puyallup, Wash.....	13		26						2			1 1
12 S'Kokomish.....	2	3										2
13 Quinalt.....	1	2										1
14 Quappaw, Ind. T.....	1	2										1
15 Seneca, Shawnee, etc.....												
16 Sac and Fox (Mission), Okla.....	2		6						2			1
17 Shawnee.....	3	1				1			21			16
18 San Carlos, Ariz.....								6				3
19 Santee (Agency) Nebr.....												2
20 Normal Training.....	2											3
21 Shoshone (Wind River) Wyo.....	1	1										3
22 Siletz, Oregon.....	2	2										
23 Sisseton, S. Dak.....	11	15						3				1
24 Standing Rock (Agricultural) N. D.....	5	2										1
25 Industrial.....	2	5						1				1
26 Uintah, Utah.....	1								5			5
27 Umatilla, Oregon.....	1		2						19			7
28 Warm Springs (Sinemasho), Oreg.....	2	15							1			1
29 White Earth, Minn.....												2
30 Leech Lake (agency).....			2									2
31 Leech Lake (contract).....												1
32 Red Lake.....	3											1
33 Yakama, Wash.....	2	3										3
34 Yankton, S. Dak.....	35		37					3				
INDIAN TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.												
35 Albuquerque, N. Mex.....	3	3	4									1
36 Carlisle, Pa.....	23	10				2						12
37 Chilocco, Okla.....	1	2	3					1				4
38 Fort Hall, Idaho.....	3											3
39 Fort Stevenson, N. Dak.....	1	37	30	2				1	37			6
40 Fort Yuma, Cal.....	2	3							11			14
41 Genoa, Nebr.....	4	8										12
42 Grand Junction, Colo.....									1			1
43 Haskell (Lawrence) Kans.....	4	20	7			1		8	2	48		1
44 Keams' Cañon (Moquie) Ariz.....												5
45 Salem (Chenewa) Oregon.....	9	4	2					1		16	1	7

service, for the fiscal year 1890—Continued.

CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.—Continued.																	
Order 2.—DISEASES OF THE EYE.			Order 3.—OF THE EAR.		Order 4.—Dis- EASES OF THE OR- GANS OF CIRCULATION.			Order 5.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.									
Conjunctivitis.	Iritis.	Cataract.	Other diseases of this order.	Otitis.	Inflammation of the internal ear.	Other diseases of this order.	Valvular disease of heart.	Protepy from heart disease.	Varicose veins.	Catarrh.	Acute bronchitis.	Chronic bronchitis.	Inflammation of larynx.	Inflammation of lungs.	Inflammation of pleura.	Hemorrhage from the lungs.	Other diseases of this order.
1											1			10			1
2																	2
3																	3
4																	4
5																	5
6																	6
7																	7
8																	8
9																	9
10																	10
11																	11
12																	12
13																	13
14																	14
15																	15
16																	16
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27																	27
28																	28
29																	29
30																	30
31																	31
32																	32
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Medical statistics of the United States Indian

NAME AND LOCATION.  BOARDING SCHOOLS.		CLASS V.—VIOLENT DISEASES AND DEATHS.												
		Order 1.—WOUNDS, INJURIES, AND ACCIDENTS.												
		Burns and scalds.	Bruises or contused wounds.	Concussion of the brain.	Sprains.	Dislocation.	Frost-bite.	Simple fracture. (Not gunshot.)	Compound fracture. (Not gunshot.)	Gunshot wound.	Incised wound.	Lacerated wound.	Punctured wound.	Poisoning.
1	Osage, Okla.						1							
2	Kaw													
3	Pima, Ariz.													
4	Pine Ridge (Ogalalla), S. Dak.		1			1					2			
5	Holy Rosary													
6	Ponca, Okla.													
7	Pawnee.	5											1	
8	Otoe													
9	Pattawatomie, Kans.													
10	Kickapoo													
11	Puyallup, Wash.				2									
12	S'Kokomish		1				1				5			
13	Quinalt		1		1									
14	Quapaw, Ind. T.													
15	Sonon, Shawnee, etc.													
16	Sac and Fox (Mission), Okla.		2											
17	Shawnee.	1	3	5			1							
18	San Carlos, Ariz.		4											
19	Sealeo (Agency), Nebr.													
20	Normal Training		1											
21	Shoshone (Wind River), Wyo.													
22	Siletz, Oreg.													
23	Sisseton, S. Dak.		1		1									
24	Standing Rock (Agricultural), N. D.													
25	Industrial.													
26	Utinah, Utah.				1						2	2		
27	Unnatillin, Oreg.			3							6			
28	Warm Springs, (Sinepasho), Oreg.	2	2											
29	White Earth, Minn.													
30	Leech Lake (agency).													
31	Leech Lake (contract).											1		
32	Red Lake.												6	
33	Yakama, Wash.													
34	Yankton, S. Dak.											1		
INDIAN TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.														
35	Albuquerque, New Mex.		3	2			1				1			
36	Carlisle, Pa.		3	9	9		2				2	9		
37	Chilocco, Okla.													
38	Fort Hall, Idaho		2											
39	Fort Stevenson, N. Dak.		2	4			1				1	2	4	
40	Fort Yuma, Cal.		13	9							3	15	2	1
41	Genoa, Nebr.													
42	Grand Junction, Colo.													
43	Haskell (Lawrence), Kans.		4	4			3				7		1	
44	Kean's Cañon (Moqui), Ariz.		7	18							3	5		
45	Salem (Chemawa), Oreg.		3		6							2	1	10

service, for the fiscal year 1800—Continued.

TAKEN SICK OR WOUNDED DURING THE YEAR.	GENERAL RESULTS.										VACCI-NATED.	BIRTHS.						
	DIED.												Recover- ed.	Remaining under treatment.	Successful- ly.	Unsuccessful- ly.	Male.	Deaths by suicide.
	Aged over 5 years.		Aged under 5 years.		Total deaths.	Discontinued treatment.	Remaining under treatment.		Successful- ly.	Unsuccessful- ly.								
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.										
44	47	91	1			13	17										1	
47	10	65	1			46	19										2	
52	17	170				17	17										3	
59	111	170				59	107										4	
67	23	90				67	22										5	
89	115	235				85	112										6	
61	97	158	1	1		60	88										7	
108	106	235				118	119										8	
37	48	75				27	48										9	
20	21	44				10	22										10	
83	55	138				78	49										11	
27	15	42				23	19										12	
31	44	82	2	2		32	42										13	
39	21	63				37	24										14	
59	60	119				56	58										15	
32	47	79	1	2		31	16										16	
133	175	310				131	173										17	
72	14	86				71	14										18	
35	23	61				37	24										19	
27	21	51				27	19										20	
43	45	117				41	33										21	
76	37	117	3	1		40	41										22	
69	67	136	2	1		56	56										23	
37	12	45	2	2		30	9										24	
24	61	92				28	61										25	
21	13	35				21	13										26	
85	93	178				83	93										27	
124	71	199				120	60										28	
51	51	103				51	51										29	
45	37	82				45	37										30	
55	59	105				51	50										31	
17	23	40				14	23										32	
18	10	32	1	1		12	11										33	
91	103	194				87	93										34	
109	73	183	1	2		101	67										35	
490	202	760	6	1		462	231										36	
142	106	243	3	2		135	102										37	
40	71	111				40	68										38	
273	171	433				270	156										39	
339	222	627				319	188										40	
51	18	75				48	17										41	
64	3	69				62	64										42	
503	333	868				477	312										43	
108	57	174				103	54										44	
219	187	411	4			228	165										45	

a Returned from Haskell (phthisis pulmonalis).  
 b Left the school or sent home.  
 c Cases were under treatment prior to making school reports.  
 d Lost sight of by changes in physician.  
 e One girl taken from the school and died.  
 f Includes Yuma Indians.  
 g Includes treatment of some Indians not at the school.

Aggregate of the foregoing tables.

	Agencies.	Agency board- ing schools.	Training and in- dustrial schools.		Agencies.	Agency board- ing schools.	Training and in- dustrial schools.
<b>CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.</b>				<b>CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES—Continued.</b>			
<b>Order 1.—DIARRHEAL DISEASES.</b>				<b>Order 1.—DIATHETIC DISEASES—Continued.</b>			
Typhoid fever.....	76	6	2	Cancer.....	7		
Typho-malarial fever.....	115	21	16	Epileptiform.....	13		5
Remittent fever.....	1,153	140	67	Tumors.....	13		
Quotidian intermittent fever.....	874	181	67	Dry gangrene.....	1		
Tertian intermittent fever.....	1,921	162	55	Other diseases of this order.....	9	1	
Quartan intermittent fever.....	30						
Consecutive intermittent fever.....	29	6	11				
Acute diarrhea.....	2,527	90	115	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,631</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>94</b>
Chronic diarrhea.....	69	1	1	<b>Order 2.—TUBERCULAR DISEASES.</b>			
Acute dysentery.....	752	30	43	Consumption.....	825	57	50
Chronic dysentery.....	33	1		Scrofula.....	1,300	295	91
Erysipelas*.....	162	13	27	Other diseases of this order.....	5		7
Pyemia.....	10						
Variceloid.....	2	18		<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,130</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>148</b>
Chicken-pox.....	175	97	23	<b>CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.</b>			
Measles.....	86	1	21	Ich.....	1,830	187	39
Scarlet fever.....	7			Tape worms.....	88		
Mumps.....	158	106	154	Lumbricoid worms.....	179	13	
Tonillitis (quincy).....	857	186	146	Ascariides.....	249	2	2
Diphtheria.....	21	2	21	Other diseases of this order.....	33	2	1
Epidemic catarrh (influenza).....	6,779	2,214	821				
Whooping cough.....	1,033	145	7	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,535</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>42</b>
Cerebro spinal meningitis.....	9	1	1	<b>CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.</b>			
Other diseases of this order.....	63	1	1	<b>Order 1.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.</b>			
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>16,946</b>	<b>3,431</b>	<b>1,604</b>	Apoplexy.....	6		
<b>Order 2.—ENTHETIC DISEASES.</b>				Convulsions.....	71	3	3
Primary syphilis.....	167		6	Chorea.....	27	4	8
Constitutional syphilis.....	401	14	25	Epilepsy.....	27	3	5
Gonorrhea.....	565	6	39	Headache.....	2,001	90	117
Gonorrhoeal orchitis.....	12			Insanity.....	6		
Gonorrhoeal ophthalmia.....	14		1	Inflammation of the brain.....	23	4	1
Stricture of urethra (gonorrhoeal).....	14			Inflammation of the spinal cord.....	13	2	
Bite of serpent.....	7			Neuralgia.....	1,331	74	45
Malignant pustule.....	1			Paralysis.....	43		
Other diseases of this order.....	9			Stroke.....	1		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,191</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>75</b>	Tetanus*.....	2		
<b>Order 3.—DIETIC DISEASES.</b>				Other diseases of this order.....	71	2	9
Scurvy.....				<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,625</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>187</b>
Purpura.....	10	3		<b>Order 2.—DISEASES OF THE EYE.</b>			
Inebriation.....	3	1		Conjunctivitis.....	5,392	942	515
Delirium tremens.....	2			Iritis.....	117	19	8
Chronic alcoholism.....	1			Cataract.....	11		3
Other diseases of this order.....	1			Anaurosis.....	24		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>4</b>	<b></b>	Other diseases of this order.....	51	96	7
<b>CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.</b>				<b>Total.....</b>	<b>5,585</b>	<b>1,057</b>	<b>533</b>
<b>Order 1.—DIATHETIC DISEASES.</b>				<b>Order 1.—DISEASES OF THE URINARY AND GENITAL ORGANS.</b>			
Acute rheumatism.....	1,623	35	76	Inflammation of kidneys.....	53	1	3
Chronic rheumatism.....	818	5	4	Bright's disease.....	9		
Anemia.....	140	8	9	Diabetes.....	7		
Dropsy (when not a mere symptom of disease of heart, liver, or kidney).....	24	1		Gravel.....	1		
				Calculus.....	62	1	
				Inflammation of bladder.....	39	30	2
				Incontinence of urine.....	53	1	7
				Retention of urine.....	1		
				Inflammation of testicle (not Neorrrhical).....	37	2	3
				Hydrocele.....	1		
				Varicocele.....	2		
				Hysteria.....	33	12	
				Prolapsus uteri.....	3	2	
				Disease of uterus.....	115		3
				Other diseases of this order.....	78	3	9
				<b>Total.....</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>30</b>
				<b>Order 3.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND JOINTS.</b>			
				Inflammation of periosteum.....	7	1	
				Inflammation of bones.....	39	4	1
				Necrosis.....	11	1	1
				Inflammation of joints.....	25	5	6
				Anchylolysis.....	1		
				Other diseases of this order.....	2		
				<b>Total.....</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>
				<b>Order 4.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.</b>			
				Asthma.....	31		
				Catarrh.....	600	46	15
				Acute bronchitis.....	3,020	273	378
				Chronic bronchitis.....	221	5	21
				Inflammation of larynx.....	279	33	7
				Inflammation of lungs.....	131	153	63
				Inflammation of pleura.....	171	17	8
				Hemorrhage from lungs.....	29	2	1
				Other diseases of this order*.....	36		
				<b>Total.....</b>	<b>5,134</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>493</b>
				<b>Order 5.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.</b>			
				Colic.....	543	50	13
				Constipation.....	3,139	73	63
				Cholera morbus.....	208	8	8
				Dyspepsia.....	633	25	51
				Inflammation of stomach.....	94	7	8
				Inflammation of bowels.....	85	7	2
				Inflammation of peritonaeum.....	17	1	2
				Ascites.....	18	1	1
				Hemorrhage from stomach.....	7		
				Hemorrhage from bowels.....	15		
				Fistula in ano.....	1	2	
				Piles.....	58	1	3
				Prolapsus ani.....	5		
				Femoral hernia.....	7		
				Inguinal hernia.....	14	1	
				Acute inflammation of liver.....	53		5
				Chronic inflammation of liver.....	10	1	
				Cirrhosis of liver.....	1		
				Dropsy from hepatic disease.....	2		
				Jaundice.....	52	3	2
				Biliary calculi.....	3		
				Inflammation of the spleen.....	4		
				Enlarged spleen.....	17	1	
				Other diseases of this order.....	39	3	63
				<b>Total.....</b>	<b>5,045</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>214</b>

\* When this affection occurs as a complication of wounds, the cases are not reported as new; but in such instances, should they terminate fatally, the deaths are set down opposite "Wounds."

Aggregate of the foregoing tables—Continued.

	Agencies.	Agency board- ing schools.	Training and in- dustrial schools.		Agencies.	Agency board- ing schools.	Training and in- dustrial schools.
<b>CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES—Continued.</b>				<b>CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES—Continued.</b>			
<b>Order 3.—DISEASES OF THE EAR.</b>				<b>Order 7.—DISEASES OF THE URINARY AND GENITAL ORGANS.</b>			
Otorrhoea.....	395	53	40	Inflammation of kidneys.....	53	1	3
Inflammation of the internal ear.....	130	18	12	Bright's disease.....	9		
Deafness.....	21	1		Diabetes.....	7		
Other diseases of this order.....	5	1	1	Gravel.....	1		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>53</b>	Calculus.....	62	1	
<b>Order 4.—DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.</b>				Inflammation of bladder.....	39	30	2
Inflammation of pericardium.....	9			Incontinence of urine.....	53	1	7
Dropsy of pericardium.....	2			Retention of urine.....	1		
Inflammation of endocardium.....	1			Inflammation of testicle (not Neorrrhical).....	37	2	3
Hypertrophy of heart.....	4			Hydrocele.....	1		
Valvular disease of heart.....	50	2	3	Varicocele.....	2		
Dropsy from heart disease.....	7	1		Hysteria.....	33	12	
Aneurism.....	3			Prolapsus uteri.....	3	2	
Phlebitis.....	2			Disease of uterus.....	115		3
Varicose veins.....	21		1	Other diseases of this order.....	78	3	9
Other diseases of this order.....	2			<b>Total.....</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Order 8.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND JOINTS.</b>			
<b>Order 5.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.</b>				Inflammation of periosteum.....	7	1	
Asthma.....	31			Inflammation of bones.....	39	4	1
Catarrh.....	600	46	15	Necrosis.....	11	1	1
Acute bronchitis.....	3,020	273	378	Inflammation of joints.....	25	5	6
Chronic bronchitis.....	221	5	21	Anchylolysis.....	1		
Inflammation of larynx.....	279	33	7	Other diseases of this order.....	2		
Inflammation of lungs.....	131	153	63	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>
Inflammation of pleura.....	171	17	8	<b>Order 9.—DISEASES OF THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.</b>			
Hemorrhage from lungs.....	29	2	1	Abscess.....	316	51	20
Other diseases of this order*.....	36			Boll.....	173	25	57
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>5,134</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>493</b>	Carbuncle.....	39	5	1
<b>Order 6.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.</b>				Ulcer.....	390	39	58
Colic.....	543	50	13	Whitlow.....	4		
Constipation.....	3,139	73	63	Skin diseases (not including syphilitic skin affections or itch).....	1,590	110	115
Cholera morbus.....	208	8	8	Other diseases of this order.....	189		2
Dyspepsia.....	633	25	51	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,735</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>257</b>
Inflammation of stomach.....	94	7	8	<b>CLASS V.—VIOLENT DISEASES AND DEATHS.</b>			
Inflammation of bowels.....	85	7	2	<b>Order 1.—WOUNDS, INJURIES, AND ACCIDENTS.</b>			
Inflammation of peritonaeum.....	17	1	2	Burns and scalds.....	270	24	29
Ascites.....	18	1	1	Bruiises and contused wounds.....	341	34	62
Hemorrhage from stomach.....	7			Concussion of the brain.....	3	1	
Hemorrhage from bowels.....	15			Drowning.....	4		
Fistula in ano.....	1	2		Sprains.....	5	15	29
Piles.....	58	1	3	Dislocation.....	34	5	3
Prolapsus ani.....	5			Frost-bite.....	85	18	1
Femoral hernia.....	7			Simple fracture (not gunshot). Compound fracture (not gunshot).....	96	10	6
Inguinal hernia.....	14	1		shot).....	13		1
Acute inflammation of liver.....	53		5	Gunshot wound.....	30	1	1
Chronic inflammation of liver.....	10	1		Incised wound.....	220	28	20
Cirrhosis of liver.....	1			Lacerated wound.....	172	22	32
Dropsy from hepatic disease.....	2			Punctured wound.....	3	67	6
Jaundice.....	52	3	2	Poisoning.....	33	17	18
Biliary calculi.....	3			Casualties fatal.....	2		
Inflammation of the spleen.....	4			Other diseases of this order.....	17	1	
Enlarged spleen.....	17	1		<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,728</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>199</b>
Other diseases of this order.....	39	3	63				
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>5,045</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>214</b>				

\* Largely bronchocele.

\*Aggregate of deaths from diseases enumerated in the foregoing tables.

	Agencies.	Agency boarding schools.	Training and industrial schools.		Agencies.	Agency boarding schools.	Training and industrial schools.
<b>CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.</b>				<b>CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.</b> (No deaths.)			
<b>Order 1.—MIASMATIC DISEASES.</b>				<b>CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.</b>			
<b>Order 1.—MIASMATIC DISEASES.</b>				<b>Order 1.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.</b>			
Typhoid fever.....	10		2	Apoplexy.....	5		
Typho-malarial fever.....	7		6	Convulsions.....	31		
Remittent fever.....	23	1	6	Chorea.....	1		
Quotidian intermittent fever.....	1			Epilepsy.....	3		
Continued intermittent fever.....	18			Insanity.....	1		
Congestive intermittent fever.....	1			Inflammation of the brain.....	17	4	1
Acute diarrhea.....	8			Inflammation of the meninges of the brain.....	9	2	1
Chronic diarrhea.....	20			Paralysis.....	10		
Acute dysentery.....	4			Tetanus.....	2		
Chronic dysentery.....	1			Other diseases of this order.....	6		
Erysipelas.....	4			<b>Total.....</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>
Pyemia.....	4			<b>Order 2.—DISEASES OF THE EYE.</b> (No deaths.)			
Variceloid.....	1			<b>Order 3.—DISEASES OF THE EAR.</b>			
Chicken-pox.....	1			Otorrhea.....	3		
Mecleles.....	2			Inflammation of the internal ear.....	1		
Diphtheria.....	2			<b>Total.....</b>	<b>4</b>		
Epidemic catarrh (Influenza).....	82	3		<b>Order 4.—DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.</b>			
Whooping cough.....	53			Inflammation of pericardium.....	3		
Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	4			Inflammation of endocardium.....	1		
Other diseases of this order.....	4			Hypertrophy of heart.....	15	2	1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	Vascular disease of heart.....	3	1	
<b>Order 2.—ENTHETIC DISEASES.</b>				Dropsy from heart disease.....	2		
Primary syphilis.....	8			Aneurism.....	2		
Constitutional syphilis.....	42	2		Other diseases of this order.....	2		
Stricture of urethra (gonorrhoeal).....	1			<b>Total.....</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>Order 5.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.</b>			
<b>Order 3.—DIETIC DISEASES.</b>				Asthma.....	1		
Chronic alcoholism.....	1			Acute bronchitis.....	27		
Other diseases of this order.....	1			Chronic bronchitis.....	4		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2</b>			Inflammation of larynx.....	3		
<b>CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.</b>				Inflammation of lungs.....	135	15	4
<b>Order 1.—DIATHETIC DISEASES.</b>				Inflammation of pleura.....	3		
Acute rheumatism.....	3			Hemorrhage from the lungs.....	1		
Chronic rheumatism.....	3			<b>Total.....</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4</b>
Anemia.....	15		1	<b>Order 6.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.</b>			
Dropsy (when not a mere symptom of disease of heart, liver, or kidneys).....	4			Colic.....	7		
Cancer.....	3			Cholera morbus.....	17		
Tumors.....	2			Dyspepsia.....	2		
Dry gangrene.....	1			Inflammation of stomach.....	3		
Other diseases of this order.....	3			Inflammation of bowels.....	22	1	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>34</b>		<b>1</b>	Inflammation of peritoneum.....	2		1
<b>Order 2.—TUBERCULAR DISEASES.</b>				Ascites.....	2		
Consumption.....	503	29	15	Hemorrhage from stomach.....	3		
Scrofula.....	63	5		Hemorrhage from bowels.....	2		
Other diseases of this order.....	3		1	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2</b>		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>16</b>				

\*Some cases of disease were reported in the preceding years.

Aggregate of deaths from diseases enumerated in the foregoing tables—Continued.

	Agencies.	Agency boarding schools.	Training and industrial schools.		Agencies.	Agency boarding schools.	Training and industrial schools.
<b>CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES—Continued.</b>				<b>CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES—Continued.</b>			
<b>Order 6.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS—Cont'd.</b>				<b>Order 9.—DISEASES OF THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.</b>			
Femoral hernia.....	1			Abscess.....	1		
Acute inflammation of liver.....	1			<b>CLASS V.—VIOLENT DISEASES AND DEATHS.</b>			
Dropsy from hepatic disease.....	1			<b>Order 1.—WOUNDS, INJURIES, AND ACCIDENTS.</b>			
Jaundice.....	2			Burns and scalds.....	5		
Enlarged spleen.....	2			Concussion of the brain.....	3		
Other diseases of this order.....	2			Drowning.....	1		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	Dislocation.....	1		
<b>Order 7.—DISEASES OF THE URINARY AND GENITAL ORGANS.</b>				Frost-bite.....	1		
Inflammation of kidneys.....	1			Simple fracture (not gunshot).....	1		
Bright's disease.....	5			Compound fracture (not gunshot).....	1		
Diabetes.....	1			Shot.....	1		
Inflammation of bladder.....	1			Gunshot wound.....	1		
Retention of urine.....	1			Incised wound.....	3		
Disease of uterus.....	2			Punctured wound.....	1		
Other diseases of this order.....	5			Casualty, fatal.....	2		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>16</b>			Other diseases of this order.....	1		
<b>Order 8.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND JOINTS.</b>				<b>Total.....</b>			
Inflammation of bones.....	3			<b>32</b>			
Necrosis.....	1			<b>Order 1.—WOUNDS, INJURIES, AND ACCIDENTS.</b>			
Inflammation of joints.....	2			<b>Total.....</b>			
Other diseases of this order.....	1			<b>Death by*—</b>			
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>7</b>			<b>Homicide.....</b>			
				<b>16</b>			
				<b>Suicide.....</b>			
				<b>11</b>			
				<b>Execution of sentence.....</b>			
				<b>27</b>			
				<b>Accident.....</b>			
				<b>1</b>			
				<b>27</b>			

\*Not included in the aggregate of tables.

SUMMARY.

	Agencies.	Agency boarding schools.	Training and industrial schools.
Remaining under treatment last year.....	2,705		74
Taken sick or injured during year:			
Males.....	27,578	3,335	2,418
Females.....	22,851	3,297	1,523
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>53,131</b>	<b>6,632</b>	<b>4,015</b>
Recovered:			
Males.....	25,755	3,188	2,271
Females.....	21,335	3,099	1,391
Treatment discontinued.....	2,501	36	173
Deaths:			
Males—			
Over five years.....	472	23	23
Under five years.....	175	1	
Females—			
Over five years.....	473	40	11
Under five years.....	199	1	
Remaining under treatment June 30.....	1,925	212	144
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>63,134</b>	<b>6,632</b>	<b>4,015</b>

\*This table shows only births and deaths reported by the agency physicians. For births and deaths as reported by agents, including agencies where there are no physicians, see table, pages 448 to 465.

## SUMMARY—Continued.

	Agencies	Agency boarding schools.	Training and In- dustrial schools.
<b>Births:</b>			
Indians.....	1,294		2
Half-breeds.....	240		
Whites.....	31		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,565</b>		<b>2</b>
<b>Males.....</b>	<b>851</b>		<b>2</b>
<b>Females.....</b>	<b>714</b>		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,565</b>		<b>2</b>
<b>Vaccinated:</b>			
Successfully.....	339	29	79
Unsuccessfully.....	450	35	91

\* This table shows only births and deaths reported by the agency physicians. For births and deaths as reported by agents, including agencies where there are no physicians, see table, pages 448 to 455.

## ADDRESSES OF COMMISSIONERS AND SPECIAL AGENTS.

## MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS, WITH THEIR POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES.

Merrill E. Gates, *chairman*, Amherst, Mass.  
 E. Whittlesey, *secretary*, 1429 New York avenue, Washington, D. C.  
 Albert K. Smiley, Mohonk Lane, New York.  
 William McMichael, 15 Broad street, New York City.  
 John Charlton, Viola, N. Y.  
 William D. Walker, Fargo, N. Dak.  
 William H. Lyon, 170 New York avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Philip C. Garrett, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Darwin R. James, 226 Gates avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

## SPECIAL INDIAN AGENTS.

James A. Cooper, Memphis, Tenn.  
 Elisha B. Reynolds, Hagerstown, Ind.  
 George P. Litchfield, Salem, Oregon.  
 George W. Parker, Boscobel, Wis.  
 Frank D. Lewis, Pomona, Cal.

## SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Daniel Dorchester, Boston, Mass.

## SECRETARIES OF MISSIONARY SOCIETIES ENGAGED IN EDUCATIONAL WORK AMONG INDIANS.

Baptist Home Missionary Society: Rev. H. L. Morehouse, D. D., Temple Court, Beekman street, New York.  
 Baptist (Southern): Rev. I. T. Tichenor, D. D., Nashville, Tenn.  
 Catholic (Roman), Bureau of Indian Missions: Rev. Jos. A. Stephan, 1315 F street, northwest, Washington, D. C.  
 Congregational, American Missionary Association: Rev. M. E. Strieby, Bible House, New York.  
 Episcopal Church Mission: Rev. W. G. Langford, D. D., Bible House, New York.  
 Friends' Yearly Meeting: Levi K. Brown, Goshen, Lancaster County, Pa.  
 Friends, Orthodox: Dr. James E. Rhoads, Bryn Mawr, Pa.  
 Methodist Missionary Society: Rev. C. C. McCabe, 150 Fifth avenue, New York.  
 Methodist (Southern): Rev. I. G. John, Nashville, Tenn.  
 Mennonite Missions: Rev. A. B. Shelby, Milford Square, Pennsylvania.  
 Presbyterian Foreign Missionary Society: Rev. F. F. Ellinwood, D. D., 53 Fifth avenue, New York.  
 Presbyterian Home Mission Society: Rev. Henry Kendall, D. D., 53 Fifth avenue, New York.  
 Presbyterian (Southern) Home Mission Board: Rev. J. N. Craig, D. D., Atlanta, Ga.  
 Unitarian Association: Rev. Francis Tiffany, 25 Beacon street, Boston, Mass.

512 ADDRESSES OF COMMISSIONERS AND SPECIAL AGENTS.

*List of Indian agencies and independent schools, with post-office and telegraphic addresses of agents and superintendents.*

Agency.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
ARIZONA.			
Colorado River	George A. Allen	Parker, Yuma County, Ariz.	Yuma, Ariz.
Pinal	Cornelius W. Grouse	Section, Pinal County, Ariz.	Casa Grande, Ariz.
San Carlos	John L. Bullis, Capt., U. S. A.	San Carlos Agency, Ariz.	San Carlos Agency, Ariz., via Wilcox.
CALIFORNIA.			
Mission, Tule River (consolidated)	Honorio N. Rusch	Colton, Cal.	Colton, Cal.
Round Valley	Theo. F. Willsey	Covelo, Mendocino County, Cal.	Trish, Cal.
Hoopa Valley	Isaac A. Beets	Arcata, Cal.	Arcata, Cal.
COLORADO.			
Southern Ute and Jicarilla	Chas. A. Bartholomew	Ignacio, La Plata County, Colo.	Ignacio, Colo.
IDAHO.			
Fort Hall	Stanton C. Fisher	Ross Fork, Bingham County, Idaho	Pocostello, Idaho.
Lehi	Robert Nash	Lemhi Agency, Lemhi County, Idaho	Red Rock, Mont.
Nez Percé	Warren D. Robbins	Nez Percé Agency, via Lewiston, Idaho	Lewiston, Idaho, via Walla Walla, Wash.
INDIAN TERRITORY.			
Quapaw	Thos. J. Moore	Seneca, Newton County, Mo.	Seneca, Mo.
Union	Leo P. Bennett	Muskogee, Ind. T.	Muskogee, Ind. T.
IOWA.			
Sac and Fox	W. R. Lesser	Tama, Tama County, Iowa	Tama, Iowa.
KANSAS.			
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha	John Blaf.	Hoyt, Jackson County, Kans.	Hoyt, Kans.
MINNESOTA.			
White Earth	E. P. Shuler	White Earth, Becker County, Minn.	Detroit, Minn.
MONTANA.			
Blackfeet	Geo. Steell	Piegma, Choteau County, Mont.	Fort Shaw, Mont.
Crow	M. P. Wynn	Crow Agency, Yellowstone County, Mont.	Fort Carter, Mont.
Flathead	Peter Rount	Missoula Agency, Missoula County, Mont.	Missoula, Mont.
Fort Belknap	Archer O. Simons	Belknap, Choteau County, Mont.	Chinook Station, Mont.
Fort Peck	C. R. Mackey	Poplar Creek Agency, Mont.	Poplar Station, Mont.
Tongue River	John Tully	Lamoine Deer, Custer County, Mont.	Rosebud, Mont.

ADDRESSES OF COMMISSIONERS AND SPECIAL AGENTS. 513

OMAHA and Winnebago	Robert H. Ashley	Winnebago, Dakota County, Neb.	Dakota City, Neb.
Sante	Geo. E. Helms	Santee Agency, Knox County, Neb.	Springfield, S. Dak.
NEVADA.			
Western Shoshone	C. C. Warner	Wadsworth, Washoe County, Nev.	Wadsworth, Nev.
	William I. Plumb	White Rock, Elko County, Nev.	Tacomca, Nev.
NEW MEXICO.			
Mescalero	Hinman Rhodes	Mescalero, Dona Ana County, N. Mex.	Fort Stanton, N. Mex.
Navajo	D. L. Shipley	Fort Defiance, Ariz.	Gallup, N. Mex.
Pueblo	Jose Secura	Santa Fe, N. Mex.	Santa Fe, N. Mex.
NEW YORK.			
New York	Timothy W. Jackson	Akron, Erie County, N. Y.	Akron, N. Y.
NORTH CAROLINA.			
Eastern Cherokee	James Rhythe	Cherokees, Swain County, N. C.	Cherokees, N. C.
NORTH DAKOTA.			
Devil's Lake	John H. Wauch	Fort Totten, Penion County, N. Dak.	Fort Totten, N. Dak.
Fort Totten	John S. Murphy	Fort Berthold, Garfield County, N. Dak.	Fort Berthold, N. Dak.
Standing Rock	James McLaughlin	Fort Yates, N. Dak.	Fort Yates, N. Dak.
OKLAHOMA.			
Cheyenne and Arapaho	Chas. F. Ashley	Durlington, Oklahoma	Fort Reno, Oklahoma, via El Reno.
Comanche	C. E. Adams	Anadarko, Oklahoma	Anadarko, Oklahoma.
Osage	Labin J. Miller	Pawnee, Oklahoma	Elgin, Kans.
Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oklahoma	David J. M. Wood	Sac and Fox Agency, Oklahoma	Ponca Station, Oklahoma T.
Sac and Fox	Sam L. Patrick	Sac and Fox Agency, Oklahoma	Sac and Fox Agency, via Sapulpa, Ind. T.
OREGON.			
Grande Ronde	Edw. F. Lamson	Grande Ronde, Polk County, Oregon	Sheridan, Oregon.
Klamath	P. Y. Johnson	Klamath Agency, Klamath County, Oregon	Linkville, Oregon.
Umatilla	Lee Morehouse	Tolsted, Benton County, Oregon	Umatilla, Oregon.
Warm Springs	James C. Luckey	Pendleton, Umatilla County, Oregon	The Dalles, Oregon.
Warm Springs	James C. Luckey	Warm Springs, Crook County, Oregon	
SOUTH DAKOTA.			
Chesapeake River	P. P. Palmer	Fort Bennett, S. Dak.	Fort Sully, S. Dak.
Crow Creek and Lower Brink	Andrew F. Dixon	Crow Creek, Buffalo County, S. Dak.	Crow Creek via Chamberlain, S. Dak.
Pine Ridge	Chas. G. Penney	Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak.	Pine Ridge Agency, via Rushville, Neb.
Rosebud	J. Geo. Wright	Rosebud Agency, S. Dak.	Valentine, Neb.

\* Telephone from Rushville. † Telephone from Valentine.

REF0069652

List of agencies and independent schools, with post-office and telegraphic addresses of agents and superintendents—Continued.

Agency.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
Shawano	Wm. McKusick	Shawano Agency, Roberts County, S. Dak.	Shawano Agency, S. Dak.
Yankton	Everett W. Foster	Greenwood, S. Dak.	Springfield, S. Dak.
UTAH			
Uinlah and Ouray	Robt. Waugh	White Rocks, Uinlah County, Utah.	Fort Duchesne, Utah.
WASHINGTON			
Colville	Hal J. Cole	Fort Spokane, Wash.	Fort Spokane, via Spokane Falls, Wash.
Neah Bay	J. P. McGlinn	Neah Bay, Clallam County, Wash.	Fort Angeles, Wash.
Fvallingup	Edward Eells	Tacoma, Wash.	Tacoma, Wash.
Tulalip	C. C. Thornton	Tulalip, Snohomish County, Wash.	Seattle, Wash.
Yakama	W. L. Soblester	Fort Simcoe, Yakama County, Wash.	Toppenish Station, Wash.
WISCONSIN			
Green Bay	C. S. Kelsey	Shawano, Wis.	Shawano, Wis.
La Pointe	M. A. Lashy	Ashland, Wis.	Ashland, Wis.
WYOMING			
Shoshone	John Foster	Shoshone Agency, Fremont County, Wyo.	Fort Washakie, Wyo.
TRAINING SCHOOLS			
Fort Mojave, Ariz.	Sam'l McCowan	Fort Mojave, Ariz.	Fort Mojave, Ariz., via Needles, Cal.
Keam's Canon, Ariz.	Ralph P. Collins	Keam's Canon, Apache County, Ariz.	Manuelito, N. Mex.
Fort Yuma, Cal.	Richard Rich	Yuma, Ariz.	Yuma, Ariz.
Grand Junction, Colo.	Wm. O'Neil	Grand Junction, Colo.	Grand Junction, Colo.
Fort Hall, Idaho	Stanford P. Record	Blackfoot, Blingham County, Idaho	Pocatello, Idaho.
Fort Lapwai, Idaho	John Y. Williams	Lewisville, Idaho	Lewisville, Idaho, via Walls Walla.
Lawrence, Ind. T.	Ed. McConville	Chillicothe, Ind. T., via Arkansas City, Kans.	Chillicothe, Ind. T., via Arkansas City, Kans.
Lawrence, Kans.	Ed. S. Coppock	Lawrence, Kans.	Lawrence, Kans.
Genoa, Nebr.	W. B. Beckus	Genoa, Nebr.	Genoa, Nebr.
Carson, Nev.	W. D. C. Gibson	Carson, Nev.	Carson, Nev.
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	Santa Fe, N. Mex.	Santa Fe, N. Mex.	Santa Fe, N. Mex.
Fort Tuleen, N. Dak.	W. F. Canfield	Fort Tuleen, N. Dak.	Fort Tuleen, N. Dak.
Fort Stevenson, N. Dak.	George E. Gerow	Fort Stevenson, Stevens County, N. Dak.	Fort Tuleen, N. Dak., via Oberon.
Malheur, Oregon	G. M. Irwin	Chemawa, Marion County, Oregon	Malheur, Oregon, via Cornelius.
Carlin, Nev.	Carlin, Nev.	Carlin, Nev.	Carlin, Nev.
Pierre, S. Dak.	Crosby G. Davis	Pierre, S. Dak.	Pierre, S. Dak.

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## STATISTICS OF INDIANS.

(Census Bulletin, No. 25. January 29, 1891.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
CENSUS OFFICE,  
Washington, D. C., January 19, 1891.

This bulletin contains certain statistics of Indians residing within the jurisdiction of the United States (except Alaska) and a statement showing Indians taxed or taxable and not taxed.

The data were obtained through a very careful enumeration made by 57 Indian census enumerators. These special agents actually enrolled all but 6 of the 154 reservation and other tribes. The 6 not enrolled were counted and will be enrolled. The reports of 38 special agents who were selected to visit the agencies and reservations verify the enumerations. The report upon the condition of the Indians, with illustrations, is practically completed, and will soon be ready for the printer.

In the final volume of the census reports full and complete Indian statistics will be given, and the facts contained in this preliminary bulletin presented in detail.

The work of the division of Indian statistics is under the direction of Mr. Thomas Donaldson, expert special agent. The results accomplished have been most satisfactory, as the statistics relating to Indians are the most difficult to obtain of all census data. As will be seen, many of the enumerators engaged in the work met with serious and dangerous opposition, their portfolios being looked upon with suspicion. In some cases these officials narrowly escaped with their lives. One enumerator was detained for several weeks in a Moqui town.

ROBERT P. PORTER,  
Superintendent of Census.

### ENUMERATION OF INDIANS LIVING WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED STATES (EXCEPT ALASKA) TAXED OR TAXABLE AND UNTAXED.

By THOMAS DONALDSON.

The total given in this bulletin for the Indian population is subject to change, and will appear officially in the final volume. The enrollment of the six counted tribes will not reduce the total, but probably increase it.

Many of the special agents engaged in the work met with serious and dangerous opposition. The enumerators of the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory were mostly Indians, appointed on the recommendation of the governors or principal chiefs, but some changes were made, and almost all were changed in one of the tribes, for reason. Four special agents were sent to the Indian Territory to supervise the work by an agreement with the governors or their representatives. The wisdom of this policy was apparent when the peculiar nature of Indian politics became known.

At Oraibe, in Arizona, trouble was threatened, and fractional disturbances occurred on the question of enrollment or nonenrollment. One of the enumerators was confined for several weeks in a Moqui town, but finally released. In some localities meetings were held and native clergymen advised their people against enrollment.

Some of the reservation Indians were very cautious in their reception of the enumerators. Their portfolios were suggestive of books, and many Indians, considering them books of new religious creeds, refused to answer the questions. Others advised resistance, claiming that this enrollment was a scheme to get their names, which would then be attached to an alleged treaty, and they would be robbed of their right

540

to remain on their lands. Naturally suspicious of the white man, and doubly so of a Government official, it was only by the cool judgment and patience of the special agents that the work was performed. The enrollment of the Shawnee, Miami, Winnebago, Sioux, and other tribes presents many curious and interesting features. Some Indians of these tribes are reported as 80, 90, 100, 110, and in one case 114 years of age, and speak only their tribal language. The philologist, with the aid of the phonograph, could, by visiting the reservations and meeting these aged persons, preserve the Indian tongue of many tribes now nearly extinct.

The data as to ration Indians were obtained in some cases as late as December 28, but in most cases as early as September or October, 1890. Since the receipt of the returns from the reservation in South Dakota an increase of rations has been issued in that State as well as in Arizona. The large number of self-sustaining Indians on reservations, viz, 98,707, will probably be decreased in the near future, and the number of ration Indians therefore increased, due to the fact that as settlers encroach upon lands adjacent to many of the reservations, game and fish now used for food by the Indians will decrease and root ground will be withdrawn from Indian use.

The number of reservation Indians engaged in agriculture for a livelihood is smaller than that of those who obtain a living through root digging, hunting, fishing, or horse trading. The Navajos are entirely self-sustaining as sheep and horse raisers. The increase in the number of ration Indians can only be prevented by the reservation Indian becoming more of an agriculturist or a holder of his own bunch of cattle or horses. If the United States will sufficiently provide the Indian herders with cattle or horses and those disposed to agriculture with tools, seeds, and instructors in farming, and continue to locate them permanently on their own separate tracts of land, the number of ration Indians will decrease. Observation and the reports of the special agents upon the condition of the Indians, now being prepared for publication, give the data for this conclusion.

The apparent decrease of 1,121 in a total of 133,382 reservation Indians since the Commissioner's report of 1889 to June 30, 1890, is approximately correct.

Indians occupying large reservations bury their dead in places distant from the agency and seldom report the event. It is almost impossible, therefore, to get a correct census of deaths on these reservations. One fact is apparent: the reservation Indians are decreasing from natural causes.

The final report will contain statements relating to the economic and property condition of the Indians, as well as to schools and religion.

The total Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, but including 32,567 counted in the general census, being the taxed or taxable Indians, numbers 249,273. The following table gives the division of the Indians in detail:

Indians on reservations or at schools, under control of the Indian Office (not taxed or taxable).....	133,382
Indians incidentally under the Indian Office, and self-supporting:	
The five civilized tribes, Indians and colored:	
Cherokee Indians.....	25,357
Colored.....	4,242
Total.....	29,599
Chickasaw Indians.....	3,464
Colored.....	3,718
Total.....	7,182
Choctaw Indians.....	9,996
Colored.....	4,401
Total.....	14,397
Creek Indians.....	9,291
Colored.....	5,341
Total.....	14,632
Seminole Indians.....	2,539
Colored.....	22
Total.....	2,561
Deduct number of colored persons probably not members of tribes (estimated).....	63,371
Total.....	64,871
Indians other than Chickasaws in that nation.....	1,161
Indians other than Choctaws in that nation.....	257

Indians incidentally under the Indian Office, and self-supporting—Continued.

Population of the five civilized tribes:	
Indians	59,065
Colored Indian citizens and claimants	14,224
<b>Total</b>	<b>66,289</b>
Pueblos of New Mexico	8,278
Six Nations and St. Regis of New York	5,304
Eastern Cherokees of North Carolina	2,885
Indians taxed or taxable, and self-sustaining citizens, counted in the general census (93 per cent. not on reservations)	32,567
Indians under control of the War Department, prisoners of war (Apaches at Mount Vernon barracks)	384
Indians in State or Territorial prisons	134
<b>Total</b>	<b>249,273</b>

The following statistics of Indians show the number of males and females taxed or taxable and untaxed, number of rations issued, etc.:

Total males taxed or taxable and untaxed	82,246
Total males untaxed and on reservations	65,301
Total females taxed or taxable and untaxed	83,703
Total females untaxed and on reservations	68,081
Indians on reservations to whom rations are issued by the United States	34,675
Self-supporting Indians on reservations (farming, herding, root digging, horse raising, fishing, or hunting)	93,707
Total self-supporting Indians taxed or taxable and untaxed (32,567 taxed or taxable, not including the five civilized tribes)	131,274

The number of persons other than Indians in the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory enumerated by Indian census enumerators is as follows:

White persons in—	
Cherokee Nation	27,176
Chickasaw Nation	49,444
Choctaw Nation	27,991
Creek Nation	3,230
Seminole Nation	96
<b>Total</b>	<b>107,987</b>

Colored persons in the five civilized tribes, probably not members of the tribes (estimated)

Chinese in the Chickasaw Nation	3,500
	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>111,493</b>

The following table gives the number of male, female, and ration Indians on reservations by States and Territories:

States and Territories.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Ration Indians.
<b>Total</b>	<b>133,382</b>	<b>65,301</b>	<b>68,081</b>	<b>34,675</b>
Arizona	15,414	7,701	7,713	1,519
California	5,020	2,523	2,498	175
Colorado	985	481	501	493
Idaho	3,610	1,791	1,819	409
Indian Territory (a)	8,708	4,119	4,589	4,958
Iowa	397	211	186	.....
Kansas	1,016	538	478	.....
Minnesota	6,261	2,931	3,332	.....
Montana	10,336	4,978	5,358	6,768
Nebraska	3,751	1,805	1,946	95
Nevada	1,852	704	758	234
New Mexico	20,521	9,945	10,576	735
North Dakota	7,812	3,813	3,999	3,514
Oklahoma	5,683	2,803	2,881	51
Oregon	3,708	1,718	1,990	290
South Dakota	19,068	9,271	9,797	12,183
Utah	1,854	947	907	1,149
Washington	7,938	4,018	3,920	183
Wisconsin	7,915	3,909	3,948	976
Wyoming	1,801	884	917	901

a Exclusive of the five civilized tribes.

The enumeration of the Six Nations, St. Regis, and other Indians on reservations in the State of New York resulted as follows:

Tribes.	Total.	Reservations.						
		Alleghany.	Cattaraugus.	Tonawanda.	Tuscarora.	St. Regis.	Ontonago.	Oneida.
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,304</b>	<b>955</b>	<b>1,674</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>1,053</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>227</b>
Six Nations:								
Seneca	2,683	2,862	1,318	491	10	.....	2	.....
Onondaga	516	677	38	4	41	.....	380	.....
Tuscarora	463	.....	5	.....	898	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga	103	5	165	16	.....	.....	6	.....
Oneida	295	1	4	13	.....	.....	40	267
Mohawk	3	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Regis	1,070	10	.....	.....	.....	1,033	13	.....
Delaware	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muncie	38	.....	15	1	.....	.....	20	.....
Stockbridge	7	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Canadian Seneca	20	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canadian Cayuga	9	.....	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canadian Tuscarora	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canadian Mohawk	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Half-breeds	23	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	5	6

a Including 87 Cornplanter Senecas living within the Pennsylvania line.

b Including 11 Cornplanter Senecas and 1 white man adopted living within the Pennsylvania line.

The Eastern Cherokee tribe of Indians live on the Eastern Cherokee Reservation, North Carolina, and number 2,885, of which 1,475 are males and 1,410 females. Rations are not issued by the United States to these Indians.

The Indian, colored, other Indian and Chinese, and white population of the five civilized tribes, by nations, is given in the following table:

Nations.	Total population.	Indians.	Colored.	Other Indians and Chinese.	White.
<b>Total</b>	<b>177,782</b>	<b>60,647</b>	<b>17,724</b>	<b>1,424</b>	<b>107,987</b>
Cherokee	50,775	25,357	24,242	.....	27,176
Chickasaw	67,793	3,464	23,718	1,718	49,444
Choctaw	22,645	9,906	14,401	257	27,991
Creek	17,912	9,291	8,531	.....	3,230
Seminole	2,637	2,539	22	.....	96

a Many claim to be citizens of the nation.

b Of this number, 4,691 claim to be citizens of the nation.

c Composed of 909 Choctaws, 200 Cherokees, 32 Creeks, 1 Seminole, 3 Shawnees, 4 Delawares, 6 Potawatomes, 3 Caddos, 3 Wyandottes, and 6 Chilucee.

The total population of the five civilized tribes is 66,289, as follows: Indians, 52,065; colored Indian citizens and claimants, 14,224.

Returns from three of the five civilized tribes are based on telegraphic reports, but the number reported is liable to change, with the probability of an increase. Indian citizenship in the five tribes is regulated by tribal laws. Freedmen and other negroes become citizens of the several tribes under said laws.

The Indians of New Mexico were made citizens of the United States by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo of 1848, and do not receive rations or supplies from the Government. The duty of the agent in charge is largely to protect these Indians from the avarice of Mexicans and whites, who constantly attempt to encroach upon their lands. The population of the nineteen pueblos is as follows:

Pueblos.	Number.	Pueblos.	Number.	Pueblos.	Number.
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,278</b>	Nambé	79	Santa Ana	288
Acoma	566	Picuris	100	Santa Clara	225
Cochiti	258	Pojoaque	20	Santo Domingo	670
Isleta	1,059	Sandia	149	Taos	409
James	428	San Felipe	654	Tesuque	91
Laguna	1,143	San Ildefonso	144	Zia	106
		San Juan	406	Zuni	1,619

INDIAN BULLETIN GIVING

The following table shows the number of Indians taxed or taxable, counted in the general census (93 per cent. not on reservations), giving the male and female population by States and Territories:

States and Territories.	Total.	Male.	Female.	States and Territories.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Total	32,667	16,945	15,622	Mississippi	1,404	727	677
Arizona	1,326	762	564	Missouri	14	7	7
California	10,263	5,380	4,883	Montana	237	137	100
Colorado	49	28	21	Nebraska	113	65	48
Connecticut	24	11	13	Nebraska	3,404	1,654	1,750
Florida	215	119	96	New York	23	19	4
Georgia	2	1	1	North Carolina	231	123	108
Idaho	269	125	144	North Dakota	140	89	51
Illinois	71	30	41	Oklahoma	6	3	3
Indiana	421	254	167	Oregon	674	264	290
Louisiana	132	73	59	South Dakota	777	380	397
Maine	140	65	75	Tennessee	10	4	6
Massachusetts	145	70	75	Texas	253	113	140
Michigan	6,991	3,695	3,296	Utah	635	384	251
Minnesota	802	364	438	Washington	2,899	1,460	1,439
				Wisconsin	981	527	454
				Wyoming	6	1	4

The following table gives the total number of Indians living on and off reservations in the States and Territories, with the male and female population in detail:

States and Territories.	Total.	Living on reservations.			Living off reservations.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Total	249,373	133,382	65,301	68,081	82,507	16,945	15,622
Arizona	16,740	15,414	7,701	7,713	1,326	762	564
California	15,283	5,020	2,622	2,498	10,263	5,380	4,883
Colorado	1,631	985	484	501	49	28	21
Connecticut	24				24	11	13
Florida	215				215	119	96
Georgia	2				2	1	1
Idaho	3,969	3,640	1,791	1,849	209	125	144
Illinois	71				71	30	41
Indiana	8,708	8,708	4,110	4,598			
Indian Territory	8,708	8,708	4,110	4,598			
Five Civilized Tribes (a)	68,289						
Iowa	497				421	254	167
Kansas	1,437	1,016	538	478	132	73	59
Louisiana	132				140	65	75
Maine	140				145	70	75
Massachusetts	145				6,991	3,695	3,296
Michigan	6,991	6,263	2,931	3,332	802	364	438
Minnesota	7,985				1,404	727	677
Mississippi	1,404				14	7	7
Missouri	14				10,573	5,358	4,999
Montana	10,573	10,326	4,978	5,358	237	137	100
Nebraska	3,964	3,751	1,855	1,898	113	65	48
Nevada	4,956	1,652	791	758	3,404	1,654	1,750
New Mexico	20,521	20,521	9,945	10,576			
Pueblos (a)	8,278						
New York	23				23	19	4
Six Nations (a)	5,204				231	123	108
North Carolina	231						
Cherokees (a)	2,885						
North Dakota	7,952	7,812	3,813	3,999	140	89	51
Oklahoma	6,689	5,083	2,502	2,861	6	3	3
Oregon	4,282	3,708	1,718	1,990	574	264	290
South Dakota	10,515	19,068	6,271	6,797	777	380	397
Tennessee	10				10	4	6
Texas	258				258	113	140
Utah	2,459	1,654	847	907	635	384	251
Washington	10,537	7,938	4,018	3,920	2,899	1,460	1,439
Wisconsin	8,996	7,915	3,969	3,946	981	527	454
Wyoming	1,806	1,801	884	917	6	1	4
War Department Apaches, Mount Vernon barracks (a)	284						
Indians in prison (a)	184						

a The number of males and females in the Five Civilized Tribes of the Indian Territory, the Pueblos of New Mexico, the Six Nations of New York, the Cherokees of North Carolina, the War Department prisoners, and Indians in prison, are not included in the above table.

STATISTICS OF INDIANS

The population of Indians living on reservations in the States and Territories, the names of agencies, reservations and tribes, the number of males, females, and ration Indians, and notes showing the increase or decrease of the various tribes, etc., are herewith given. The total apparent decrease in the number of Indians living on reservations since the Commissioner's Report of 1889 to June 30, 1890, is 1,121.

Indians living on reservations.

ARIZONA.						
Agencies and reservations.	Tribe.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Ration Indians.	Remarks.
Total		15,414	7,701	7,713	1,519	Apparent increase of 35 since 1889.
Colorado River Agency	Mojave	640	306	334	92	Loss of 51 since 1889.
Pima Agency	Pima	641	323	318		Decreasing.
Pima Reservation on Gila river.	do	3,823	1,642	1,881		Do.
Maricopa Reservation	Maricopa	315	166	149		Loss of 16 since 1889.
Papago Reservation and running Indians.	Papago	5,163	2,707	2,456		Decreasing.
San Carlos Agency (Cayotero, San Carlos, Tohono, and White Mountain Apache).	Apache	2,121	1,017	1,104	951	Increase of 24 since 1889.
Mojave Reservation	Mojave	551	291	260	236	Stationary.
Yuma Reservation	do	240	128	112	103	Increase of 1 since 1889.
White Mountain Apache Reservation.	Apache	1,920	821	1,099	137	Increase of 76 since 1889.

CALIFORNIA.

Total		5,020	2,522	2,498	175	Apparent increase of 73 since 1889.
Mission Tulo River consolidated Agency.						
Hoopa Valley Reservation.	Hoopa	468	209	259		Increase of 8 since 1889.
Mission Reservation (including Cabezones).		2,645	1,346	1,299	28	
Band of Desert Indians.	Mission	167	91	76		Stationary.
Tulo River Reservation.	Tulo	162	81	81		Increase of 15 since 1889.
Yuma Reservation.	Yuma	997	501	496		
Round Valley Agency, Round Valley Reservation.	(Various small tribes.)	581	294	287	147	Increase of 59 since 1889.

COLORADO.

Southern Ute and Jicarilla Agency and Southern Ute Reservation.	Ute	985	461	501	493	Apparent increase of 19 since 1889.
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IDAHO.

Total		3,610	1,791	1,819	409	Apparent increase of 72 since 1889.
Fort Hall Agency	Bannock and Shoshone (a)	1,493	750	743	374	Increase since 1889.
Lemhi Agency	Bannock, Shoshone, and Sheep-eater. (b)	432	212	220	35	Loss of 7 since 1889.
Nez Percé Agency	Nez Percé	1,715	829	886		Increase of 66 since 1889. An increase, also, of 200 by Indians coming into the tribe.

a The Bannocks number 514 and the Shoshones 970, but are considered as one tribe on account of intermarriage.

b The Bannocks number 78, the Shoshones 249, and the Sheep-eaters 108. All these tribes speak the Shoshone language.

Indians living on reservations—Continued.

## INDIAN TERRITORY.

Agencies and reservations.	Tribe.	Total	Male.	Female	Ration Indians.	Remarks.
Grand total.....		8,708	4,119	4,589	4,058	Apparent increase of 28 since 1889.
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency. Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency. Quapaw Agency.....		3,383	1,577	1,786	2,856	
		4,121	1,945	2,176	2,092	
		1,224	597	627	8	
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency (including absentees).	Cheyenne and Arapaho.	3,363	1,577	1,786	2,856	Loss of 34 since 1889.
Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency.	Apache.....	326	167	159	163	Decreasing.
	Kiowa.....	1,140	531	606	606	Stationary.
	Comanche.....	1,598	720	878	799	Increasing 6 per cent.
	Wichita and affiliated Towacmie.	150	71	79	75	Slight increase.
	Kecchee and Wichita.	66	35	31	33	Stationary.
	Waco and Wichita.	34	20	14	17	Do.
	Delaware.....	95	37	58	43	Do.
	Caddo.....	638	273	265	269	Increase of 10 since 1889.
	Wichita.....	174	88	86	87	
Total.....		4,121	1,945	2,176	2,092	Stationary.
Quapaw Agency.....	Eastern Shawnee.	79	33	46		Increasing.
	Miami.....	67	30	37		Do.
	Modoc.....	84	40	44	8	Decrease of 69 in 10 years.
	Ottawa.....	137	82	55		Increasing.
	Peoria.....	160	78	82		Do.
	Quapaw.....	154	75	79		Stationary.
	Seneca and Cayuga.	235	130	125		Do.
	Wyandotte.....	288	129	159		Increasing.
Total.....		1,224	597	627	8	

a No separate statistics made. These Indians are known as the Cheyenne and Arapaho tribe, not tribes.

## IOWA.

Sac and Fox Agency.....	Sac and Fox.....	297	211	186		Loss of 12 since 1889.
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a Of this number 10 are Winnebagoes—9 males and 7 females (squatters).

## KANSAS.

Total.....		1,016	538	478		Apparent increase of 45 since 1889.
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency.	Pottawatomie...	402	251	211		Increase of 25 since 1889.
	Pralrie band of Kickapoos.	237	120	117		Increase of 10 since 1889.
	Iowa.....	105	82	83		Increase of 1 since 1889.
	Sac and Fox of Missouri.	77	42	35		Increase of 6 since 1889.
	Chippewa and Muncie.	75	43	32		Increase of 3 since 1889.

Indians living on reservations—Continued.

## MINNESOTA.

Agencies and reservations.	Tribe.	Total	Male.	Female.	Ration Indians.	Remarks.
Total.....		6,263	2,931	3,332		Apparent decrease of 319 since 1889.
White Earth Agency.....	Mississippi Chippewa.	1,118				Slight increase, but loss of 123 since 1889 by Commissioner's Report.
	Otter Tail Chippewa.	782	981	1,134		
	Pembina and Chippewa.	218				
Leech Lake Reservation.	Pillager, Chippewa, Winnebago, Pillager, Chippewa of Cass Lake, and Pillager Chippewa of Leech Lake.	1,604	742	762		Slight increase, but loss of 75 since 1889 by Commissioner's Report.
Red Lake Reservation...	Red Lake Chippewa.	1,120	526	594		Slight increase, but loss of 48 since 1889 by Commissioner's Report.
	Millie Lac Chippewa.	886	383	503		Loss of 59 since 1889.
	White Oak Point Chippewa.	638	299	339		Increase of 56 since 1889.

## MONTANA.

Grand total.....		10,536	4,978	5,358	6,783	Apparent decrease of 734 since 1889.
Blackfeet Agency.....		1,811	868	943	1,811	Decrease of 482 since 1889.
Crow Agency.....		2,287	1,082	1,205	1,490	Decrease of 69 since 1889.
Flathead Agency.....		1,311	807	914	124	Decrease of 72 since 1889.
Fort Belknap Agency.....		1,722	840	882	861	
Fort Peck Agency.....		1,840	887	953	1,656	
Tongue River Agency.....		865	404	461	817	
Blackfeet Agency.....	Piegan.....	1,811	868	943	1,811	Decrease of 482 since 1889.
Crow Agency.....	Crow.....	2,287	1,082	1,205	1,490	Decrease of 69 since 1889.
Flathead Agency.....	Pend d'Oreille, Kootenai, and Flathead.	1,608	800	808	128	Decrease of 72 since 1889.
	Carlos Band and Bitter Root Flathead.	146	70	70		Decrease of 30 since 1889.
	Lower Kallspel...	57	27	30		
Total.....		1,811	897	914	128	
Fort Belknap Agency.....	Assinaboine.	932	469	463	476	
	Gros Ventre.....	770	381	389	385	
Total.....		1,722	840	882	861	Decrease of 71 since 1889.
Fort Peck Agency.....	Yankton Sioux.	1,121	565	556	1,008	Decrease of 67 since 1889.
	Absariboine.....	719	322	397	648	Increase of 14 since 1889.
Total.....		1,840	887	953	1,656	
Tongue River Agency.....	North'n Cheyenne.	865	404	461	817	Decrease of 2 since 1889.

Indians living on reservations—Continued.

NEBRASKA.

Agencies and reservations.	Tribe.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Ration Indians.	Remarks.
Grand total.....		3,751	1,865	1,886	95	Apparent increase of 88 since 1889.
Omaha and Winnebago Agency. Santee Agency.....		2,373	1,184	1,189	61	
		1,378	681	697	34	
Omaha and Winnebago Agency.....	Omaha.....	1,158	567	591		Increase of 21 since 1889.
	Winnebago.....	1,215	617	598	61	Increase of 5 since 1889.
Total.....		2,373	1,184	1,189	61	
Santee Agency.....	Santee Sioux.....	869	436	433	54	No data, owing to migration.
	Ponca of Dakota.....	217	105	112		Increase very slight.
	Flandreau Sioux (Santee). .....	292	140	152	(a)	Increase of 12 since 1889.
Total.....		1,378	781	697	34	

a Received rations for 6 months during the year 1889 because of failure of crops.

NEVADA.

Agencies and reservations.	Tribe.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Ration Indians.	Remarks.
Grand total.....		1,562	791	758	294	Apparent increase of 42 since 1889.
Western Shoshone Agency. Nevada Agency.....		966	481	485		
Western Shoshone Agency.....	Plute Shoshone.....	203	104	99	102	Decrease. Slight increase.
	Shoshone.....	343	266	177	192	
Total.....		566	310	276	294	Increase of 38 since 1889.
Nevada Agency; Pyramid Lake Reservation. Walker River Reservation.....	Pah-Ute.....	485	250	235		Increase of 3 since 1889.
	do.....	481	234	247		Increase of 4 since 1889.
Total.....		966	484	482		

NEW MEXICO. a

Agencies and reservations.	Tribe.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Ration Indians.	Remarks.
Total.....		20,521	9,915	10,576	735	Apparent increase of 33 since 1889.
Mescalero Agency.....	Mescalero Apache.....	513	226	287	410	Increase of about 26 since 1889.
Southern Ute and Jicarilla Reservation. Navajo Agency.....	Jicarilla Apache.....	808	369	419	325	Increase of 7 since 1889.
	Navajo.....	17,294	8,344	8,950		Increasing. No rations issued, but sometimes a gift.
	Moqui Pueblo.....	1,966	986	1,010		

a The Pueblo Indians are citizens of the United States, and the number is given on page 542.  
 b The reservation of the Moqui Pueblos is in Arizona, but are given here as in New Mexico, following the custom of the Indian Office. The Navajoes are generally in Arizona, but as the Navajo and Moqui agencies are now united, the custom of the Indian Office is followed in the matter of location.

Indians living on reservations—Continued.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Agencies and reservations.	Tribe.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Ration Indians.	Remarks.
Grand total.....		7,812	3,813	3,999	3,514	Apparent increase of 89 since 1889.
Devil's Lake Agency. Fort Berthold Agency. Standing Rock Agency.....		2,496	1,239	1,257	164	
		1,220	636	584	183	
		4,096	1,938	2,158	2,867	
Devil's Lake Agency.....	Remnants of Sioux: Cutthroat, 25; Sisseton, 420; Assiniboin, 2; Teton, 2; Santee, 64; Wahpeton, 142; Yankton, 123.....	1,038	488	553	6100	Increase of 22 since 1889.
Turtle Mountain Reservation.....	Chippewa mixed blood (including 261 Chippewas and Crees). .....	1,458	754	704	364	Stationary as to births and deaths. Increasing by arrivals from other tribes.
Total.....		2,496	1,239	1,257	464	
Fort Berthold Agency.....	Arikaras.....	447	245	198	67	Decrease of 7 since 1889.
	Gros Ventre.....	522	270	252	78	Increase of 27 since 1889.
	Mandan.....	251	117	134	38	Increase of 5 since 1889.
Total.....		1,220	636	584	183	
Standing Rock Agency.....	Upper Yankton Sioux. Lower Yankton Sioux. Uncompapa Sioux.....	1,786				Decrease of 5 since 1889.
		1,730	1,938	2,158	2,867	
		571				
Total.....		4,096	1,938	2,158	2,867	

a From 75 to 100 of the entirely destitute draw rations. b Agent says the tribe is slowly decreasing.

OKLAHOMA.

Agencies and reservations.	Tribe.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Ration Indians.	Remarks.
Grand total.....		5,683	2,802	2,881	51	Apparent increase of 15 since 1889.
Sao and Fox Agency. Osage Agency.....		2,062	1,033	1,029		
		1,778	881	897		
		1,843	888	955	51	
Sao and Fox Agency.....	Absentee Shawnee. Pottawatomie (citizens). Sao and Fox of Mississippi. Mexican Kickapoo. Iowa.....	640	309	340		Small increase.
		480	247	233		Decrease of 4 since 1889.
		510	265	250		Decreasing.
		325	175	150		Decreasing. Apparent increase due to removals to reservations.
		102	46	56		
Total.....		2,062	1,033	1,029		
Osage Agency.....	Osage.....	1,609	799	800		Stationary.
	Kansas.....	198	127	71		Decreasing slowly.
	Quapaw.....	71	43	28		Squatters came in during 1889.
Total.....		1,778	881	897		
Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency.....	Pawnee.....	804	380	424		Decrease of 47 since 1889.
	Ponca.....	605	296	309		Increase of 28 since 1889.
	Otoe and Missouria.....	358	177	181		Increase of 38 since 1889.
	Tonkawa.....	76	36	41	51	Stationary.
Total.....		1,843	888	955	51	

## CENSUS BULLETIN GIVING

Indians living on reservations—Continued.

## OREGON.

Agencies and reservations.	Tribe.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Ration Indians.	Remarks.
Grand total.....		3,708	1,718	1,990	308	Apparent decrease of 67 since 1889.
Grande Ronde Agency.....		379	184	195	76	Decrease of 50 since 1889.
Klamath Agency.....		835	385	450	42	
Siletz Agency.....		671	289	382	190	
Umatilla Agency.....		999	438	561		
Warm Springs Agency.....		924	422	502		
Grande Ronde Agency.....	Rogue River.....	47	22	25		
	Wapato Lake.....	28	14	14		
	Santiam.....	27	15	12		
	Mary's River.....	28	13	13		
	Clackamas.....	59	25	34		
	Luckwilt.....	29	16	13		
	Calapooya.....	22	9	13		
	Cow Creek.....	29	13	16		
	Umpqua.....	80	39	41		
	Yamhill.....	30	16	14		
Total.....		379	184	195	76	
Klamath Agency.....	Klamath, Modoc, and Snake combined.	835	385	450	42	Decrease of 69 since 1889.
Siletz Agency.....	(Thirty-one tribes) <sup>a</sup>	671	289	382	190	Decrease of 35 since 1889.
Umatilla Agency.....	Walla Walla, 405; Cayuse, 115; Umatilla, 179.	999	438	561		Increase of 16 since 1889.
Warm Springs Agency.....	Warm Springs.....	430	185	245		Increase of 71 since 1889.
	Wasco.....	288	135	153		
	Tenino.....	69	34	35		
	John Day.....	57	28	29		
	Piutes.....	80	40	40		
Total.....		924	422	502		

<sup>a</sup>The thirty-one tribes consist of the Tootootas, Mequonnodon, Joshua, Chetco, Coquille, Tillamook, Euchre, Klamath, Shasta, Costa, Klickitat, Alsea, California, Umpqua, Nahlanadon, Sixes, Smiths River, Galice Creek, Tlachundon, Applegate, Nostucca, Port Oxford, Calapooya, Illinois, Shasta, Snake, Yaquina, Siletz, Coos, Salmon River, Chinook, and Rogue River Indians.

## STATISTICS OF INDIANS.

Indians living on reservations—Continued.

## SOUTH DAKOTA.

Agencies and reservations.	Tribe.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Ration Indians.	Remarks.
Grand total.....		10,068	9,271	9,797	12,183	Apparent decrease of 2,357 since 1889. Actual decrease, 238. <sup>a</sup>
Cheyenne River Agency.....		2,823	1,356	1,467	1,239	Decrease of 23 since 1889.
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency.....		2,084	1,003	1,081	1,213	
Pine Ridge Agency.....		5,533	2,675	2,858	5,533	
Yankton Agency.....		1,725	821	904	432	
Rosebud Agency.....		6,381	2,646	2,733	3,766	
Sisseton Agency.....		1,822	767	755		
Cheyenne River Agency.....	Blackfeet Sioux, San Aro Sioux, Minneconjou Sioux, and Two Kettle Sioux.	2,823	1,356	1,467	1,239	Decrease of 23 since 1889.
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency.....	Lower Yankton and Sioux.	1,038	501	534	620	Decrease of 46 since 1889.
	Lower Brulé Sioux	1,026	499	527	684	Decrease of 41 since 1889.
Total.....		2,081	1,003	1,081	1,213	
Pine Ridge Agency.....	Ojibbaw Sioux and mixed bloods.	5,016	2,373	2,643	5,016	Decrease of 38 since 1889.
	Cheyenne (Northern).	517	302	215	517	Decrease of 40 since 1889.
Total.....		5,533	2,675	2,858	5,533	
Yankton Agency.....	Yankton Sioux	1,725	821	904	432	Decrease of 35 since 1889.
Rosebud Agency.....	Brulé Sioux No. 1, Brulé Sioux No. 2, Loafer Sioux, Waziahziah Sioux, Two Kettle Sioux, Northern Sioux, and mixed bloods.	5,381	2,610	2,733	3,706	Apparent decrease of 2,169 since 1889. Actual decrease, 50.
Sisseton Agency.....	Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.	1,822	767	755		Increase of 35 since 1889.

<sup>a</sup>The decrease of 2,169 at Rosebud is undoubtedly the result of overcounting or mere estimates in prior years. The actual decrease is about 50, making the entire apparent decrease in South Dakota about 237.

## UTAH.

Total.....		1,834	917	907	1,149	Apparent decrease of 15 since 1889.
Utah and Ouray Agency:						
Utah Reservation.....	White River Ute.....	398	204	191	160	Decrease of 3 since 1889.
	Ute.....	435	230	205	173	Decrease of 6 since 1889.
Ouray Reservation.....	Uncompahgre.....	1,021	513	508	816	Do.

Indians living on reservations—Continued.

## WASHINGTON.

Agencies and reservations.	Tribe.	Total	Male	Female	Ration Indians	Remarks.
Grand total.....		7,038	4,018	3,020	152	Apparent decrease of 91 since 1889.
Colville Agency.....		3,091	1,587	1,504	152	
Neah Bay Agency.....		457	218	239		
Puyallup Agency.....		1,765	910	845		
Tulalip Agency.....		1,212	596	616		
Yakama Agency.....		1,423	707	716		
Colville Agency.....	Ceard'Alcno.....	422	205	210		Decrease of 78 since 1889.
	Lower Spokane.....	417	198	219	41	Increase of 82 since 1889.
	Lake.....	303	161	142		Slowly decreasing.
	Colville.....	247	132	115		Do.
	Okonogan.....	374	189	185		Do.
	Columbia.....	443	249	203		Do.
	Nez Percé (Joseph's band).....	148	69	79	111	Decrease of 10 to 12 since 1889.
	Nezilum.....	67	41	26		Decrease of 2 since 1889.
	San Pueblo.....	300	158	142		Decreasing slowly.
	Callapel.....	200	103	97		Do.
	Upper Spokane.....	170	90	80		Do.
Total.....		3,091	1,587	1,504	152	
Neah Bay Agency (a).....	Makah.....	457	218	239		Decrease of 27 since 1889.
Puyallup Agency (consolidated).....	Hoh, Queet, Quinalt, and George town (consolidated).....	313	151	159		Decrease of 290 in ten years.
	Chehalis.....	135	60	75		
	Oyunt, Hump-tu-It, Hoquiam, Montesano, Satsup, and Puyallup (consolidated).....	611	339	272		Loss of 10 since 1889.
	Nisqually.....	94	47	47		
	Squakson.....	60	35	25		
	S'Kiallam.....	351	182	169		
	S'Kokomish or Twana.....	191	93	98		
Total.....		1,765	910	845		
Tulalip Agency.....	Swincinish.....	227	113	114		Decrease of 2 since 1889.
	Tulalip or Snohomish.....	443	214	229		Decrease of 1 since 1889.
	Madison.....	144	68	76		Decrease of 3 since 1889.
	Muckleshoot.....	103	53	50		Stationary.
	Lummi.....	295	148	147		Decrease of 5 since 1889.
Total.....		1,212	596	616		
Yakama Agency (b).....	Yakima.....	947	466	477		Actual decrease of 18. (c)
	Klickitat.....	330	179	151		
	Wasco.....	150	62	88		
Total.....		1,423	707	716		

a The Quillehutes, though under the charge of this agency, are non-resident Indians, enumerated by the general census enumerators. They are taxed.

b The Palouse, Pisquose, Wenatchapano, Klungit, Kow-was-say-to, Li-as-was, Skinpab, Wlah-ham, Skykia, Ochechutes, Kah-milk-pah, Se-ap-cat, and other small tribes, being consolidated with the Yakimas through intermarriage, it is impossible to give the number of each.

c In 1889, the total number was 1,765; in 1889, 1,674; in 1890, 1,423—a loss of 152. Many left the reservation and became citizens. The deaths in 1889 numbered 29.

Indians living on reservations—Continued.

## WISCONSIN.

Agencies and reservations.	Tribe.	Total	Male	Female	Ration Indians	Remarks.
Grand total.....		7,015	3,968	3,046	976	Apparent decrease of 64 since 1889.
Green Bay Agency.....		3,137	1,668	1,472		
La Pointe Agency.....		4,778	2,394	2,474	976	
Green Bay Agency.....	Oneida (including homeless Indians).....	1,716	925	791		Decrease of 35 since 1889.
	Stockbridge.....	110	61	49		Decrease of 28 since 1889.
	Menominee.....	1,311	679	632		Decrease of 31 since 1889.
Total.....		3,137	1,668	1,472		Decrease by Commissioner's report.
La Pointe Agency.....	Chippewa at Red Cliff.....	403	188	215	160	Decrease of 1 since 1889.
	Chippewa at Bull River.....	611	316	305	33	Decrease of 70 since 1889.
	Chippewa at Fond du Lac.....	740	383	357	36	Decrease of 29 since 1889.
	Chippewa at La Court d'Orville.....	1,231	593	611	338	Increase of 14 since 1889.
	Chippewa at Grand Portage.....	299	149	150	97	Increase of 3 since 1889.
	Chippewa at Bois Fort (Vermillion Lake band).....	800	375	425	200	Increase of 81 since 1889.
	Chippewa at Lac du Flambeau.....	670	322	348	142	Increase of 32 since 1889.
Total.....		4,778	2,394	2,474	976	

## WYOMING.

Total.....		1,801	884	917	901	Apparent decrease of 144 since 1889.
Shoshone Agency.....	Shoshone.....	916	442	474	458	Decrease of 14 since 1889.
	Northern Arapaho.....	885	442	443	443	Decrease of 130 since 1889.

The figures given after the terms "apparent increase" or "apparent decrease," in the column of remarks in the preceding tables, refer to the increase or decrease as compared with the total number given in the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, many of the figures in that report being estimates, as stated by the Commissioner.

The census of the Indians was closely and accurately taken under a special law. The information as to births and deaths, and increase and decrease was obtained from several sources, including the agents' and physicians' reports.

